

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

CONTAINING
PORTRAITS, VIEWS, BIOGRAPHY, ANECDOTES,
LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS,
ARTS, MANNERS,
AND
AMUSEMENTS OF THE AGE.

VOL. 63,
FROM JANUARY TO JUNE,
1813.

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AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,
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1813.





THE European Magazine

FOR JANUARY, 1813.

[Embellished with, 1, an elegant Frontispiece, representing the House of JONATHAN WILD, in the OLD BAILLY; and, 2, a Portrait of JOHN SOANE, Esq. F.R.S.]

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FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SERJEANT, at the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Forty Shillings per Annum, by Mrs. GUY, at the East India House.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII. Jan. 1813.

B

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B.'s translation of a *French Sonnet* was considered as too unimportant for insertion. The lines under the head of *Ricardus* we do not remember to have ever seen.

We rather doubt the *originality* of the *speech* in blank verse sent to us by J. H.

The *Origin of the Louvre; or, The Lover's Castle, a Tale*, shall be inserted when we have concluded that of *Hemthorn Cottage*.

Supplement—M. N. G.—*The Essay on Unequal Connexions in Life*—in our next.

Junius—A. B.—*The King and the Bishop*—*The Soldier's Farewell*—W. T.—F. A.—B.—W. H.—T. Enort—are intended for insertion as soon as we can make room for them.

Under consideration, D.—R. S. W. &c. &c.

S. L.'s rhymes are worse even than his prose.

We really do not comprehend S. S. L.'s allusion to *Badajos*.

The *Christmas Ballad* should have been sent earlier. It shall, however, have place in our next.

M. R. and M. P. will not do.

H. W. is unavoidably deferred till our next Number.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from January 9 to January 16, 1813.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	128	0 78	0 74	10 31	4 83	6	Middlesex	128	0 72	0 67	9 52	10 81	10
Kent	118	0 65	0 63	0 39	6 73	8	Surrey	128	0 76	0 70	10 53	8 77	0
Sussex	117	8 00	0 65	0 15	0 00	0	Hertford	116	8 69	0 69	4 55	6 38	3
Suffolk	117	7 74	0 63	0 39	5 64	1	Bedford	118	8 74	4 63	4 18	2 88	8
Cambridge	115	10 70	0 62	10 41	1 69	11	Huntingd.	118	7 00	0 68	6 19	8 82	0
Northfolk	115	2 74	8 54	11 42	9 68	5	Northampt.	120	3 00	0 63	4 45	2 81	6
Lincoln	111	8 77	7 61	1 42	3 11	3	Rutland	116	6 00	0 73	6 13	2 31	6
York	111	1 11	10 62	3 12	1 99	11	Leicester	120	1 34	8 79	6 44	7 98	11
Durham	109	6 00	0 67	1 42	2 00	0	Nottingh.	118	4 36	6 71	6 49	6 19	4
Northumb.	102	7 79	4 57	11 36	2 00	0	Derby	118	0 00	0 69	9 49	0 11	0
Cumberl.	108	7 94	4 57	1 33	2 00	0	Stafford	122	4 09	0 72	11 48	1 11	1
Westmorl.	124	0 104	1 60	9 13	1 00	0	Salop	121	6 90	8 73	5 40	6 94	2
Lancaster	121	6 00	0 62	0 16	10 00	0	Hereford	115	2 70	4 67	8 35	10 69	5
Chester	114	3 00	0 69	6 11	2 00	0	Worcester	125	1 00	0 68	16 16	3 89	4
Gloucester	125	6 00	0 73	1 44	0 00	0	Warwick	127	0 00	0 74	6 50	6 109	6
Somerset	126	6 06	3 67	2 37	0 79	4	Wilt.	113	0 00	0 67	8 16	8 95	8
Monmouth	121	6 00	0 71	0 34	0 00	0	Berks	126	6 00	0 66	7 46	10 75	3
Devon	124	0 00	0 72	0 38	7 00	0	Oxford	121	6 99	0 67	0 43	3 92	0
Cornwall	113	11 00	0 57	5 31	1 00	0	Bucks	125	3 00	0 64	6 47	6 85	6
Dorset	124	2 00	0 66	10 40	0 00	0	WALES.						
Hants	119	6 00	0 67	0 48	8 77	5	N. Wales	120	0 00	0 61	4 42	6 00	0
							S. Wales	106	10 00	0 56	6 50	7 00	0

VARIATION OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1812	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.	1813	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.
Dec. 25	30.37	33	NE	Fair	Jan. 10	29.84	30	N	Fair
26	30.32	34	N	Ditto	11	29.63	36	S	Ditto
27	30.29	35	NW	Ditto	12	29.73	34	S	Ditto
28	30.27	35	NW	Ditto	13	29.55	35	SE	Ditto
29	30.21	43	W	Ditto	14	29.51	38	E	Ditto
30	30.12	44	W	Ditto	15	29.71	37	NW	Ditto
31	29.69	45	W	Ditto	16	29.97	35	SW	Ditto
1813					17	30.12	35	S	Ditto
Jan. 1	29.82	45	W	Rain	18	30.07	34	S	Ditto
2	30.04	42	SW	Fair	19	29.98	32	W	Snow
3	30.11	41	SW	Fog	20	30.27	34	W	Fair
4	30.16	42	W by S	Ditto	21	30.30	33	W	Ditto
5	30.09	44	WSW	Ditto	22	30.42	34	W	Ditto
6	29.81	42	SW	Rain	23	30.30	27	N	Ditto
7	29.72	41	W	Fair	24	30.27	30	W	Ditto
8	29.30	44	W	Ditto	25	30.24	28	NW	Ditto
9	29.56	44	WSW	Ditto					

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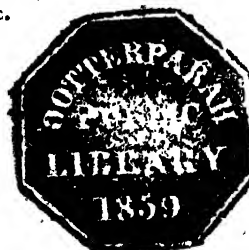
FOR JANUARY, 1813.

MEMOIR OF
JOHN SOANE, ESQ. F.A.S.

ARCHITECT TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMIES OF
LONDON, PARMA, AND FLORENCE.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

"In ARCHITECTURE, too, of rank supreme!
That art where most magnificent appears
The works immense of MAN, by taste refin'd
And genius urg'd, to full perfection brought.
Such rules were given, that GORAS of every age,
Who scorn'd their aid, have only loaded earth
With labour'd heavy monuments of shame:
Not those gay domes that o'er the Grecian soil
Shot all proportion up. First, unadorn'd,
And nobly plain, the manly Doric rose;
Th' Ionic then, with decent matron grace,
Hierary pillar rear'd: luxuriant last
The rich Corinthian spread her wanton wreath,
The whole so measur'd true, so lessen'd off
By fine proportion, that the marble pile,
Form'd to repel the still or stormy waste
Of rolling ages light as fabrics look'd
That from the magic wand aerial rise."



THOMSON.

THE above motto, with which we have chosen to introduce this architectural and biographical sketch will, however long, appear apposite, upon reflecting that it celebrates the art, of which the Gentleman whose PORTRAIT embellishes this Number of our Magazine is the *Royal Academic Professor*, and, consequently, most materially interested in contemplating its rise, tracing it to its acme of perfection, lamenting its decline in the ages of darkness and mental degradation, and rejoicing in its resuscitation in the fifteenth century; a period when the torpor that had so long repressed the efforts of arts and letters receded before the brilliant rays of genius which burst from the southern, and spread to the western hemisphere.

To these general observations we have already slightly alluded, in the desultory reflections which the VERANDA

that adorns the front of the house of JOHN SOANE, Esq. and adds very considerably to the beauty of that beautiful square *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, elicited. In those, though unequal to the critical task, it will be seen that we did not view it with the casual glances of mere passengers, that we were not disposed to become cold carping censors, such, if such there are, as consider the five feet rod as the rule of grace, and the plummet line as the line of beauty, but enthusiastic admirers of the art from which, under the direction of the genius of the designer, it emanated.

ARCHITECTURE, long before it attained its scientific character, was the pristine effort of the human mind; its early improvement the first instance of expanding genius. Mankind in their nomadic state, after the incitements of hunger and thirst were repressed, naturally sought for shelter. Caves, in the

first instance, afforded them protection against the rigour of the winter season.* In summer they sought the vegetable shade: and hence their first architectural idea was suggested. The trunks of trees became columns, their branches were bent into roofs, and houses might rather have been said to have grown than to have been erected. These kind of dwellings, formed by the offspring of nature, acting under the impulse of necessity, although too homely to require the energies of genius, soon after became the germ from which genius expanded. Reason at once animated and fostered the divine intellectual spark; the worship of the *spittes* soon demanded more sublime efforts of art, and enthusiasm produced excellence.

That architectural excellence to which our motto adverts has, through a long series of ages, been, after those fluctuations that we have noted, transmitted to this country, where it has been admirably imitated in numerous public and private edifices whose scientific construction and elegant designs are equally honourable to the genius of their architects, and the taste of the nation. Of these, as refinement spread from sire to son, it may be observed, that improvement has marked its progression: but although of this it is unnecessary to state examples, because they are so numerous and so prominent that few are unacquainted with them, it may yet be proper to remark, that, from the scientific fabrics and the scientific professors of the present age, an architectural system may be formed and learned, which, resting upon the principles of nature and of truth, seems calculated to adorn those times to which it shall descend.

Having the opinion of the state of the art to which we have so often adverted; honouring the talents, and admiring the works, of its present professors; it gives us pleasure that we can, through the medium of our *Magazine*, transmit to posterity these notices, however slight, of one of them who has, as we have already observed, not only most laudably exerted himself to profuse and

improve that art in the practice of which he is so eminently distinguished, but also, with a liberality that soars far above all sordid considerations, has used his utmost endeavours to inform the minds, encourage the efforts, and cultivate the genius, of the rising generation of architectural students. This, it is unnecessary to add, induces, nay impels, as more particularly to advert to the subject of the preceding PORTRAIT,

JOHN SOANE, Esq.

This Gentleman was born near Reading, in Berkshire, in the year 1756. At a very early period of his life, his natural inclination, that propensity of mind, which, starting even from the goal of infancy, decides the tenor of its future existence, and is, therefore, emphatically called GENIUS, inclined him to the cultivation of the ARTS. With the books that were open before him he began his imitative studies: he observed the effects of the graphic and sculptural sciences, but, inclined to mathematical researches, he was struck with their expanded, their sublime efforts, as displayed in those august piles, and even those picturesque ruins, that adorn this island. The drawings that he made in those early periods of his life, showed that Mr. Soane pursued the study, and developed the principles, of the architectural science with uncommon ardour and concomitant success. His first efforts were, we think, produced under the guidance and direction of George Dance, Esq.† he soon after became a student of the *Royal Academy*. In this situation, although architecture was not what might be termed the principal study, yet our *tyro* found, in the examples of many masters of that art, and in the scientific volumes with which the library abounded, sufficient scope for

* A gentleman whom he thus characterizes, viz.

“ Mr. Soane takes the liberty to observe, that the idea of making designs for a senate-house had engaged his attention from the time when he first began the study of architecture under Mr. George Dance—an architect whose perfect knowledge of the ancient works of the Greeks and Romans, and whose correct taste, founded on the most pure examples of antiquity first secured him, at Parma, in 1763, the premium in architecture from twenty-nine competitors, and have since deservedly placed him in the first class of professional men who have ever adorned this or any other nation.”—From a Pamphlet intitled “Statement of Facts,” 1798.

* ——— Cum frigida parvas
Præbet et spelando domos, ignemque laremque
Et pecus, et dominas communi clauderet umbra:
Sylvestri montana thorum cum sterneret
uxor
Fronitibus et cubo, vicinarumque ferarum
Pellibus. Juv. Sat. 6.

the exertions of his industry, impelled as it was by the energies of his genius. He, in regular progress, became the successful candidate for the silver and gold medals, the reward of superior talents in delineating a view of, or planning, designing, and executing, as far as on paper it can be executed, an original building. This Mr. Soane did with so much invention, taste, art, and elegance, that we can well remember his production; it was much applauded by the most celebrated artists of those times, and we were present when he stood first to receive the gold medal from the hand of the President, who accompanied the honour he bestowed on Mr. Soane with such appropriate remarks upon his genius, such commendations of his performance, and such prophetic hopes of his perseverance, and consequent success, as were, in our opinion, far more valuable than even the medal itself; although the former keeper used to say, "That was a 'proud distinction.'" Concomitant to the circumstance of obtaining this distinction is the election of one of the successful candidates to travel, and to reside for a certain number of years in Italy, &c. at the expense of his Majesty. The choice, in this instance, fell upon Mr. Soane, who, in the year 1777, left England in pursuit of his art in those classic regions, where it has been observed, the very atmosphere seems to engender scientific ideas, and the earth to abound with scientific examples. How well Mr. S. employed his time in his travels, his museum and his works evince. He was, while in Italy, elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Florence,

Where Genius, with an Eagle's flight,
Perch'd on the splendid dome;
And cowering at that awful height,
Seem'd to look down on Rome.
Imperial JOSEPH bid contention cease,
And, at his word, reviv'd THE ARTS OF
PEACE.

Mr. S. also, soon after, became a member of the ACADEMY OF ARTS at PARMIA. He continued a considerable time on the continent, and, as is evident from his works, pursued his studies with unremitting ardour and concomitant success.

With the exact date of the arrival of Mr. Soane in England we are not acquainted; but we know that he soon rose into high reputation; was employed in many most important works;

and referred to upon many very important occasions.

The death of Sir Robert Taylor, in 1788, afforded an opportunity for the professional advancement of Mr. Soane; he was, in consequence, appointed architect to the Bank of England; and the first efforts of his art, with respect to the improvement and extension of that grand pile of public security, which has grown with the growth, and strengthened with the strength of national credit, were distinguished by that tasteful simplicity, which

Seems, when undorn'd, adorn'd the most;
an architectural characteristic that he long contemplated in the best models of antiquity, and which is peculiarly adapted to solemn rites and serious business.

In 1789 we are to view Mr. S. in the light of an architectural author. At this period he published, in folio, a volume of the works he had executed in different parts of England; which was, by permission, dedicated to his Majesty.*

* Had we time and space we would do what we wonder has not already been done by writers far more competent, we mean, much more fully discriminate the different styles of architectural delineation; which we think may be divided into three; viz. the *ideal*, the *picturesque*, and the *practicable*: by the first, we mean to allude to some of the demonstrative masters of the continent, who, forgetting that the mathematical lecturer in "THE SCHOOL OF ATHENS," has the compasses placed upon his head, rather than always *in his hand*, have impoverished their subjects, by filling them with *ornaments* than are to be found in all the wood cuts of Albert Durer and M. Antonio. The second style, far from offending, by angles, diagrams, and linear repetitions, is practised by those architects who behold every object with a graphic eye, leave, in delineation, much to the imagination, and rather endeavour, though not in the chaste style of Gaspar Poussin, to give a beautiful landscape, than the correct portrait of a building, or a compages of buildings. Among those, Piranesi stands the foremost, whose fanciful characteristic has been already adverted to in this Magazine, in a poem beginning with these lines:

"Far out of truth and reason's sight,
With outstretch'd wing and gaudy plume,
See Fancy take her daring flight
Thro' Pignesi's Views of ROSE."

The third, the *practicable*, a style which blends the *utile* with the *dulce*, is to be found in the imitative works of the English architectural school, particularly those of the late Jo-

About this time he was chosen a fellow of the Society of Antiquarians, London. Since which he has, in regular progression, had the honour to have been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy; and, in the year 1803, the 43d of the reign of his present Majesty, a Royal Academician.

On the lamented death of Thomas Sanby, Esq. an event which happened in the year 1798, George Dance, Esq. was chosen to succeed him in the professorship of architecture; a situation which he held betwixt seven and eight years; and, on his resignation, Mr. Soane was, by an unanimous vote of the Royal Academicians, appointed to the vacant chair. He read his introductory discourse to a series of lectures upon the architectural science in 1800; this he repeated in December 1810; and his second lecture in the same month. Respecting the character and effect of these discourses, and their classical accompaniments, we shall, from a newspaper now before us,* state the opinion of a correspondent, who, after elegantly expatiating upon the subject, observes, that he, the professor, having, in his introductory discourse, exhibited a general view of the rise and progress of architecture in India, various other parts of Asia and Egypt, thence followed his charming art into Italy; discriminated the rise, and marked the distinction of the different orders; and, to a large audience of academicians, students, architectural professors, and amateurs, exhibited a great number of beautiful drawings, tending to elucidate and embellish the scientific sentiments which he delivered.

"The professor's style," it is in a subsequent paper,† observed, "was characterized by amenity, perspicuity, and vivacity. It embodied ideas enlightened and tasteful. His periods were frequently crowned with the applauses of the auditory, and his positions amusingly and usefully exemplified by a frequent display of drawings. It is hoped the lectures will be given to the public." These consist of five discourses upon the style, rise, principles, and practice,

* *See Kirby, Esq. wherever he is freed from the linear bandages of Dr. Hook Taylor; also in those of Sir William Chambers, Thomas Sandby, Esq. &c. and in those to the notice of which these slight observations are appended.*

* See the Examiner, Sunday, January 21, 1810—also pp. 76, 94. same year.

† Examiner, 1812, p. 41.

of architecture; how far it indicates the sentiments of different nations; and a variety of other observations, historical, philosophical, mechanical, and moral; although it is, for the sake of the arts and of the artists, to be lamented that those five, which are the only lectures upon the subject that have been read in the Royal Academy since the death of Mr. T. Sanby, have been prematurely suspended, we hope and trust that the learned professor will be prevailed upon to finish the whole course, which is to consist of twelve; and which, when completed, will, we have no doubt, form an architectural system, equally honourable to his talents and useful to the public.

On the 30th of June 1794, Mr. Soane was appointed, by a committee of the House of Lords, to prepare designs "for the improvement of the buildings adjacent to Westminster-hall, in order to render them more commodious for the business of parliament."

Upon this subject he wrote a pamphlet, to which we have, in an antecedent note, adverted, entitled, "A Statement of Facts respecting the Designs of a new House of Lords, as ordered by the Lords' Committers, and humbly submitted to the Consideration of their Lordships by John Soane, F.R.S. Architect to the Bank of England, &c. &c. &c."

From this pamphlet it will, for our present purpose, be sufficient to extract two passages; which we do with pleasure. The first, because it shews what are peculiarly the subjects of it; and the second, as it is indicative of the author's sensibility, that they were honoured with the royal approbation.

"The Lord Chancellor," he observes, "commanded Mr. Soane, also, to take his Majesty's pleasure on the designs; he proceeded to Windsor for this purpose, and had the honour to be most graciously received. His Majesty examined every part with most accurate and scrupulous attention, and was particularly pleased with the ideas of appropriating the two great rooms, leading to the proposed new House of Lords, as a dépôt for sculpture, commemorating great public actions, voted by Parliament, instead of placing it, as usual, in Westminster-abbey. His Majesty was very much pleased, also with the great Scala Regia, to be decorated with statues of our kings."

"MR. SOANE COULD NOT BUT FALL

PECULIAR GRATIFICATION AT HIS MAJESTY'S APPROBATION OF HIS DESIGN,

IT WAS A FAVOURITE SUBJECT, AND HAD PRESENTED ITSELF TO HIS OWN MIND AS A GREAT INCENTIVE TO THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE ARTS, AND AN OBJECT TRULY WORTHY OF A GREAT AND FLOURISHING STATE."

In the same year he printed another pamphlet, entitled, "A Letter to the Earl Spencer, K.G. &c." upon subjects connected with his profession as an architect. He has since been employed in various public works, which are, generally speaking, too well known to require either enumeration or observation.

To conclude these brief notices, we must observe, that the memoirs of professional men, especially those whose time and talents are devoted to the promotion and practice of the *polite arts*, afford few opportunities for the historian to descant on in a manner calculated to fix the attention of the reader, especially during their lives. It was, commendatory of Hogarth, said,

"The painter dead, yet still he charms the eye,
While England lives his fame can never die."

Yet we can remember that what was said of him during his life was rather the emanations of *envy*, *jealousy*, and *ill nature*, than of *friendly criticism*, or *unbiased approbation*. While men yet live we estimate their characters by those things in which they have failed; after their death, by those in which they have succeeded. This malignant propensity, which does no great honour to human nature, has been frequently exemplified in criticising the works of authors, and observing upon the productions of artists. With respect to the latter, it bears an exact proportion to the talents and the success of its living object. We have heard illiberality sometimes clothed in the *diaphanous drapery of wit*, but more frequently in the *pie'd coat of folly*, displayed upon the *pictures of Reynolds*, the *architecture and writings of Chambers*, and even the *sculpture of Roubilliac*; but all those *pattry quips* and *currish carols* have long since vanished into air, into thin air; or, where they were of sufficient weight, sunk into the common sewer of oblivion; for, as *Lady B. Germain* says,* respecting *lumpoons*, none of them have lately appeared above-

ground, while the fame of the painter, the architect, and the sculptor, have been increasing with every revolution of the year, and so is likely to continue, until time itself shall dissolve into eternity.

With respect to the *Professor of architecture*, in the *Royal Academy*, he seems, both by his lectures and by his works, most admirably calculated to extend that art to which his time, his talents, and his fortune, have been devoted. His scientific attainments are extensive; and his liberality to the younger branches of his profession, with respect to advice and instruction, is equally extensive: his museum is accessible to those students who wish to contemplate the vestiges of *art* and *antiquity*, upon which, as we have observed, his works are the best comment. Conscious, therefore, of the zeal of his endeavours to promote the study of the science of architecture, and the national advantage to be derived therefrom, should, in the course of his exertions, any *ill-natured* and *illiberal* circumstance arise, our friend, Mr. SOANE, must reflect, that such is too frequently the fate of *living artists*, and remember the *Ovidian* adage, which says,

*Pascitur in vicis floor, post fata quiescit;
Tunc suus, ex merito, quemque labor honor.*

ON REASON AND INSTINCT.

IN a series of dissertations on Reason and Instinct, Melampus has undertaken to prove, that the superiority of the former over the latter is not so great as the vanity of man would lead him to suppose.

The intention of the writer is, evidently, to promote a free and candid investigation; and he has even requested, that those who differed from him in opinion would state their objections.

I shall, therefore, begin by inquiring, whether, in his next paper on the subject, he has not been guilty of a degree of injustice in his attack upon Reason? Whether the miseries he enumerates, and styles the *blessings of Reason*, can, with justice, be traced to that source? and whether, by blending the effects of corruption with those of civilization; and imputing them to the same cause, he has not rendered Reason responsible for all the errors and excesses into which men are drawn by their prejudices, or hurried by their passions.

The light of REASON, when we have

* In a letter to Dr. Swift.

it really in view, is a certain guide; but many think they are following it, when they are, in fact, conducted by the ignis fatuus created in their own imaginations. To blame Reason for such wanderings, sounds to me like a proposal for abolishing beacons, because, by unfortunate mistakes, they have been known to cause the destruction of those they were intended to save.

To raise Instinct to its proper rank, it will not be found necessary to depress Reason below its real value. This faculty in *Melampus* has enabled him to point out, and taught him to deplore, the vices and miseries of a great part of the human race; and we may thence, with safety infer, that if, in all, this important power of the mind had been duly cultivated, the evils he points out might have been averted.

In conducting an inquiry where the subject is of an abstruse nature, I have heard it observed, that the greatest nicety is required in the definition of terms; in the present interesting discussion, I was sorry to find that this rule had been, in a measure, neglected. The different explanations which occur respecting the faculty called Reason, have, I must confess, involved me in considerable perplexity.

We are told, in one paragraph, that madness is a deprivation of reason; and, in the succeeding one, that *ideas* are another word for reason. This, to me appeared contradictory, from a notion I had formed, that mad people (who, if *Melampus* is right, must be deprived of ideas) were so completely occupied with their own *ideas*, as to be almost unconscious of what passed around them.

I am equally at a loss to conceive how perception and volition can be numbered among the properties of *reason*, even in the most extensive acceptation of the word.

The conduct of ants and bees, in making provision for future exigencies, is also represented by *Melampus* as the effect of reflection. As it has generally been attributed to an insensitive principle, it would be necessary to bring some proofs in support of this new opinion, explaining the way in which young colonies foresee the coming of the first winter, and accounting for the surprising and perfect similarity among the same species, in the manner of building and supplying their magazines from the remotest periods and at the greatest distances from each other.

Hoping to have these doubts cleared up, in conformity with the promise given by *Melampus*, I shall close my observations for the present. Y. Y.

REMARKS ON OZELL'S ENGLISH HOMER.

AMONG Jacob's Lives of the Poets, a life of Ozell, consisting only of a few particulars, is inserted. A fuller and more satisfactory account of him is given in the Biographical Dictionary. His translations from French authors, both in verse and prose, are numerous; and some of them are acknowledged to possess considerable merit. Among these elaborate productions, his English version of *Madam Dacier's* translation of *Homer* holds a distinguished place. Little notice, however, seems to have been taken of it, either at its first appearance, or since. A translation of a translation may be supposed not greatly to have excited literary curiosity. Ozell, aware of this objection, and fearing lest his work should sink beneath the weight of it, judged it necessary to inform his readers in the Preface, that "if they looked upon it to be only a translation of a translation, they might easily, if they understood the Greek and French, convince themselves, that he has had a strict regard to the *original Greek*."

It is whimsical enough, that this translation should be printed as *prose*, (for such it appears to the eye,) when it is in reality written in *blank verse*. The following passage, where *Pallas* is represented as arming herself for the battle, affords no unfavourable specimen of this performance. Book 5.

Πάλλον μὲν κατέχουσ' ἑσθλὸν πατρί: ἰω
οἶδι,
Ποικίλῳ, ———

And first, her Veil the Goddess did unclasp:
That Veil, which by her own fair Hands was
made,

Extremely fine, and admirably wrought:
Down on her Father's azure Pavement,
waving,

The loos'n'd Veil falls at the Goddess' Feet.
The Thunderer's massy Armour she claps on;
Fitting herself for Fights and fierce Alarms;
Then on her shoulder hangs the horrid Egis,
Surrounded with a hundred Tufts of Gold:
Horror and Fear the dreadful Margin fill'd;
In it, around the Centre, were Contention,
And Fortitude, and terrible Pursuit;
Attack, Rout, Fury, and distracted Flight;
Slaughter, and Death, and all the Train of
War. ——— R.

VESTIGES REVIVED.

A HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MORAL, VIEW of the ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the METROPOLIS: With OBSERVATIONS on the CIRCUM-ADJACENT COUNTIES, ANECDOTES, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

New Series. No. XVIII.*

FRONTISPIECE.

THE HOUSE OF JONATHAN WILD THE GREAT, SITUATE OPPOSITE JUSTICE-HALL, IN THE OLD BAILEY.

[WITH A VIEW.]

IT was said by Garrick to Cumberland, when he sent the sailors with packages, parrots, &c. on the stage, as precursors to Bolcour (the West Indian), "My dear sir, a hero, let him be of what nature he may, should never appear on the scene, except the audience is prepared for his reception, or, allegorically speaking, without a little drumming and trampetting."

This stage trick was so well understood by the authors of former times, that the under-actors were frequently called the *openers*, and Bransby,* Ackman, Harry Morry,† and honest Tom Clough,‡ who had seen more murders on the stage, and executions off of it, than any actor of his time, were, from their parading before Pyrrhus, Alexander the Great, &c. termed the *Grecian Guards*. Of the use of this processional pomp no author was ever more sensible than was our great precursor, Henry Fielding. Of this his "Introductory Chapters" are most ingenious instances; and his beautiful preparation for the appearance of the beautiful Sophia a specimen of the *ne plus ultra* of art, as his description of that lovely girl is of the *ne plus ultra* of nature.

Having mentioned the late Henry Fielding, a gentleman whose excellence as an author could only have been equalled by his excellence as a magistrate, the contemplation of his works, in both capacities, causes us to recur to the subject from which we have, even on the threshold of this speculation, deviated; we mean, the MANSION OF JONATHAN

WILD, a correct and elegantly engraved VIEW of which forms the FRONTISPIECE of this Volume of our Magazine, and whose memoirs, as is well known, were once interwoven in a satirical novel, by the ingenious magistrate to whom we have so respectfully adverted. But although we admire most of the writings of our learned precursor, as much as, short of idolatry, it is possible to admire them; yet, sitting in judgment upon "The Life of Mr. JONATHAN WILD THE GREAT," a hero whom we ideally consider as *at our bar*, it behoves us to show our impartiality and discrimination; and, as we have all the written evidence before us, we shall, therefore, with as much accuracy as our time and our talents will permit, proceed to its examination, ere we transmit it to the Judges, or, in other words, lay it before the PUBLIC.

"THE LIFE OF MR. JONATHAN WILD THE GREAT," we have, we conceive, with some propriety, termed a *novel*. It is, indeed, of that species of literature which would, had it been exhibited in one, two, three, or more *folio* tomes, have been called a *romance*; a kind of production for the invention of which we are obliged to our ingenious neighbours the French, and which may be designated a moral history, like "*Pharamond*," "*The Grand Cyrus*," "*Almahide*," "*The Illustrious Rassa*," "*Cassandra*," and many others of the same species, in which, although the names of their heroes are *real*, their actions are *fictitious*, or, sometimes, where *real* actions are given to appellations that are *imaginary*. In these productions of the Gallic writers, *love* and *honour* are carried to excess: in the work that we are examining, *malice*, *villany*, and *revenge*, appear in the same degree predominant and excessive: yet although the one exalts human nature beyond its most sublime *ecme*, and the other sinks it beneath even the lowest state of moral depravity of which we have any idea, the fictitious vehicle is in both the same; both are, as characters of persons and records of transactions, equally exaggerated.

"THE LIFE OF JONATHAN WILD THE GREAT," by the author of "*The Tragedy of TOM THUMB THE GREAT*," is, as we have stated, a satirical novel, founded, in a great measure, upon the idea that was in *The Peggare Opera* dramatized; and revolving upon the same *ext*, or *levelling principle*, which had,

* The *Dramensir* of the *Rehearsal*.

† Who used to boast that he taught Garrick to speak.

‡ This gentleman, although, generally speaking, a comedian, had a most tragical predilection; he used to attend all the executions at Tyburn.

indeed, before been put in motion by *Swift*, in his *Voyage to the Houyhnhnms*; a principle which it did not require the genius of either *Swift*, *Gay*, or *Fielding*, to reduce to practice, as it merely consisted in *dravestying* human nature, in breaking down the fence which separated true greatness from consummate wickedness, and, in a certain degree, confounding those distinctions which might have been termed the *Corinthian* ornaments supporting the august porch of the temple of *Dignity* and *Honour*, in order to serve the purpose of politics, or rather, with respect to the two former, to gratify the malignity of *FARTY*.*

In this species of writing, we think that *Fielding*, who had, we believe, no end in view but to shew vice in its utmost deformity, has succeeded much better than either of his precursors; and this success arises from a source so obvious, that we wonder it has not been, by his commentators, already frequently explored; this is, the force of contrast: we do not mean that kind of contrast which rendered *Gulliver*,

—“now great, now little deem’d,
The plaything of comparison;”

but that which accrues from the much more ingenious, and, consequently, much more difficult, task of opposing *virtuous* to *vicious* characters, of suffering the latter, for a time, to succeed, and, at length, when the sensibility of the reader is thoroughly aroused for the fate of the former, when his benevolent passions are painfully agitated, and it does not appear that any human means are left to save them, by a catastrophe not, in either case, wholly unnatural, causing *virtue* to be rewarded, and *vice* to be punished.

Such, although conducted through a fictitious and, in many instances, totally improbable medium, is the moral of “*The Life of Jonathan Wild the Great*,” who, although comparatively sublimed, associates with a gang of villains that are

* The comparison upon which the novel of “*The Life of Jonathan Wild the Great*” hinges, had before been adverted to by Nasonger, in *The Guardian*, Act v. Scene 4th.

“What’s got by the sword
Is better than inheritance: all those kingdoms

Of *Alexander* were by force extorted,
Thou’gilded o’er with glorious styles of conquest;

His victorious but royal robberies;
And his true definition a *THIEF*.”

all, though in a subordinate degree, tinged with the same kind of enmity, and are opposed to the characters of *Heartfree*, *Mrs. Heartfree* (who, through an extravagant series of adventures which might be termed “the *Legend of (hastily)*,” is, we think, in their recital, endowed with rather too much *femulity*), and *Friendly*, his apprentice: these are, for the satirical purpose which the author had in view, deemed persons equally *low* and *stilly*, though so strong is the delineation of the characters of *Wild*, &c. (that we very much doubt, whether many of the readers of the life we are contemplating are not still of opinion, that, for want of common caution in the first instance, *Heartfree*, in reality, well deserved the appellation which has been ironically given him.

It had been the practice, from the time of the Phœnician monarch of the *Assassins*, who obtained the appellation of the *Ancient*, or the *Old Man of the Mountains*, for every company of freebooters, or every gang of depredators, more especially during the unsettled

+ The magisterial practice of the late *Henry Fielding* had made him perfectly acquainted with instances innumerable, in which the want of common caution by tradesmen had been attended with losses almost as great, and consequences almost as dreadful, as those with which *Heartfree* was threatened. In the time that he presided at the *Public Office*, *Bow-street*, with such credit to himself and advantage to the public, the cant term *Spindling* was little known; but the thing itself, from which it arose, and which it designated, *Fraud*, was in such full operation, and practised in such a dextrous manner, that it was not assailable either by the common law, or by the *stat. 33 Hen. VIII. cap. 1*. It was, therefore, necessary to frame a new statute, viz. *30 Geo. II. cap. 24*, which, although it was not passed until two years after the death of *Fielding*, is believed to have arisen from his strong and frequent representations of the state of the metropolis with respect to fraudulent practices. This law, however, such has been the prevalence and extension of the crimes at which it was levelled, and the progressive improvement that has occurred in the arts by which it has been evaded, seems to want revision. The honest, unsuspecting, though incautious, part of mankind, should be more strongly guarded than they are by the clauses and provisions of the said statute; and although tradesmen may be said to pandar to their own deception, by the very way manner in which credit is obtained from them, they certainly should be as strongly guarded, even against their own credulity, as possible.

state of society in Europe, to choose a leader in whom they could confide, whom they invested with a kind of mock sovereignty, and gave to him the title of *King*; as the *King of the Gypsies* (who is recognised to this hour), or *Capidin*; as *Captain Roque* in Spain, *Captain Cartouche* in France, and *Captains Hinde or Maclean* in England. In more modern times, notwithstanding the great communities of thieves were, by the energy of the laws and the activity of the magistrates and police-officers, broken, and their members dispersed into smaller confederacies, still the same system was preserved; every gang had a leader, although the only general tie of connexion that existed, if any such did latently exist, was through the medium of the *Fence** who had frequently no kind of personal communication with the thieves themselves, but operated through the means of a trusty set of agents termed *Middle-men*, received the goods, paid the money at which he appreciated them, altered their metallic forms, packages, mechanical appearance, &c. and then sold them to the best advantage.

In this situation was the societies of Prigs,† and the state of Priggism, when Jonathan Wild first appeared upon the town. He was, it is said, born at Wolverhampton, in the year 1684.‡ At a very early age, he was apprenticed to a buckle-maker; he eloped from his master long before the completion of the term of his apprenticeship; and, "to seek his fortune," came to London; where associating with some of the numerous gangs of depredators which, at that time, infested the metropolis, he, in consequence of his professional precocity, became a leader, such as those to which we have adverted. Some incidents, important at the time, but not necessary here to detail, in the course of the nefarious practices of his party, occurred, which gave Wild opportunities to display his undaunted courage, instantaneous presence of mind, and persevering fortitude, in a manner that raised his character to the highest de-

gree in the estimation of his party; a circumstance in which, we at present see, he did not fail to avail himself, in a manner upon which it now becomes necessary there particularly to expatiate.

JONATHAN WILD, therefore, although untutored and almost wholly illiterate, was yet naturally possessed of strong sense, great sagacity, and a quickness of perception which, had they been properly directed, could not have failed to have rendered him, in any reputable employment, a respectable member of society; but by pursuing a course of depravity, he became, as we shall subsequently have occasion to observe, an object of universal detestation. He began his independent career of life as a thief; was for a short time successful; at length he was, by one of his companions, betrayed, was transposed, or, as Fielding observes, "set out on his travels to his Majesty's plantations in America;" whence he returned with that kind of immoral improvement which, in those times, the male convicts that had money or talents, or the females that had beauty, generally acquired. When he arrived in town, he found that the empire of Priggism, as it was termed, had, during his absence, flourished to a most uncommon extent; many new gangs had arisen, new confederacies had been formed, and new leaders had been elected. Schemes that, although his sagacity soon evolved them, appeared, at first, to soar beyond even his ken, which, by their intricacy, seemed well calculated to set the *Troop*§ at defiance, and with greater security to levy contributions on the public, had been practised. *Hockley-in-the-Hole*, the grand resort, theemporium, of gamblers, thieves of every size and sort, from the puny pick-pocket to the experienced highwayman, bruiers, prize-fighters, bearwards, in fact, the idle and dissolute of every description, was in its most flourishing state of licentiousness. Those terrors, and pests of, civil society, we are sorry to say encouraged by persons of superior rank, frequently both at Old Hock, as it was termed, and at Marybone, not only eluded the vigilance and reproved the energy of the peace-officers, but overpowered the whole force of the Power, acting under the direction of the Magistrates.

* Receiver of stolen goods.

† Thieves.

‡ An earlier date has, by Fielding, been given to his birth, viz "the very year the plague broke out, 1665." The matter is of little importance, but the above date is correct; although the latter is, from a circumstance obvious in the work, more satirical.

§ Associates.

§ Police-officers.

This extensive and increasing depravity of morals, and the imbecility of its restrictive opposition, were observed by *Wild* upon his return from *America* to the metropolis: the keenness of his penetration convinced him, that, however lax the government was with respect to energetically opposing, and finally crushing, the nocturnal outrages that were committed; however languid in its endeavours to reform the morals, and correct the brutality, of a large portion of the people, things could not long remain in their then state: repeated depredations, he foresaw, would, at length, stimulate activity, and the evil would, in some degree, effect its own repression. It is said, that the temptations to plunder were too great, and the incentives to pleasure, to criminal dissipation, and vulgar luxury, too fascinating to be resisted by him; and that, therefore, to supply the extravagance which such a profligate course of life required, he was engaged in many very desperate adventures, had many hair-breadth escapes, and that more than once, he was near being sacrificed by his companions; whom, however, his sagacity, his thorough knowledge of the worst part of human nature, enabled him to anticipate, and, ultimately, to place in a situation which they designed he should fill (as they well knew he could) with far greater propriety.

The early sufferings of *Jonathan Wild* had rendered him, in some degree, cautious: this caution the instability of his friendships, and, in consequence, his narrow escapes, had increased. He discovered, before it was too late, that, contrary to the old adage, there was no honour among thieves; and of this discovery he resolved, as we have hinted, to avail himself, in a manner which, while he conceived that it perfectly secured his own person, would place the far greatest part of the acquisitions arising from *Piggion*, and, finally, the lives of the *Prigs* themselves, at his disposal.

To do this with impunity, it was necessary that he should, at least, assume the appearance of reformation: he, consequently, seemed to keep aloof from his former connexions, and, to the information which he had already given, he added others, which were acted upon with success, and, while they proved beneficial to the public, shewed the aforesaid *Wild* in a light

that very considerably raised his character in the eyes of the magistracy, nor did it at all depreciate it in the opinion of his former companions, who gave him full credit for having baffled the *Beaks*,* and considered him as a very useful "Double."

In this happy situation were the circumstances of *Jonathan Wild*, who, well knowing that

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood will on to fortune,"†

therefore determined, on the one hand, to increase his apparent assiduity in the service of the public, by betraying those *Prigs* who were on the point of betraying others, and, on the other, by forming connexions only with those who placed their dependance entirely upon him, which we shall presently see was, in a short time, the whole body of professed thieves that at that period infested the metropolis, and terrified its vicinity; and so to increase, on both sides, his means of acquisition. But before we proceed to detail further particulars respecting this worthy chief of the most dangerous, because the most systematic, combination of depredators that had ever existed in this country, it will be necessary to make a few observations on a practice which, if it did not lay its foundation, which we think it did, was certainly its great encouragement and support. This practice has, from the times of the *Saxons*, been legally termed *Tariffing*, and is, in fact, an extension of the crime of *compounding felony*,‡ which is thus defined: where any one not only knows that such has been committed, but takes his goods again, or other amends, not to prosecute.

At the period to which we have alluded, when robberies on the highway, in the environs and in the streets of the metropolis were so frequent, when there was such a degree of gentility and public favour attached to the character of a *highwayman*, such compassion for his fate, such an avidity to become acquainted with his history; such an eagerness to expatiate upon his virtues, to admire his courage and accomplishments, and to de-

* Magistrates.

† This was formerly held to make a man an accessory. 4 Black. Com. 124.

‡ 1 Hawk. c. lix, s. 5.

plore his fate, if it was not held disgraceful to prosecute felons of this description, it was certainly considered as extremely cruel; and persons who had been robbed rather chose to pay a premium for the recovery of their property than to take the chance of the prosecution of the plunderer. In consequence of this highly-reprehensible practice, nightly depredations constantly produced morning advertisements, offering, very frequently, large rewards upon the recovery of the articles stolen, and sometimes attended with this, to the thieves, heart-checking intimation:

"N.B. The goods will be received, the reward paid, and no questions asked, by applying to C. D. at ***."

This practice Jonathan Wild had not only beheld with pleasure, but availed himself of with considerable profit: he saw in the stream of public opinion and public prejudice another *Pactolus*, and he resolved to cruise upon it to the best (we mean his own) advantage.

It is astonishing to reflect how men's minds run in a circle, how frequently they end where they began! The greater part of the life of Wild had been spent

in and about *Saffron-hill*, *Chick-lane*, and *Black-boy-alley*, at the corner of which he is known to have once resided. He now resolved to catch the glorious golden opportunity that presented itself, and, of course, to change the place of his abode to a *gentleman's situation*: he accordingly took the house of which we have given a correct delineation as a frontispiece to this volume of our Magazine. This house, it is necessary to state, is situated nearly opposite the *New Sessions House*, or, as it is termed, *Jurymen Hall*, in the *Old Bailey*, London. Indirectly fronted the gate of the old mansion dedicated to the purpose of judicial proceedings in criminal cases. It is of brick plastered, and, as will be observed, its upper stories recede from the street, owing to the houses on each side having been brought forward.† Respecting the fabric, which, when we consider the notoriety of its owner, and all the enormities that have derived from it, circumstances which it was, as we have said, once found the whole force of the civic police was too weak to repress, and which were absolutely the cause of passing two new statutes,‡ we must deem it a *voluptuous curiosity*, as it, by easy gradations, leads the mind to reflect upon transactions deeply involved in the history of the metropolis, to consider the morals and the manners of former times, the different eras in which they have been placed before the public, and comparatively to rejoice that, disjunct as the present age is, there has, in consequence of the better regulation and superior energy of our Police, been, with regard to the vices of the lower orders of the people, a considerable reformation, and, with reference to their vulgar and brutal sports, from which extravagance arose, and, of course, crimes were derived, almost an annihilation.

To return from this digression, we find that Jonathan Wild, after he had taken possession of the House to which

† The lower front, which appears in the view is, we conceive, a modern addition.
‡ 4 Geo. I. c. 11. and 6 Geo. I. c. 23. These will be subsequently noticed.

§ We say almost, because, alas! pugilism, as it is called, a classic term for one of the worst features of classic depravity though, by the vigilance of the magistrates, driven from the metropolis, still occasionally disgraces the police of the adjacent counties.

* These kind of advertisements, at length, produced the following clause in the statute 25 George II. cap. 36, 1751, intitled, "An Act for the better preventing Thefts and Robberies, &c."

"Whereas the advertising a reward with no questions asked, for the return of things which have been lost or stolen, is one great cause and encouragement of thefts and robberies: Be it enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of June 1752, any person publicly advertising a reward with no questions asked, for the return of things which have been stolen or lost, or making use of any words in such public advertisement, purporting that such reward shall be given or paid without seizing or making inquiry after the person producing such thing so stolen or lost, or promising or offering, in any such public advertisement, to return to any pawnbroker, or other person, who may have bought, or advanced money by way of loan, upon such thing so stolen or lost, the money so paid or advanced, or any other sum of money or reward, for the return of such thing, and any person printing or publishing such advertisement, shall respectively forfeit the sum of 50*l*. for every such offence, to any person who will sue for the same."

we have adverted, began to unfold his character, which was as fictitious as that of the fabled figure of antiquity: like that allegorical image, he had a white and a black side: the white he turned toward *Justice Hall*, where his appearance was candid, open, and fair; the black he displayed in his transactions with his cane, to whom, bad as its members were, he was (like *Satan*) superior in wickedness, and at once tyrannical, treacherous, and cruel.

The House, to which we again refer the reader, was, we believe, the first public receptacle for stolen property that ever was suffered in any city, and is an instance of the consummate skill of *Wild* in the art of deceiving; for while he persuaded the people that he by fair means obtained intelligence which frequently led to the restoration of stolen goods, he convinced the government that he was serving his country by sometimes sacrificing (for a large reward) a solitary thief, or discovering the refractory perpetrators of some nocturnal depredation; and, what is still more extraordinary, he quieted the thieves themselves, when they took alarm at these infractions of their treaty with him, by demonstrating to them, that the person or persons whom he had first seduced, and then betrayed, had, by misconduct, forfeited all title to their esteem as to his own, and was, or were, no longer worthy to belong to such an honourable fraternity.

Such were the talents and virtues which induced the author to whom we have adverted to term *Jonathan Wild, the Great*. His House, however, which might, with equal propriety, have been called the Palace of *Priggism*, only obtained the sleek appellation of *the Lock*;* respecting the use and the celebrity of which we shall, from a work published a few months before *Wild* was apprehended, extract a short passage:

"As soon," says our author,† "as any thing is missing suspected to be stolen, the first course we steer is directly to the Office of *Mr. Jonathan Wild*. If what we want is a trinket, either enamelled or otherwise curiously

wrought; if there is painting about it; if it be a particular ring the gift of a friend, or any thing which we esteem above the real value, and offer more for it than *Mr. Thief* can make of it, we are looked upon as good chaps, and welcome to redeem it. But if it be plain gold or silver, we shall hardly see it again, unless we pay the worth of it. Some years ago, it is true, a man might, for half a piece, have fetched back a snuff-box that weighed twenty or thirty shillings; but this was in the infancy of the establishment. Now they are grown wiser, and calculate exactly what such a thing will melt down for. To offer less is thought unreasonable; and unless *Mr. Thief-catcher* (which was the title *Wild* assumed) "stands your friend indeed, if you have it you will seldom save any thing but the fashion. If in this place you can hear no tidings of your goods, it is accounted a sign that they are in the hands of irregular practitioners, that steal without permission of the Board."

Observing upon the practice of *Wild* with respect to *Thiefsteals*, our author continues,

"The mischief that one man can do as a thief is a very trifle to what he may be the occasion of as agent or concealer of FELONS. The longer this practice continues, the more the number of rogues must increase; therefore it is high time that regular book-keeping of stolen goods should cease, and that all gangs and knots of thieves should be destroyed as soon as possible; at least, none of them suffered to form themselves into societies that are under discipline, and act by the order of a superior. It is highly criminal in any man, for lucre, to connive at a piece of felony that he could have hindered. But a professed *Thief-catcher*, § above all, ought to be severely punished if it can be proved that he has suffered a known rogue to go on in his villainy after it was in his power to apprehend and convict him, more espe-

† The office of *Jonathan Wild*, in the *Old Bailey*.

§ This, it appears from "The British Journal of Saturday, April 24, 1735," was particularly aimed at *Jonathan Wild*, whose fate, it is stated in a letter to the author, then remained in suspense, and of whose crimes it seems, in some degree, intended as a palliation.

* It was, as will be presently seen, generally termed "the Office."

† B. Mandeville, Esq. M.D. who, in 1725, published the work alluded to, which is, "An Inquiry into the Causes of the frequent Executions at Tyburn, &c."

cially if it appears that he was a sharer in the profit.*

By all the circumstances already stated, and others that we have since been able to collect from oral tradition, the records of the *Old Bailey*, and the publications of those times, it appears that the police of the metropolis was then in a very degraded state; that villany, the most barefaced and avowed, stalked at large; that the town was under the domination of gangs of young, desperate, and hardened plunderers, who, directed by those of far greater experience, formed a kind of *Imperium in imperio*, of which the house of *Jonathan Wild*, that we are contemplating, was the centre, and himself the monarch. In this House, or, as it was termed, "Office," the great business of receiving stolen goods by night, and disposing of them, as per advertisements, by day, or other-

wise, as might be most convenient, was transacted: but *Mr. Wild* had another professional branch; he was not only the planner and director of nocturnal depredations, but occasionally, as has been observed, the detector of the thieves, and sometimes, if not absolutely their solicitor, the medium through which they prepared for their defence. In his office, evidence was framed, either for or against the prisoners, as might best suit his convenience; perjuries were there suborned, alibis manufactured, meetings held, and all kinds of business connected with his diabolical profession, carried into effect.

Such (however wonderful it may appear, that a house situated opposite to *Justice Hall*, in the very centre of observation, should be appropriated to those purposes), was the dreadful state of the police, and the depraved state of the morals of those times, in which it was so long suffered to pass unnoticed.

It may here be proper, resuming the subject of our introduction, to observe, that the character of *Peachum*, in the *Beggar's Opera*, is evidently the counter-part of that of *Wild*: his transactions are without exaggeration (indeed it was impossible to exaggerate them), minutely described: nay, his very dress was by *Hippisley*, who first performed the part, copied.† But although the transactions of the office of *Jonathan Wild* in the *Old Bailey*, and his connections both as a receiver of stolen goods (for, as he would now be termed, a receiver), and as a betrayer of the thieves themselves, when he found it his interest to betray them, furnished *Guy* with the key to all the nefarious and profligate wards of *Peachum's Lock*; yet, in his dramatizing those characters and circumstances, however apparently low, he took a much higher flight, and soared to a far more elevated pitch, than was at first discovered.

The audience, on the first nights of the representation of *The Beggar's Opera*,‡ did not comprehend that he-

† This dress, which is, probably, in part, still continued, was a black coat, scarlet waistcoat, with broad gold lace, velvet breeches, white silk rolled up stockings, gartered under the knees with black straps square-toed shoes, white flowing wig, laced hat, and silver-hilted sword, &c. See Hogarth's print of the *Beggar's Opera*. This dress shiner wore through the long run of the piece.

‡ The *Beggar's Opera* was first performed in the spring 1728, three years after *Wild* was executed.

* This subject is continued in "The British Journal of Saturday, May 1, 1723," and the following clause quoted from an act made to repress practices by which *Wild* had been an immense gainer, viz. *Statute 4 Geo. I. cap. 11, 1717*, intitled, "An Act for the further preventing Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies, and for the more effectual Transportation of Felons, &c." (a)

Sec. 4. "And whereas there are several persons who have secret acquaintance with felons, and who make it their business to help persons to their stolen goods, and by that means gain money from them, which is divided between them and the felons, whereby they greatly encourage such offenders: Be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That where-ever any person taketh money, or reward, directly or indirectly, under pretence or upon account of helping any person or persons to any stolen goods or chattels, every such person so taking money or reward as aforesaid (unless such person doth apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, such felon who stole the same, and cause such felon to be brought to his trial for the same, and give evidence against him) shall be guilty of felony, and suffer the pains and penalties of felony, according to the nature of the felony committed in stealing such goods, and in such and the same manner as if such offender had himself stole such goods and chattels in the manner and with such circumstances as the same were stolen."

(a) The powers and provisions of this act were enlarged and extended by stat. 6 Geo. I. c. 23. In this act, the streets of London, Westminster, &c. it enacted shall be deemed Highways within the 4 & 5 of W. and M. c. 9.

which he represents the most dangerous enemies of moral depravity, has endeavored to induce men to love the distinction of talents and of dignity, as a national virtue, to neglect all that was common and good, and to lay the very foundation of society. In fact, the only audience that attended the performance of this piece, did not discover that it was intended that it should be partly a *comedy*, and was designed rather to represent the great, than to reform the vulgar.

However, of the full scope and tendency of *The Beggars Opera*, the party who triumphed in this instance of the success of their machinations, took care that the people should be informed; the allusions to *Sir Robert Walpole* were blazoned forth, the name of *Bob Doty* enthusiastically applauded, and the quarrel said to have happened betwixt *Sir Robert* and *Lord Townshend*, annually in the papers, compared to that betwixt *Peacock* and *Locke*, which it was said "was so well understood" that at every subsequent representation of that scene, "the house was in convulsions of applause."

To the party politics of this piece, the safety of the public was sacrificed; and by it, the energy of the police was, as the *Navigate Calendars* fully evince, still more repressed. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless certain, that the shocks which the morals of the people have received from the frequent exhibitions of the *Beggars Opera*, have hardly yet been retrieved.

Upon this piece, which might have been termed the *legends of London's Wild the Great*, we do not mean to offer at present any other critical observation, than merely to state, that it seems to us, to have given a hint to *Pistol* of the plan upon which he wrote his novel, which we have so frequently mentioned; however that may be, the latter is, unquestionably, the most finished work. The classical attainments of *Pistol* were greatly superior to those of *Gay*. He had more wit, more humour, and, from his professional habits, a much superior knowledge, of the people upon whose manners he speculated. Indeed, his pictures, though like *Brennan*, he is apt to run into graphic extravagancies, and either colour too high or shade too deep, are in their outlines drawn from nature, while those of *Gay* are artificial sketches, the copies of copies. The

colours were so darkened, through the process of the making of plates, while *Pistol*, however less elegant, perhaps, diverge from the same point, contemplated only the general effect of his vigorous colouring.

It is not necessary to relate the progress of a life so well known as that of *Jonathan Wild*; we shall only observe, that his complicated crimes were fully charged in his indictment, of which we shall give a short abstract, viz.

"That he had, for many years, been confederate with great numbers of highway-robbers, pickpockets, housebreakers, &c."

"That he hath," as we have observed, "formed a corporation of thieves, of which he is the director; and that his pretended services in detecting and prosecuting offenders consisted only in bringing those to the gallows who concealed their booty, or refused to share it with him."

"That he hath divided the town and country into districts, and appointed distinct gangs for each, who regularly accounted with him for their robberies. He had also a particular set to steal at churches during the time of divine service, and also other moving detachments to attend at court on birth-days, balls, &c. and upon both houses of parliament, circuits, and country-fairs."

"That the persons employed by him were, for the most part, felons convicted, who have returned from transportation before their due time was expired; of whom he made choice for his agents, because they could not be legal evidence against him, and because he had the power to take from them what part of the stolen goods he pleased, and otherwise abuse, and even hang them, at his pleasure."

"That he hath, from time to time, supplied such convicted felons with money and clothes, and lodged them in his own house, the better to conceal them, particularly those against whom there are now informations for diminishing broad places and gulleys."

"That he has not only been a receiver of stolen goods, as well as writings of all kinds, for near fifteen years last past, but frequently been a confederate, and robbed along with the above-named convicted felons."

* Extracted from MALCOLM'S "Antiquities of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century."

"That in order to carry on his vile practices, and gain some credit with the ignorant multitude, he usually carried about with him a silver staff, as a badge of authority from the government, which he used to produce when he himself was concerned in robbing.

"That he had under his care and direction several warehouses for receiving and concealing stolen goods, and also a ship to carry off jewels and watches and other valuable goods to Holland, where he has a superannuated thief for his factor.

"That he kept in pay several agents to make alterations, and transform watches, seals, snuff-boxes, rings, and other valuable things, that they might not be known; several of which he used to present to such as he thought might be of service to him.

"That he seldom helped the owners to lost notes and papers, unless they were able to specify and describe them exactly, and often insisted on more than half the value.

"That he frequently sold human blood, by procuring false evidence to swear persons into facts of which they were not guilty, sometimes to prevent them from being evidences against himself, at other times for the sake of the great reward given by government."

"This consummate criminal" (it is added, by the author from whom the above is quoted) "after dealing so widely, and to an enormous amount, sell a sacrifice to a paltry theft of a little lace stolen from a widow on Holborn-hill; when Wild's usual foresight so far deserted him, as to enable the person he employed, while he waited on the bridge, to turn evidence against him." For this he was, after so long a series of hair-breadth escapes, both from the operation of the law and the vengeance of his companions, one of whom (*Blueskin*, as he was termed), who was condemned through his means, aimed a knife at his throat, and, although not mortally, wounded him, at last taken, tried, and capitally convicted. "His execution," our author continues, "attracted the greatest concourse of spectators ever known to have assembled on a similar occasion, and an incredible number of thieves of every description attended to wreak their vengeance on their common enemy. They shouted incessantly with frantic yells of joy, and threw stones at

the miserable man as he rode, till his head streamed with blood; but when he fell from the car, the air was literally rent by reiterated yells of triumph. Wozel had endeavoured to commit suicide; but the dose of laudanum proving too great, his stomach rejected it in time to save his life. It, however, rendered him nearly insensible, and, consequently, prevented the anguish he must have experienced in his last moments from the conduct of his enemies and the brutality of the populace."

ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS of the LIFE of MADAME DE MAINTENON. By PERE LAQUILLE, JESUIT.

AGRIPPA D'AUBIGNE is generally considered, both in Poitou and Bearn, to have been the natural son of the Queen Jane d'Albert during her widowhood. Her secretary, it is said, was his father. Moréri, in his Dictionary, assures us, that he belonged to a noble family; and he himself, in his Mémoires, asserts, that, from the manner in which he was educated by the gentleman to whose care he was confided, he always imagined that his birth was much more noble than it appeared to be. Henry the 15th certainly had a great friendship for him, and he received many proofs of it. There is a tradition in Poitou, that he studied judicial astrology; many singular facts are related concerning him; among others, that he valued himself in Bearn for having announced the death of Henry the 15th on the very same day it came to pass.

Seigneur Agrippa d'Aubigné was married at Niort, where he lived in a mean style, and almost in a state of obscurity. He had a son, who was the father of Madame de Maintenon and of her brother the Marquis d'Aubigné, whose daughter was afterwards Madame de Noailles. This son received a tolerable education; and it is reported he acquired from his father some knowledge in the art of astrology. He espoused a young lady of Niort, of very moderate fortune. Some time after his marriage, he was greatly displeased at the familiarity he observed between his wife and a young man who was related to them. This jealousy increased to such a degree, that, after cautioning his wife to give up the connexion with this person, he pretended to go for

some days into the country. He set out, but privately returning the same night, he found them alone, and was so much enraged at the sight, that he killed them both; and then made his escape. As, in these times of disturbances and civil wars, it was not difficult to obtain pardon, especially under such circumstances, he returned to Niort. Having very little property, he was desirous of being employed in some of the different troops, but did not meet with success on an application which he made to Mon. d'Espernon. Discontented at this refusal, he complained loudly of it; and his anger went so far as to compose a satire in verse against that nobleman. The piece itself, or an account of it, being carried to the duke, the latter, who was proud, haughty, and powerful, caused d'Aubigné to be carried off, and confined in a dungeon at his Chateau de Cadillac. He remained for more than a year in this place, without any persons interesting themselves to procure his release, or being able to gain it himself, as his enemy was greatly in power at that time. All these circumstances rendered him very melancholy; nevertheless, it did not prevent his amusing himself, for, during that time, he composed several songs, which, joined with an agreeable air and engaging manners, made the daughter of the gaoler, who saw him very frequently, fall in love with him. Her father, at her request, allowed him a much greater degree of liberty. Perceiving that d'Aubigné returned her affection, very sincerely, she thought her fortune was made if she could induce him to marry her; therefore she made him the proposal, engaging, at the same time, to assist him in his escape, and to follow his fortunes. D'Aubigné, who had been confined a long time, and saw no hopes of a speedy release, possessed of no property, and finding this girl very agreeable, accepted her offer, and, with the tacit consent of the father, they retired to Niort, where he married her. He then took possession of the small fortune he had still remaining, which consisted principally of a house near the market-place, where he lived in tolerable affluence.

At Niort, three considerable fairs are held every year, and frequented by a great number of merchants, who come from even as far as Holland. The distance of time being very short between

these fairs, the merchants often leave whatever they have not been able to dispose of from one fair to the other, in some house, where it is lodged in security until their return. A merchant of Lyons having confided several bales of goods to the care of d'Aubigné, on his return, finding his effects were decreased, made it public, and had recourse to the law. Another unfortunate occurrence happened about this same time, for he was found guilty of, or suspected of, issuing false money; and on these two accusations he was arrested, and confined in the castle of Niort. It was in this prison his wife (who never left him) was delivered of her second child, afterwards Madame de Maintenon. For it was well authenticated that she was born at that place, and not on the sea, as is generally believed. On March the 20th, 1636, she came into the world; M. the Bishop d'Angoulême having shown the register of her baptism to l'Abbé de Roquette, from whom I learned this circumstance. Madame de Maintenon, in conversation with the superior of la Maison de la Providence, which she had founded at Niort, asked in which quarter of the town her father's house stood. On its being pointed out, "Ah!" replied she, "*it is exactly in front of the castle, which I certainly ought to remember.*"

D'Aubigné remained some time in the castle; but at last his affairs were arranged, and he regained his liberty. He now found that he had nothing left to subsist upon, and, therefore, determined to go to the American Islands, which at that time began to be inhabited by Europeans. M. de Cérignac, commander-in-chief of the Island of Grenada, made him the offer of going to command there. This island, though very extensive, was at that time overgrown with wood, and inhabited by very few French, all of whom were very poor. Having accepted the offer, he sold the small property that still remained, and embarked with his family for Grenada, where the unwholesomeness of the climate occasioned his death within three years after his arrival. It is related, that before he died, he was greatly afflicted at the idea of leaving his children in such poverty and distress, and that, on his death-bed, when they received his last benediction, he said to his son, "*You are a boy, and will be able to provide for yourself;*" then turning to

his daughter, after a few moments of silence, "Go," said he to her, "*I am no longer anxious respecting your fate; you will be magnificently provided for.*" After the death of D'Aubigné, his wife, with her two children, crossed over to Martinique, and from thence to Guadeloupe, where she resided in the house of a person from Niort of the name of Delarue, who says, that for two years she remained there in great poverty. On quitting that island, she went to St. Kitt's, in order to meet with a vessel to convey herself and family to France. Waiting here for a passage, she died, and her children were taken care of for some time by a lady named Rossignol, who afterwards sent them home to France.*

They arrived at Rochelle, and for some months lived on alms, and were lodged by the charity of strangers, until they were allowed the advantage of going to the Jesuits' College in that town, to receive a mess of *pottage* and meat, which was fetched by either the sister or brother. The Jesuit R. P. Duverger, afterwards Dean at Xaintes, and who died in 1703, has often related this circumstance. The father not only had seen them come for their poor pittance, but had frequently given it them himself.

For several months, no one claimed these children; at last, some persons who knew them sent them to a M. de Montalbert at Angoulême. They afterwards lived with M. de Mioslan; and M. d'Alens, a Huguenot gentleman, took the girl under his care. At his house that adventure happened which is mentioned by Madame de Gabaret, who was told it by an old lady that was present. M. d'Alens lived in the country, and received much company. Among those who frequented the house, was a young man who pretended to tell fortunes. One day, as he was telling some young ladies whatever he thought proper, the little Francine, curious as the rest, requested the gentleman to inform her what was to be her fate. He complied, and, on seeing her hand, ap-

peared much astonished, looked at it a second time, and the more he considered it, the more he admired what he pretended to see. When pressed to speak, "There," said he, "*are signs of great good fortune; and, I may venture to say, she will even approach the crown.*"

M. de Villette, a gentleman of small fortune in Poitou, took her home to his house in turn, as he acknowledged her for a relation: she resided with him some time; and, finding her very sensible and clever, he spoke of her in such a manner to Madame de Noailles as made her desirous of seeing her. This lady kept her, and afterwards placed her with Madame de Menilans, her daughter, then Abbess of Notre-Dame, at Poitiers. She remained some time in Poitou with this lady; but Madame de Noailles taking a journey to Paris, the little Francine accompanied her. This lady lodged in la Rue des Petits-Pères, in the same quarter as the celebrated Scarron. His house was the rendezvous of a number of persons of talents and fashion; and Madame de Noailles often went there. Jestling with him, one day, she said, "*Monsieur Scarron, I must choose you a wife.*" Some more pleasantries followed on this subject; and Scarron, after a little reflection, did not appear to have any particular objection to the proposal, but inquired who they intended for him. They told him, that the lady was possessed of much wit and good sense.

M. Scarron was excessively deformed; his back was so much bent, that his head leaned quite forward; and it was related, that, on this occasion, Madame de Noailles having assured him the young lady was extremely agreeable, he expressed a wish to see her; and when they met, she was forced to kneel down for that purpose, he not being able to hold himself upright. As he was perfectly satisfied with her, the arrangements for the marriage were made, but kept secret on account of the relations of Scarron. During this time, she remained a pensioner in the convent of Ursulines, Rue de St. Jacques. She was then fifteen or sixteen years old, according to the account of la Mère le Pilleur, and several others who saw her in the monastery.

From her I learnt the following circumstance: that Mademoiselle d'Aubigné,

* It is related, that Madame de Rosignol was living at the time of Madame de Maintenon's good fortune, and that she ventured to ask her a favour, and alluded to the past, but received neither favour, nor answer to her request.

having permission to go out occasionally, was not able to conceal the visits she paid to Scarron; and the inhabitants of the convent were informed of the intended marriage. On this, the nuns decided that it was not proper to allow a young woman to remain with them under such circumstances. And she would have been obliged to quit the convent, if one of the fathers, a Jesuit, to whom they repeated what had passed, had not prevented her receiving such an affront, by assuring them that the young lady was extremely prudent, and that they had nothing to fear.

This marriage took place, and was publicly announced either in the year 1649 or 1650. Madame de Scarron lived in perfect union with her husband, although he was so extremely infirm. Her whole endeavour was to please him; and Scarron was so much charmed with the amiable conduct of his young wife, that he wrote a very affecting letter concerning her to one of his friends, in which he expresses his anxiety at the idea of leaving her without provision or resource. This letter is dated March 1652; and Scarron lived eight years after writing it; as, according to Moveri, he did not die until the year 1660.

After his death, Madame de Scarron was under great embarrassment; for her husband, although descended from a noble family, had nothing more than his furniture, and the pension of two thousand francs which he received in quality of *Malade de la Reine*. On his death this pension ceased, and she inevitably contracted some debts, for which her creditors seized her property. M. and Madame de Scarron being much respected and esteemed by many persons of quality, several, on hearing of her situation, offered their assistance. Amongst others, the Marquis de Peguelin mentioned to the Queen, that he had seen the goods of a young lady seized for debt. This excited her curiosity, and she wished to know who it was; on being told her name, the Queen ordered the pension to be continued to her. The good intentions of this princess did not, however, last long; for the pension was paid but for a short time; and Madame de Scarron, deprived of every comfort, and scarcely able to subsist, was obliged frequently to change her lodging. M. de Montchevreuil, who considered her as a relation, would not suffer a

woman of her age to lead such a life at Paris, but invited her to take up her residence with him.

The connexion of the King with Madame de Montespan began about this time. In the year 1664; the latter became pregnant; and M. de Montchevreuil having learned from M. de St. Herminie, that that lady was seeking for some person to whom she might confide the care of the infant, he recommended Madame Scarron; and she was presented by M. de St. Herminie to Madame de Montespan, who took her into her own house, and admitted her to her confidence. There it was that she, almost alone, assisted that lady in her first lying-in; the King being apprehensive of the éclat an intrigue of that nature would produce. The first child, therefore, disappeared, in order that there should be no necessity for acknowledging it. Madame Scarron, jointly with a person named Dandin, from whom I learned this circumstance, took care of it till the age of two years, when it died. It is reported, the infant was so very beautiful, that all those who saw it said it could not be the offspring of inferior parents. After the death of this child, Madame de Montespan prevailed on the King to acknowledge all the others, and Madame Scarron was charged with the care of their education.

During the time she was employed in the house of Madame de Montespan, she unavoidably had some degree of intercourse with the King; and it was said, some letters she wrote to him in the name; and by order, of that lady, first introduced her to the notice of his Majesty. These letters displaying much talent, and being written in quite a different style from those of Madame de Montespan, made the King desirous of knowing who was the author of them. He saw Madame Scarron; she pleased him; and from that time his attachment for her increased. After the death of the Queen, which took place in 1683, and Madame de Montespan had retired from the court, the King gave her the late Queen's apartment. This great change was much talked of at court, and throughout the kingdom; and M. le Marechal de la Fenillade said, in his jesting manner, to Madame de Maintenon, "*You are dislodged, Madame, but not without sound of trumpet.*" What increased the

public talk, and excited a murmur amongst the courtiers and princes, was, that, one day of a public ceremony, after the princesses had passed according to their rank, the King ordered Madame de Maintenon to take precedence of all the duchesses. This action of the King, who was always considered as both prudent and just, made every one imagine what was the rank of that lady; and not only France, but the whole of Europe, has since learned, how much she exerted herself to induce the King to declare her real rank, and to have her acknowledged for his wife; in which, however, she never could succeed.

In a letter Madame de Maintenon wrote to Madame de Noailles, abbess of Notre Dame de Poitiers, on sending her a young lady from Saint Cyr, she says, "*This young lady has a sincere inclination for a religious life, and for your house in particular; but it is not in my power to give you more than two thousand francs with her, being obliged to provide for many others.*" At the end of the letter she adds these words, "*You may, Madam, have some recollection of me, for I have not forgotten the time when I enjoyed your protection.*"

The Marquis d'Aubigné, brother of Madame de Maintenon, entered the service of M. le Marquis de Pardaillan, governor of Poitou, as page, but left him when his sister began to make her appearance at court, and took up her residence with Madame de Montespan. He married the daughter of a rich procureur of Angoulême, received with her a fortune of fifty thousand crowns, and purchased for a very moderate sum the government of Cognac. Shortly after her marriage, this sister-in-law presented Madame de Scarron with a very valuable necklace, worth two thousand crowns. She had only one child, a daughter, whom Madame de Maintenon took under her care at the age of five years, and, when grown up, procured her a suitable establishment, for she was afterwards Madame la Duchesse d'Ayen de Noailles.

Madame d'Aubigné was not much esteemed, and appeared but once at court, where she was very coolly received by her sister-in-law, and given to understand that her presence could be dispensed with; she, therefore, immediately returned into the country, with-

out being allowed to take leave of Madame de Maintenon. After this she lived in great retirement, but well contented, having no desire to return to the court. Her husband, who had no attachment for her, remained at Paris, where his manner of life is well known. He obtained the government of Berry, but never took possession of it; and afterwards received the *Cordon bleu*, in preference to M. de Pardaillan, who expected it. This nobleman, it is said, did not greatly regret the loss of a mark of honour which, however valuable, he would, in this case, share equally with a person who had been his servant.

The Marquis d'Aubigné, after discovering, by his irregular conduct, a great want of sense and common prudence, retired from Paris, where Madame de Maintenon persuaded him to become a member of a community of seculars, formed by some persons of good family and honour, who lived in a very regular manner. Sieur Madot, curate of St. Sulpice, found means to obtain his confidence, and had sufficient influence with him to induce him to alter his mode of life. This father was his confessor until his death, which was that of a good Christian; and, as a reward for his care and attention, Sieur Madot was made Bishop of Belley, and afterwards of Chalons-sur-Saône.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
IN the Memoir of Mr. Whitbread, in the last number of your Magazine, there is an error, which, perhaps, you may think it worth while to correct. Mr. W. is not the son of Lady Mary, his father's second wife, but by the first marriage: his mother's name was *Hayton*, sister of the late William Hayton, of Stock's House, near Hemel Hempstead, Esq. lately deceased. Lady Mary had only one child, a daughter, married to the Hon. George Grey, commissioner at Portsmouth, and brother to the present Lady Elizabeth Whitbread.

The late Mr. Whitbread died in June 1796.

Your obedient servant,

E. N.

NUGÆ.

No. XIII.

A PASSAGE in Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Custom of the Country" seems to have puzzled the Commentators. Sulpitia, the procuress, Act iii. Sc. 3. is enquiring into the condition of her retainers, and lamenting, "The rutter, too, is gone." Upon this Theobald suspects "this word should be *ruttier*, which in French signifies an old beaten soldier. And they have a phrase, *C'est un vieux routier*; He's an old dog at it."—in contradiction to Theobald's note, the sapient editors of 1778 observe; "*Rutter*, we do not doubt, is the right word, alluding to *deer*; the *rutting-time*, &c. This man, by a cant term, to denote his superiority, was nicknamed the *Rutter*, which is humorous."

With the former part of this note from the edition of 1778 I agree that "*rutter* is the right word;" but totally dissent from all the rest of it. For in the first place, the *occupation* of all Sulpitia's inmates was the same: it is not, therefore, probable that one of her retainers should thence gain his denomination *κατ' ἔξωτον*. But, upon perusing the scene, we shall find that Sulpitia is enumerating her dependents by the name of their respective countries. She first enquires after the *Frenchman*; next "What is become o' th' *Dame*?" then bewails the loss of the *Rutter*, and afterwards adverts to a former dependent of her's, "an *Englishman*." Hence I have not the least doubt in my own mind, that "*the Rutter*" is not an *appellative*, but a *proper name*; and the only difficulty is to ascertain to *what country* he belongs. Now it appears, I think, from the following extracts from Holinshed, that a particular corps of *Brabanters* were so called, of which, probably, the person in question might be one. "[He] the earle of Leicester] made no long abode, but with all speed returned, and retained two hundred *Burres* out of the duke of *Brabant's* countries, and with them certaine *crashowes*." Vol. ii. p. 420, 421. edit. 1807. He had previously mentioned them in two antecedent passages. "Therefore leat he [King Henry II.] should be taken unprovided, he kept his armie in a readinesse about him, having retained certaine bands of *Brabanders* called the *Rowts*." Ibid. p. 150. "It should seeme also that they [the *Brabanders*] were called by other names, as the *Houts* (in Latine *Raptarij*), which name whether it came

of a French word, as ye would say some *vnrlic* and *headstrong* companie, or of the Dutch words *Rutters*, that signifie a rider, I cannot say. But it may suffice for the course of the historie to vnderstand that they were a kind of hired souldiers, in those daies highly esteemed, and no lease feared."—Ibid. p. 171.

In most of the Morning Papers for December 21, 1812, it was remarked, that "the Paris Journals notice a Matrimonial Agency Office, which has been opened by M. Villiaume, in New St. Eustache's-street, in that city." This is a bubble of long standing. The following advertisement was frequently inserted in the periodical publications of 1709.*

"The Perpetual Office of the Charitable Society of single Persons in City or Country, for raising and assuring Money upon *Marriages*; where they pay but 6d. Entrance, and 2s. per Quarter, till they marry, and whensoever that is, they are secured to receive all their Money back, and 150 per Cent. clear Profit certain, whether full or not, and stand very fair when full to gain 40 or 50l. and may get 1, 2, 3, or 400l. The Entries daily increase, and the Shares of the new Married are risen from 48s. to above 7l. since the last Month. The sooner you enter, the more you are like to gain; all which doth more fully appear by the Proposals, given gratis, at the said Office, at London-stone, in Cannon-street."

"In St. Martin's Court, the upper End of St. Martin's Lane, in the Liberty of Westminster, is erected an Office of Insurance upon *Marriages*, by providing Portions for single Persons of both Sexes by Contribution; for the due Performance whereof, Security is settled in Trustees by Advice of Council."

But our Projectors seem to have possessed more foresight than M. Villiaume, and to have looked forward to consequences: for in the following year they opened an "Insurance on *Births*." Three new Subscriptions was opened on Tuesday last the 12th Instant: One for 600l. paying 5s. for a Policy and Stamps," &c. &c. and, that they might not leave the work incomplete, they offered "Two hundred and fifty Pounds to be paid on the *Baptizing* a Child, being a new Proposal by the Profitable Society, which,

* Upon this idea some of the most humorous scenes in Mr. *Moor's* comedy of "THE BURGLES; OR, THE MATRIMONIAL OFFICE," are erected.—See LONDON MAG. Vol. LIII. pp. 9, 89, 160... Editor.

by only paying 2s. 6d. for a Policy, and 2s. 6d. towards each Claim, entitles you to the Sum above-mentioned."

Dr. Pegge, in his very entertaining "Anonymiana," Cent. 7. lxxxvi. proposes "in these lines of Mr. Hobbes upon Chatsworth,

Stat Chatsworth præclara domus, tum mole superba

Tum domino magnis, celerem Deroëntis ad undam.

Miranti similis portam præterfluit amnis
Hic tacitus, saxis infra supraque sonorus,
proposes to read *canorus* or *vocalis*, instead of *sonorus*, as better contrasted with *tacitus*, the Poet here aiming at an epigrammatical point."

Cánorus certainly might do; but
"Unde *vocalem* temere, insecuta Orphea silvæ." However a *false quantity* is very excusable in a *nonagenarian*.

I have not the original edition of "The hurt of sedition how greivous it is to a common-wealth, set out by sir John Cheeke knight, in the yeare 1549," and therefore cannot tell whether that elegant and accomplished scholar refers to the authors whose sentiments he exhibits in his own language. But it is very evident, that the following passage is little more than a translation of the subjoined extract from Xenophon.

"For we see that the sheepe will obeye the shepherd, and the neat be ruled by the neatherd, and the horse will know his keeper, and the dog will be in aw of his maister, and everie one of them feed there, and of that, as his keeper and ruler dooth appoint him, and goeth from thence, and that, as he is forbidden, by his ruler. And yet we have not heard of, that anie heard or companie of these have risen against their heardman or gouvernour, but be alwaies contented not onlie to obeye them, but also to suffer them to take profit of them. And we see furthermore, that all herds, and all sorts, be more egre in fiercenesse against all kind of strangers, than they be against their owne rulers, and will easilier offend him who hath not hurt them, than touch their ruler who seeketh profit on them."

"Ἐτι δὲ πρὸς ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς, ὅτι ἀρχόντες μὲν εἰσι καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς τῶν βῶν, καὶ οἱ ἡποφύλακες τῶν ἵππων, καὶ πάντες δὲ οἱ καλούμενοι νομῆς, οὗ ἂν ἐπιστατῶσι ζῶων, εἰκότως ἂν ἀρχόντες τῶν νομίζοντων. Πορεύονται τε

γὰρ αἱ ἀγέλας οἱ αὖ αὐτάς ἐκδύναται ἐν νομῆς, ἵκονται τε χάρις ἰφ' ὅποιά αὖ αὐτὰς ἱφύσιν, ἀπύχονται τε ἂν αὖ αὐτὰς ἀπείργουσιν· καὶ τοῖς καρπῶς τοῖνυν τοῖς γιγνομένοις ἐξ αὐτῶν, ἰῶσι τὰς νομὰς χρῆσθαι ὅπως, ὅπως ἂν αὐτοὶ βέλονται. Ἐτι τοῖνυν ἐδμήσαν πάντες ἀγέλας ἡσθῆ· μέγα συγᾶσαι ἐπὶ τὰς νομὰς, ὅτι ὡς μὴ πείσονται, ὡς ὡς μὴ ἐκτρέφῃ τῷ καρπῷ χρῆσθαι· ἀλλὰ καὶ χαλιπύτρας εἰσιν αἱ ἀγέλας πᾶσι τοῖς ἄλλοις, ἢ τοῖς ἀρχαῖς τε αὐτῶν, καὶ ὠφελυμένοις ὡς αὐτῶν." Cyropædia, edit. Hutchinson. p. 2.

T. E.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR, January 1st, 1813.

"'Tis but an hour ago, since it was wine,
And after one hour more 'twill be cleren;
And so from hour to hour we ripe and ripe."
SHAKESPEARE'S "As You Like It."

YOU will not, I hope, tax me with vanity, nor think my labours superfluous, if I venture, in the best manner I can, a few observations, at the commencement of the year 1813, on the past one 1812. If we consider the last twelve months as Christians, and, as *ad Jove principium*, it behoves us so to consider them, it will be our bounded duty to inquire if we have in all things obeyed the precepts of Him in whom we move and have our being—if we have performed the part of good husbandmen, by making good use of the talent entrusted to our care—if we have endeavoured, by our actions and our example, to uphold that religion which teacheth us to visit the "fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world." Have we performed all our social duties? have our hearts warmed with compassion at the calls of distress? and have our hands been stretched out to relieve it. In times as the past have been, when our poorer brethren have almost sunken under the pressure of great and unparalleled distress, have we, "in as much as in us lies," freely contributed our mite in alleviating their affliction, gladdening their hearts, dispelling the form of famine from their doors, and rendering their cottages, if not the abodes of plenty, at least of peace. In fine, let us ask ourselves if we have "earned that we eat," toiled for "that we wear," owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness, glad of other men's good, and if our greatest care hath been, that

in whatever station or situation we have been placed, therein to be content, as Christians, and as men, we might witness the conclusion of, and bid adieu to, the year 1812, and sorrow not that a twelvemonth hath been added to our years.

Contemplating, as Englishmen, the scenes which have been acted on the theatre of the world, during the last twelvemonths, it behoves us all, with one consent, to offer up our thanksgivings to the Giver of all good for the particular blessing he has bestowed on this kingdom; for whilst "the dogs of war" have been let loose to spoil the labours, palsy the means, and destroy the happiness and peace of less favoured lands—this country, this "water-walled bulwark," has not, in latter days, felt the tread of an invader on her shores; from the king to the peasant; but one voice, uttering but one expression, that of praise, should be heard, for this incalculable blessing; for, alas! it is but too true, that, although British might and British intrepidity might repel the invader's encroachments, yet the throne and the cottage would be shook if the satellites of ambition should be let loose upon our land.

As Englishmen, whilst we lament the unavoidable privations, and the dreadful shifts and difficulties we have had to encounter at the continuance of war, we cannot but feel a conscious pride at the undaunted front, the unpalied energy, and the matchless might, we still have borne against the attacks of our insidious, restless, and never-satiated foe. We must feel, also, an enviable superiority at the unparalleled skill displayed by our second Marlborough, and the unequalled bravery of his courageous assistants, "the partners of his toil," in the cause of Spain—skill and bravery which have raised the British soldier far above all competitors, and torn the laurel of boasted superiority from the brows of the Gaul to decorate the Briton. Whether we consider the field of victory, or the dangers of a retreat in the face of a superior foe, the skill of the commander, and the courage of the soldier, still shine with dazzling brilliance. In both places we behold a conquering friend and a baffled foe; and without fear and trembling we look forward with confidence for the happiest results, and that ultimate success which, if the powers of man can avail, will be attained by such a phalanx of talent.

With wonder and satisfaction we proceed to contemplate the unlooked-for scenes which have been acted during the latter part of the late year in Russia—We there behold the hitherto gigantic strides of the Gaul stayed—Hither shalt thou come, and no farther, was the watch-word of Justice and Liberty from one end of the land to the other; and the threats, the boastings, and the monstrous means, of the invader, vanished into "thin, empty air."—The unprecedented exertions, the magnanimous resolution, and the unconquerable spirit manifested by the king, the noble, and the soldier, in defence of all that man holds dear, redound to their honour, claim our gratitude, and give a glorious earnest of rescuing the continent of Europe from the gripe, the tyranny, of a Buonaparte.

Thus then, without pursuing the subject further, it will appear, that the last twelve months, though pregnant with troubles, have still brought their antidote, success, with them—that we have little cause to fear, great to hope, from the events that have transpired during that time—that every one of us might still sit under his fig-tree without fear of molestation from an intruder—and that, although we may sigh for peace, it is not by a tame submission to the wishes, or a compliance with the demands of a covetous foe, but by an honourable reliance on our powers, and a fixed determination at all hazards to uphold them, that "consummation so devoutly to be wished" is to be attained. Your obliged Correspondent,

S. W. X. Z.

WASTE LANDS.

By a Report of the Committee of Agriculture, it appears, that the total amount of Waste Lands in the United Kingdom is as follows:—England above six millions of acres; Wales two, and Scotland about fourteen. If ministers would use their efforts to appropriate one million of money to the cultivation of waste lands, it would prove a great saving to the public, especially the poor! The above quantity of land, divided into farms of fifty acres each, would make 433,525. No doubt, a Bill, to enforce the general Enclosure of Commons, &c. would be the most advisable step to be taken.

England contains	6,259,470	} forming a total of 22,107,101 acres.
Wales	1,629,507	
Scotland	14,218,124	

ON THE AUTHOR OF *GIL BLAS*.

OF some of the most interesting authors in whose domestic life and character we should take the most lively interest, our biography is lamentably deficient. Of Cervantes and of Butler the accounts are meagre; and of Le Sage, the most popular of all writers, we can discover no express biography. Some things have been, however, recorded occasionally of the latter,* in regard to his literary character, as well as to his domestic habits. I have found among my collections many things concerning Le Sage, which are not generally known.

Of the author of the immortal *Gil Blas*, that elementary book of fictitious history, which first initiates us into the secret windings of the human character, and whose scenes and actors are, by their truth of design and chaste colouring, still the delight of mature age, the domestic life seems little known. It appears, however, to have been a very active one; he lived by his pen, and his fertile imagination was continually adding to the most agreeable works of the age. He composed for the French comic theatres, sometimes with a coadjutor, near ninety pieces; most of them are those comic operas which sometimes do not exceed a single act. All these were successful, and some the most popular favourites. His natural humor seized on temporary or on fanciful subjects with singular facility. He has erected a new feature in these minor dramas, by employing the fairy machinery as a frame-work for the Eastern fables which delighted his audience. The truth is, that *Petit de la Croix*, the Orientalist, who translated what we call the Persian and Turkish Tales, was a modest scholar, who doubted his own talent for popular composition, and, in consequence, entrusted his translations to the charming pen of Le Sage. Our author valued the treasures confided to him by his friend, and exhibited all those tales at the Opera Comique in a dramatic form; and they produced the finest effects from their novelty and the graces of the poet's imagination. The nine volumes of the *Theatre de la Foire*, in fact, exhibit the Persian tales in a new

form to us. Our author also adapted to the taste of his nation some of the best Spanish and Italian works of fancy. His genius does not seem to incline towards invention; even his greater work originates in a Spanish original; but the attic simplicity of his style, the vivacity of his ideas, and the felicity of adapting himself to his prototypes, rather than his prototypes to him, remain without an imitator—so well has he imitated! So true was he to nature, and to character, in all his novels, that of one of them, not known to the English public, the *Adventures of the Chevalier de Beauchene*, a French critic observes, he has left the matter doubtful, whether they were not drawn from the *Memoirs* furnished to him by the widow; with such correctness has he preserved the costume, and so forcibly delineated the character of this adventurer; like the adventures of *Robinson Crusoe*, it is now difficult to decide whether it partakes more of fiction than of fact. The *Chevalier de Beauchene* was a *Buccaneer*.

The author of "*Calamities of Authors*" has confined his views to his own country. But he might have produced a more entertaining variety had he extended them to foreign authors. He has written a useful work, and his materials offer the youthful adventurer instructive lessons, and discriminations in the literary character, which will be best felt by those who are most deeply concerned in them. Should this writer extend his researches to foreign authors, he will have to record in his book the name of Le Sage, the most industrious and the finest genius of France.

It is melancholy to think, that an author so fertile and so charming as Le Sage was one of "the martyrs of genius," and having lived to his eightieth year, exhibited not only the awful spectacle of a singular decay of his faculties, but solely existed by the care and filial charity of one of his sons. His genius was not recompensed by any other wealth than its native treasures; and had he not enjoyed one of the most affectionate of families, the author of *Gil Blas*, he to whom the public were indebted for their multiplied enjoyments for half a century, might have pined away in his helpless age in a garret, or perished in a work-house.

Le Sage was buried in his own house; a scene not common in the chronicles of

* To an edition of *Gil Blas*, published by Sharpe, in 1809, is prefixed some Account of the Life and Writings of Le Sage, written, as the initials indicate, by Mr. Stephen Jones.—*EDIT.*

literature, as the author I have referred to might be inclined, I fear, to shew us by a dash of his sombre pencil. Le Sage had three sons and a daughter. His wife watched all his simple wants, and the rest of her time was devoted to the education of her children. A good mother must be singularly unfortunate if she does not rear an affectionate offspring. Le Sage rarely quitted home, and never returned to it, but with delight. The happiness of our author's life seemed, however, to be interrupted by one of the sons, who most loved him. Le Sage designed his eldest son for the bar; but his genius, doubtless, inevitably bent by the father's perpetual dramatic studies, had fixed its choice in the theatre, and, to the grief of the father, adopted the profession of an actor. He concealed his name, but appeared on the stage, and soon ranked among the first class of the histrionic troop. His father could never patiently listen to the applause he was daily acquiring, nor even to that moral character and decent habits the son preserved, though on the stage. Did Le Sage conceive that a vast space in the road of honour separates the man of genius who composes for the theatre from the man of genius who treads on its boards? Genius dignifies any profession—but Le Sage was a father!—and he wished a counsellor at the bar, and not an actor in a provincial theatre, for the inheritor of his name.

The example of his eldest son was, indeed, dangerous, for, unintentionally, it had seduced the third, who followed the same profession without any genius for it; he had the prudence to conceal his disgrace under an assumed name. But if example influences our conduct, it serves sometimes to correct it; and the second son devoted himself to the church. He became a canon in Boulogne, with all the virtues of his profession. The daughter of Le Sage united with the canon to console the father for the volatile conduct of the brothers.

When our author felt his genius on its decline, after his "*Bachelier of Salamanca*," and the translation of *D'Avelanada*, *Quixote*, he became reconciled with his elder son, who, indeed, except in his irresistible impulse for the stage, was ever most affectionate and attentive to his filial duties. When the father had retired to Boulogne to live with the canon, the actor visited his family—and

could never afterwards quit them. His most intimate friend was his father—the society he most loved were his mother and his sister—and Le Sage himself was now only happy when by his side. When the son was at the theatre, the father would go to the coffee-house; there a circle was instantly formed about the author of *Gil Blas* and the *Diable Boiteux*; and fortunate was the man who could get a place near him; some would stand on chairs or tables to listen to him; and the old man still preserved a sonorous voice, luminous ideas, and a delightful style. He excited, says one, who was a frequent auditor of Le Sage's at the coffee-house, the same attention, and often the same warmth of applause, which his son was receiving at the theatre. This son, who had at first occasioned him some sorrow from his theatrical attachments, became now the most lively source of the happiness of his old age; but Le Sage was doomed to pay that severe penalty of extended age, in seeing himself outlive his dearest connexions. This son died suddenly, and Le Sage became inconsolable. The true life of his old age, the vivacity of his genius, he had indulged with the versatile talents of his son the actor, whose comic excellence was unrivalled in the characters of peasants and valets, and infinitely more congenial to the temper of Le Sage than the graver dispositions of the good canon. Our author now quitted the coffee-house, and, confining himself to the domestic circle, gradually sunk into a most miserable state of extreme debility. He died in 1747, on the verge of his eightieth year.

Of his last days, the following account is extremely interesting, and is given in a letter by the Count de Tresan to a friend:

"You request me to give some account of the last days of the celebrated author of *Gil Blas*."

"In 1745, I was the commandant in Boulogne. Having learnt that M. Le Sage, aged about eighty years, and his wife, nearly of the same age, inhabited this town, I hastened to see him, and to discover their present state. I found they lodged at their son's, a Canon of the Cathedral of Boulogne. Never was filial piety occupied with more love to watch and to charm the last days of a father and a mother, who had scarcely any other resource.

than the very moderate income of this son.

“ The Abbé Le Sage enjoyed at Boulogne the highest regard. His talents and his virtues endeared him to all. I never saw a more striking resemblance than that of this Abbé with his brother the Sieur Montmenil (the comic actor). He was even endowed with a portion of his talents and his graces; no one read verses with more effect; he possessed that rare art of modulating his tones, of making short pauses, which, without being actually declamation, impress on the auditor the feeling and the beauties which characterize a work.

“ I lamented the loss of him, for I had known the Sieur Montmenil, and felt both esteem and friendship for his brother; and the late queen, on my having represented to her the situation and the little fortune he enjoyed, granted him a pension.

“ I had been warned not to visit M. Le Sage till about noon; and this old man gave me an opportunity, for the second time, to observe the effect that the actual state of the atmosphere can produce on our nerves in the sad days of the decay of life.

“ When M. Le Sage awoke in the morning, as soon as the sun appeared some degrees above the horizon, he seemed reanimated, and collected feeling and strength as it approached the meridian; but when it commenced its decline, the sensibility of this old man, the light of his mind, and the activity of his senses, as gradually diminished; as soon as the sun sunk under the horizon, M. Le Sage fell into a kind of lethargy, which they did not attempt to disturb.

“ I was careful not to visit him, but at that time when his intellects were most clear, and which was about an hour after dinner; and I could not without a feeling of compassion behold this most esteemed old man, who still preserved his gaiety, the urbanity of his early years, and sometimes even betrayed the imagination of the *Diable Boiteux* and *Turcaret*: but, one day, going later than usual, I was grieved to see that the conversation began to resemble the last homily of the Archbishop of Granada, and I retired!

“ M. Le Sage had become very deaf. I always found him seated by a table, on which lay his great ear-trumpet. This trumpet, sometimes grasped by

his hand with vivacity, remained immovable on the table when the kind of visit he received gave him no hope of agreeable conversation; as commandant of the province, I had the pleasure to observe him always use it with me; and this served as a first lesson to prepare myself for the petulant activity of the ear-trumpet of my dear and illustrious friend, M. de la Condamine.

“ M. Le Sage died in the winter of 1747. I attended his burial, with the principal officers under my orders. His widow survived him only a short time; and the Abbé Le Sage was regretted a few years afterwards by his chapter and the enlightened society which he adorned by his virtues.

“ *LE COMTE DE TRESSAN.*”

“ *At Paris, 20 Jan. 1783.*”

K. R.

AN ESSAY ON DESIRES.

DESIRES are of the essence of our being, and seem to give us a prospect of our destiny. But what is desire, and how does it operate? It is an emotion that commands the attention of the soul, and excites, warms, and animates her; that exhibits a lively picture of her greatness or meanness; and that constitutes her happiness or unhappiness, according to the nature of the things desired, or according to the good or ill success she meets with in desiring them. The only desire of the soul should be tranquility. Any man might, therefore, be happy, who, desiring nothing, should enjoy himself in the fullness of a wise tranquility. But where must we find such a man? The chimerical virtues preached up in Zeno's school never existed; and how is it possible that we should live without desires? Our soul is sensible, and is surrounded by so many objects, that many of them must make lively impressions on her; some of them also she stands in need of, and all she can do is to desire, without vexation or impatience, whatever she is induced to desire by reason. Add to this, that agitation is as necessary to the soul, as motion to the productions of nature. Benumbed and stupified by rest, she would be in a great measure annihilated. Even the very air, in order to be purified, requires to be agitated by storms. If it be, therefore, impossible to live without desires, we should make it our study to bring them

under a proper regulation; and for this purpose we should know their source, to stifle in their birth all those that might be hurtful to our happiness. There are desires that proceed from our natural inclinations, and are different in every man according to the difference of inclinations born with him. Some desires proceed from sentiments, or, rather, from passions of the heart. These, commonly excited by the circumstances of age, place, or business, vary, and last but a time; whilst the former, inherent to the particular character of each man, subsist, for the most part, as long as the character, which scarce ever admits of an alteration. There are, finally, desires (which are more frequent) remarkable more for sallies than consequences, for fancies more than views. These desires come from the mind; which, well knowing the esteem wit and genius are held in, would fain be thought possessed of them, and chiefly for the reason of appearing with superior merit over the common class of mankind. Of all desires, the most dangerous are those that are formed in us, by our predominant natural inclinations. What corroding cares is the desire of riches perpetually haunted with in a covetous person. How are the voluptuous agitated by their passion for pleasure. What perplexities are raised in an ambitious soul by the pursuit of honours. And how many other natural inclinations give birth to desires equally prejudicial to mankind. There is not one, however, of these desires, but may be reduced to obedience in the beginning. Yet the weakest will of length command. No desire was ever fully accomplished; one is always the seed or bud of another. It is true, that, by succeeding with other, they are destroyed, defaced, and have all a different aim; but connected and, as it were, chained together, by the confused idea of pleasure that produces them. A new desire replaces, in an instant, that which is extinguished; and this, in its turn, is not extinguished, but to make room for a thousand others, which, by keeping the soul in continual agitation, exhaust, at length, her forces, and, after having driven her from difficulty to difficulty, and through a series of distress, bring her back, without pleasure and success, to the same point of uneasiness she set out from. How happy are those sweet and peaceful dispositions, which, by keeping themselves under the guidance of

due reflection, entertain no desires but such as are conformable to reason. Far from listening to the pretensions of pride, the suggestions of envy, the allurements of pleasure, they are only sensible of the most pressing want of the soul, which is that of virtue. But as there is scarce a man that is not satisfied with himself, how should it happen, by a very singular event, that there is scarce one who is contented with his state of life and fortune. In the most perfect happiness, another is always sought after; and the hopes of this happiness, notwithstanding its uncertainty, render less sensible, and even spoil, all the happiness already possessed. Thus a notion, which is nothing, or next to nothing, annihilates a real good, and deprives us of it as if it was equally destitute of existence with that we aspire to. As there is, in many sciences, a chimerical fancy, which men of the greatest abilities endeavour to catch at, so also there is one in all conditions of life; but in the research of either, the success is not always equal. That of the learned leads them almost always to something useful. In their chance excursions towards impossibility, they often discover what they never before presumed to be possible to find. Their intelligence becomes then more extensive, and they acquire points of knowledge for which they are really indebted to the folly of their prejudices, and even to their ignorance. The same cannot be said of the desires of other men; their chimerical fancies are as vain, though not attended with such advantages; the happiness they enjoy, instead of being increased, diminishes in proportion to that they strive to attain to, if it still does not even disappear at the first glimpse of the smallest happiness they hope for. But what then is that chimera which feeds the motions of most men? It is commonly what pleases, scarce ever what is useful. Now, should it be asked, wherein this utility consists? I would answer, in two things only; the health of the body, and the tranquillity of the mind. There is no one, in regard to these two things, but knows, as it were by instinct, what he ought to embrace or reject. This is also what constitutes here below the least equivocal happiness; and this is what we are allowed to desire, and what we can procure for ourselves without trouble. All that nature requires is

easy, consisting in regulating our desires according to our wants and abilities. Whoever would force, irritate her, and must suffer himself by the resentment he lays her under. She is never disturbed or set out of her bias with impunity; because it is by the proportion of our views and projects with hers, that she will be enabled to live in tranquillity. The great art is to pretend to nothing beyond what she wishes, and to place our confidence in her for all we stand in need of. Then we desire only what we can, and consequently delight in whatever we do. Ingrates and blind that we are! We accuse Nature for all our uneasinesses and anxieties, and we do not see that our uneasinesses and anxieties proceed entirely from our refusing to listen to her dictates. Nature is a wise parent, constantly solicitous to remove from us all sorts of evils; and it is we ourselves that debar her of her functions, and disconcert her efforts, like sick patients, who, to gratify a pressing hunger and thirst, hinder the operation of the remedies given them, and, of course, the recovery of perfect health. If each person knew how to remain in his place, all would be happy; but not one is contented with that which has fallen to his lot, and for which he had received all the talents which ought to be suited to it. These talents are supposed to be wanting, and it is therefore he believes himself destined to a more elevated rank than that he occupies. Hence the general unhappiness of human nature. One party throws the other into sorrow and dejection by the merit that raises and distinguishes them, and the other breaks out into invectives and ill usage against the merit that clouds and debases them. Some suffer by the talents or virtues they are possessed of; others torment themselves on account of the talents and virtues that are wanting to them. Thus half of mankind is continually bent upon tormenting the other, because envy, which bears date from the beginning of the world, and sways therein with a sort of sovereign empire, afflicts and desolates as well the noble and virtuous hearts that excite it against their wills, as those grovelling hearts that deliver themselves up to it by a sentiment of self-love, or, rather, by a shameful despair, the result of their weakness and inability. How many desires would be retrenched, if they all proceeded from a soul that

knew how to measure, calculate, and estimate. Let us, at least, remember, that their ordinary effect is to indulge our weakness, to bring confusion into our understanding, to give birth to a thousand different sentiments in our hearts, and to keep our minds always fluctuating, and always incapable of forming a plan of consistent and solid morals. M. N. G.

• HAWTHORN COTTAGE.

A TALE.

BY S. J.

(Continued from Vol. LXII. page 414.)

THE sun was sunk beneath the horizon, and the faint refraction of its rays by the surrounding atmosphere served but to dim the brightness of the moon, which now displayed its full orb in the opposite part of the heavens; when Henry, with Ellen and Mortimer, left Ashbourne Hall—the anxious mind of Mortimer, bent on home, hastened his steps before, and left to the enamoured pair the enjoyment of a private conversation and a slower pace.

Omnia vincit amor—Love overcame the diffidence of young Emery—he took her hand, as the presumptive pledge of faith, which Ellen, blushed, gently withdrew—and hung her head, and sighed. Of his love she had no doubt—but the disparity of their fortunes, and the serious aversions she apprehended of those whose hearts and eyes would see and feel but the influence of the world and its ways, induced a sudden despondency—she sighed!—

“Miss Mortimer,” said the serious lover, “can the impulse of a heart affectionately devoted to your service have so far mistaken its object as to occasion your displeasure—Oh, answer me!”—He again seized her hand—it remained in his, but was accompanied with a deeper sigh—his confidence increased with her despondency, he touched her lips—she started, and frowned—“You have mistaken me, sir, and involved yourself in contradiction; had you a heart devoted to my happiness, it could not have suggested an insult to my character—I am poor—but, sir, not so circumstanced as to admit of liberties beyond the limits of propriety.”

The objections of Ellen were not those of the pride—her resistance was the result of that discreet pride which is in-

parable from the dignity of feminine virtue in a humble station.

Henry, thus advised that his advances were too hasty, was about to apologize, when Ellen interrupted him, by observing, that her father was conversing with the Baronet—he offered his hand, into which she dropped her own, and smiled.

Mortimer turned with the Baronet, and the latter, in passing, apologized for absenting himself so abruptly, by saying, that he found it necessary to go into the fresh air, from which he always derived great relief in his cephalic ailments; and, after expressing himself extremely sorry for the delay of his coachman, wished them good evening.

They were now within half-a-mile of Hawthorn—Mortimer look to his former pace, saying, he longed to see the smoke of his own chimney, while Henry, unwilling to lose the present opportunity of avowing his love, was proceeding with all the ardency of expression which the sincerity of his passion inspired—when he was suddenly interrupted by a deep and distant groan—Ellen started, and immediately cried out, "Oh my father!"—Henry ran to the end of the lane, which was terminated by a sloping hill, at the bottom of which he saw Mortimer struggling with two men, and almost overpowered—he ran, or rather threw himself, down the hill, and with the whole force of his body brought one of the ruffians to the ground—Mortimer, thus assisted, exerted his remaining strength, while his brave soul, supported by a just cause, recoiled at the thought of subjection to a villain—the power of Heaven re-nerved his arm—he struck the guilty coward, and levelled him with the ground—man to man, the odds was justice; it prevailed, and the unworthy wretches asked mercy of those they could least expect it from.

"Who, and what are ye?" said Henry. "What was your design in this assault?"—They said, they were two poor husbandmen—that they had been hired, by a person they did not know, nor had ever seen before, to assist in way-laying them, for the purpose, they believed, of carrying off a young woman that was expected in their company.

"Oh Heavens!" cried Henry—and immediately ran up the hill—she was gone!—he hastened to the spot where he had left her, and burst into tears—with his eyes fixed on the ground, he stood for some minutes lost—when his recollection returned, a fresh flow of

tears relieved him from his stupor—he looked around—he listened—weighed one conjecture with another, and, at last, unable to determine what course to follow in the pursuit, returned to consult with Mortimer—but whom he found supported by his mother's coachman, and almost dead with the loss of blood which flowed from a wound he had received in his head—the man had bound up the wound, and was endeavouring to place him on his horse, that he might convey him home.

The distress of Henry was now complete; every minute was an age that detained him from the pursuit of his dear Ellen—and Mortimer's situation demanded immediate assistance—when he thought of the probable consequences of her case, he was frantic—when he looked on the pale face of Mortimer, his heart bled within him—he could not forsake him—in attempting to place him on the horse, his wound was opened, and the blood gushed out—it was the only sign of life that remained—they again bound up the wound, and Henry leading the horse, while the man supported him on it, he was conveyed home.

When they arrived at the cottage, they found the utmost caution necessary in putting him to bed, as another effusion must have been his death—a surgeon was immediately sent for, who, having examined the wound, said, he saw no appearance of immediate danger, and hoped he should be able to make a speedy cure.

Henry's anxiety for his Ellen now returned, and, indifferent to that which his absence might occasion at home, after having Mortimer provided with all requisite assistance, mounted George's horse in pursuit of her, desiring him to inform his master and mistress as far as he knew of what had happened.

Such were the consequences of this diabolical scheme, contrived by the Baronet for the seduction of innocence, and executed by Sedley in his vocation as a pander to lust—for the prosecution of this scheme was the invitation of Mortimer and Ellen to Ashbourne Hall designed—hence the positive objection to their early departure—the disappointment of the Baronet at the arrival of his brother, and his pretended indisposition and sudden absence—the pretext only for advising with Sedley on the change of measures which the interference of his brother had rendered necessary.

It was near midnight when Henry left the cottage at Hawthorn.

Unassisted by any direction in his course, he sat out in search of the dear object of his affections—he passed the spot where he left her, and her last words, the pious exclamation, “Oh my father!” vibrated in his ear—he sighed! and “Oh my Ellen!” said the disconsolate youth, “how has thy piety been rewarded?—Oh, thou wert all that Heaven could desire, or man could hope for—thy heart was the seat of innocence; and thy mind, pure as the thoughts of angels, appeared in the beautiful face it animated—perhaps at this instant under the hand of brutal violence, thou art imploring help, and no help near!”

Thought after thought rushed into his mind, and his apprehension increased at the accession of each new idea.

He had now reached the top of the lane, and debating with himself a few minutes which road to take, determined, as his chance seemed equal either way, to avoid that which led to Ashbourne Hall, that he might risk no interruption from the family.

The moon had finished half her nocturnal course, and shone, the Empress of the Night, attended by the bright host of heaven, while the waving woods and waters, agitated by the northern breeze, reflected her silver beams, and diversified the rural scene with distinct light and shade.

Henry rode on, but the midnight silence and majestic grandeur of the heavens, accustomed to inspire his mind with thoughts sublime as the objects that produced them, now increased his melancholy to the verge of madness.

He had been some time lost in a deep reflection on his baffled hopes, when he was suddenly aroused by the noisy slumbers of certain itinerants, called gypsies—a human form being the only probable minister of intelligence, was welcome to Henry—he alighted, and, as they lay in the shade of an old oak, under the necessity of intruding on their privacy to address his request—he found them male and female, a mass of straw their bed, and their curtain an old blanket extended on a few poles.

Henry went up to one who seemed to have more good nature in his countenance than the others, and shaking him the shoulder, the fellow muttered

a few curses, shifted his side, and snored again.

He now began to think there was more good nature in his countenance than in his heart; but recollecting that oaths and curses are mere expletives in the language of this class of people, he applied to his shoulder again.—The fellow started up with a dreadful oath, and, looking at Henry, asked what he wanted with him.

“My friend,” said Henry, “I ask your pardon for disturbing you”—“D—n pardon,” interrupted the fellow, “let me alone.” So saying, he was going to throw himself down again, when Henry thought of a better kind of apology, and, putting a shilling into his hand, asked him if he had seen a young woman in a white gown, with a straw hat and pink ribbons, pass that way.

“Bless your honour, no—I have been asleep these two hours”—

Then calling to his next bed-fellow, he roused him—as he hoped, to a speculation of profit, who rubbing his eyes, and looking about him—Henry put the question to him, promising to satisfy him for the sleep he had lost.

“I don’t know—I’m sure—what—would your honour come down any thing?”

Henry not clearly understanding him—hesitated.

“Oh,” said the fellow, “if you will not come down, why—somebody else has—and, d—n me, honour is honour; I say, honour is honour.”

Henry thinking the man was not perfectly awake—asked his companion what he meant.

“Why, sir,” said the fellow, “I remember now, when he joined us about two hours ago, he said he had met a man and woman on horseback, and that the woman cried out to him for help, and told him she had been forced away from her father in returning home, by a strange man, who was carrying her she did not know where—but when he bid the man let her go, the man said as how she was a gentleman’s daughter that had ran away from her father with a man she had fell in love with; and gave him a guinea to go about his business, and, if he met any body on the road that inquired after her, not to give any information—but I dare say, if your honour would come down something—that is, if your honour would give any thing, he would tell you all he knows.”

Henry, thinking his comrade's firm engagement one of those that are more honoured in the breach than the observance, offered another guinea if he would tell positively which road they took. Having held out his hand, and taken the bribe, he told him to turn off to the left into the cross country-road, and go straight on, till he came to the sign of the Crown, for that he had seen them stop there, and they might be there still for any thing he knew.

Henry turned off according to the fellow's direction, and rode about five miles without seeing a house of any kind, and had begun to doubt the veracity of his information, when he arrived at the end of a long narrow lane, and a little way down it saw something swinging backwards and forwards, which, upon his coming nearer, he found to be a square board, and, upon a closer inspection, read at the bottom of it, "This is the Crown"—above the writing was the sign of the Crown, if it might be called a crown that had more the resemblance of a quatern loaf.

Henry tapped at the window of the attic story as he sat on his horse, and, after several times calling for the host, a long brown face appeared under a red night-cap through the casement, and an old hoarse voice cried out, "Who's there?—Who the devil art thee?"

"Pray, sir," said Henry, "was there not at your house this evening a young lady in a white gown, in company with a man on horseback?"

"Ah, lack-a-day!—lack-a-day!" said a voice within.—"Thomas—Thomas—why Thomas, I say—where art thee?—Hu, Hu, Hu,—why Thomas, I say, why doesn't answer?"

"D—n thee, Pol," said the voice at the window (which Henry now concluded to be that of the landlord), "what dost thee want—sleeping or waking, thee art always nagging."

"Ah, Well—Well—Well—thou art an odd man, Thomas—an odd man," replied the other.

All this while Henry waited for his answer.

"What dost thee say, friend?" quoth the man.

"Have you," said Henry, "entertained a young woman at your house this evening?"

"No," replied the landlord, "we have got no young woman, but our girl Boss, and I'm sure thee canst want

nothing with her at this time o'night; so get along about thy business, for I'm sure thee hast none here."

"Why, Thomas, who be'st thee talking too—art thee talking in thee sleep—come to bed, chuck, come."

The man, vexed at being disturbed, d—d both Henry and his wife, and was going to shut the casement, when the old woman, who had got out of bed, came to the window.

"Get thee away, Thomas," quoth Goody, "get thee away, and let me see who thee be'st talking to—Who art thee, friend?"

Henry then told her, that he was a gentleman, and in search of a young lady that had been forced away by some villains, and, he was informed, had been seen to stop there.

"See now, see now, see now," said the old lady; "I durst to say, it was that poor dear creature that fainted away, and begged so hard to be taken from the fellow that brought her here—Ah, Thomas! Thomas! thee wast always an obstinate man, and I could never make thee otherwise; did not I tell thee it was some poor dear lady in distress?" then turning to Henry, "My dear young gentleman—Lord, I am so sorry—she was here not an hour ago—the poor dear lady was so ill, that I wanted my husband to keep them here all night—but he is so obstinate—and so they went away not an hour ago, and I durst to say did not get farther than the Bell, a little way down the lane—I durst to say they did not, for the poor dear creature was so ill—and who knows whether Molly would let them in—for though Will Hurst is as good a soul as ever lived, Molly is just like my husband—if she takes it in her head, she will be as obstinate as a pig, for all she knows she is in the wrong—Do call at the Bell, sir—I'm sure I would do any thing to serve that poor dear lady—she did beg so hard—I'm sure it made my heart ache to think what would become of her,"—Henry, after thanking the old lady for her information and concern, took his leave, and went on to the Bell.

He applied to the window as before, which was presently opened by the host, a young man, who no sooner saw Henry, than he cried out—

"Bless my heart!—my young master!—Who could have thought of seeing you here, and at this time o'night—Moll, get thee up, girl, and strike a light—

"If here isn't young Master Emerely I'll be shot."

Henry was not less pleased than surprised to find this to be Will Hurst, formerly groom to his uncle.

Will was down stairs in an instant to offer whatever his house might afford to Henry, who had always been beloved by the servants; and conceiving nothing else than that he meant to take up his lodging there that night, began to rouse his wife.

"Molly, my dear, do put those sheets to the fire, and see that they are well aired, my dear girl—Lord, Master Henry, I'm so glad to see you—Now I take it main kind of you to think of poor Will—Well, and how does my good old master—heaven bless his heart—I shall never forget his goodness to me when I broke my arm—when that jade Betsy threw me into the gravel-pit—Molly!"

"My good fellow," interrupted Henry, "don't give yourself any trouble in providing for me here, for—"

"Bless you, trouble?—Master Harry, I thought you knew me better—trouble?"

Will was off like a shot, and in two minutes returned loaded with some excellent ham, while Molly followed with bread, cheese, and ale.

"Now," said Will, "if your honour can make shift with our homely fare, there it is—Molly, my good girl, do you tend the 'squire while I put up his horse."

Henry had found it hitherto impossible to interrupt the hearty welcome of honest Will; but when he saw him running off to put up his horse, he was obliged to lay a quick hand on him.

"My worthy fellow," said Henry, "I have not a moment to spare, even to refresh myself—I am now in pursuit of a young lady who has been forced away by some villains in returning with her father and me from Ashbourne; and being informed they had been at the Crown, and that having left it not an hour ago, it was probable they had called here in their way—as the lady was extremely ill—"

Henry's heart and eyes were full—Will observed it, and turning to his wife—"Ah, curse thy obstinacy, Molly!"

"What?" said Henry.

"Upon my soul, sir," said Will, "I believe the lady you mean was here not half-an-hour before you—there was a
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man with her, and they came both on one horse."

"Half-an-hour?" said Henry: "Which way went they?"

"Why, sir," replied Will, "this lane is two miles long, and they can't have reached the end of it yet, for they went at a very slow pace."

"Have you a pistol in the house?" said Henry.

"I have two, sir," replied Will—and so saying he ran up stairs—in the mean while Henry mounted his horse—Will gave him the pistols—and, shutting the door after him, at Henry's desire, mounted behind.

They rode at full speed till they got to the end of the lane; when, having alighted, Will advised Henry to take to the right, while he went to the left; and as the road was circular, enclosing an extent of common about two miles broad, to meet on the opposite side.

Accordingly they separated, and Henry, aided by the light of the moon, rode on briskly, but circumspectly—he looked and listened—but in vain—till arriving at the entrance of a long road, he saw in the shade of the hedge, about twenty yards down it, and at a little distance from him, something white lying across the foot-path—he rode up to it—it was Ellen, alone, and almost lifeless—he raised her gently—her pale sunk countenance indicated the extreme distress she had struggled with—he spoke to her—kissed her—bound up her hair, which hung disordered over her shoulders—but no signs of life appeared—he mounted his horse, and, laying her before him, supported her head on his arm, and rode back to meet Will.

Casting his eyes by chance over the hedge, as he rode back to the common, he saw a man at a distance, by the side of a brook, in the next field, who, after filling the crown of his hat with water, hastened back to the place he had just left—it now struck him that he must be the villain he had been in pursuit of—he checked his horse, with an intention to secure the rascal; but recollecting the assistance that would be necessary, and that Will Hurst could afford, he thought it better to quicken his pace towards him.

Ellen still remained without any apparent animation; but the motion of the horse being quickened, he soon after observed her to move, she fetched

a deep sigh.—Henry stopped the horse, and raising her head, she sighed again, and moaned—by this time Will was in sight.—Henry beckoned him to make haste, and expected every moment to see her eyes open.

Will soon came up:

“Heaven be praised!” said Will; “your honour has found the poor dear lady.”

“Will,” said Henry, “you must assist me to take the scoundrel; he is now a little way down the road.”

Will did not stop to answer, but ran as fast as he could towards the place; Henry however, suddenly recollecting that the surprise his presence would occasion to Ellen when she first opened her eyes might be too much for her, he called him back again, and laying her in his arms, begged he would move homewards with the horse.—Will made many objections to leaving him, but Henry insisted, and Will obeyed.

In the mean while, the fellow had returned to the place where he had left his fair charge, and found her gone; and thinking she had recovered and run away, had mounted his horse, and was coming up the road when Henry returned into it—the odds were evidently against him, the fellow being on horse-back and he on foot—but prudence had deserted Henry when he left the prosecution of his journey homewards with Ellen and Will Hurst, and, heated with resentment for the sufferings of Ellen and her father, he rashly exposed his life, for what could be of little service either to himself or them.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR, Dec. 15, 1812.

SINCE my last upon the subject of *Reason and Instinct*, I have met with an anecdote or two in an old MS. common-place-book which has fallen into my hands, I have reason to think, from the writing, that it is considerably more than a century since the miscellaneous collections therein most diligently made were transcribed.

I shall make no apology for introducing these relations to your notice, as they are, I believe, pretty well authenticated, and not generally known, and tend to illustrate the opinions I entertain.

I remain, sir,

Yours, &c.

MELAMPUS.

“*Brutes have Reason; and are more subtle than Man, &c.*”

“Witness Thales y^e Philosopher’s Mule, w^{ch} he often employed to carry Salt to a certain Market; but y^e cunning Beast, finding herself overloaded, wⁿ she was passing thro’ a River, lay down, whereby y^e Water penetrating into y^e Sacks of Salt, melted it away, and lightened her Burthen. And this was her constant practice, till y^e Philosopher, perceiving himself thus outwitted by his Beast, was resolved to circumvent her another Way. Wherefore, instead of Salt, he loaded her with Wool, which he knew would grow heavier by being wet. But y^e wary Mule, sensible of y^e difference of her burden, would couch no more in y^e Water; but seeing no other remedy, went forward on her journey.”

“Who will not admire the wisdom of y^e Fox in cold countries, w^{ch} the Inhabitants use as a Guide, wⁿ they would pass over any frozen Lake or River? For y^e Creature going before y^m, layes her ears close down to y^e Ice, and listens to trie if she can hear any motion or noise of y^e Water running underneath: w^{ch} if she does, she will not venture on y^e Ice; but if all be still, yⁿ by a Logical deduction she concludes, y^e Ice is thick enough to bear Passengers, and so she leads y^e Way whilst y^e Men follow.”

“A dog belonging to Lysimachus would never depart from y^e body of his dead master; but following it to the funeral Pile, leapt into y^e fire, and was burned for company. This is recorded by Hircanius.”

SPECULATIONS IN ETYMOLOGY.

No. II.

Parturient montes—nascitur ridiculus mus.

HAVING, in my last Number, attempted to investigate the origin of *Mister*, I shall now indulge in speculation on the French word *Cantif*, Penknife; which, I think, we may fairly consider as derived from the English *Knife*. Our country having been long celebrated for its steel manufacture, it is certainly not improbable that the article in question was first introduced from England, and, on its arrival at Paris, some such circumstance as the following might have given rise to its name. The tradesman who imported it would naturally take the earliest

opportunity of shewing it to such of his customers whose opinion, from their rank and consequence, carried the greatest weight. One of them, admiring it, might say, "Quelle est cette Bagatelle ? est-ce un petit couteau ?" "Oh que non, Monsieur, on s'en sert pour tailler les plumes, nous venons de l'introduire de l'Angleterre, ou on l'appelle *Pen à-nif* (pronouncing the K)." —"K-nife, Eh bien ! c'est donc une Ca-nif." This name, thus sanctioned by the arbiters of fashion, would soon be adopted as the universal appellation.

Most of your readers will probably think the motto I have chosen to this number highly appropriate—Well ! let them—If they conceive my lucubrations to savour of puerility, I shall only remind them, that

"Men are but children of a larger growth."

CALIAFOCHOS.

London, 6th Jan. 1813.

IMPORTANT HORTICULTURAL EXPERIMENT.

A PIECE of garden ground forty feet square was measured out and planted with potatoes at a foot distance; this piece of ground was left with a level surface. A piece of the same size adjoining, then a level, was elevated by digging, which gave a surface of fifty feet on a base of forty. This was set with potatoes at the same distance as the other, and required fifty seeds on the elevated line, whereas forty only were required on the level. The vegetation was equally good on the elevated line as it was on the level one. The same quality of seed was used, but no manure to either piece of land, and the land of the same quality. The quantity of seed used was about three-fourths of a bushel. The seed potatoe was of an early kidney kind. The time of sowing, near five weeks after midsummer; unforeseen accidents having prevented earlier attention to the garden. The produce from the forty feet level was six bushels; and the produce from the fifty feet elevation was eleven bushels. The quality and size of the potatoes on the elevation proved much the best. The produce having arisen from a late crop, many pea-potatoes were attached to the roots when taken up; if the seed had been sown earlier, it is probable the crop would have been much greater. The same experiment has been tried

with cabbage-plants and French beans: with the former the advantage will evidently be one-fifth more; and with the latter it was equally clear, though the quantity, from accident, was not precisely ascertained. The experiment will be tried on a larger scale in the present year. As far as it has been effected already, it bids fair to add a most important increase to the little store which the poor cottager may derive from his garden, wherever the soil is of a moderate depth. The experiment was made in the garden of Salvador House, Tooting.

THE ORIGIN OF LOTTERIES.

THE first we meet with was drawn A.D. 1569. It consisted of 400,000 lots, at ten shillings each lot: the prizes were plate, and the profits were to go towards repairing the havens of this kingdom. It was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral. The drawing began on the 11th of January 1569, and continued incessantly drawing day and night till the 6th of May following; as Maitland, from Stowe, informs us, in his History, vol. i. page 257. There were then only three lottery-offices in London. The proposals for this lottery were published in 1567 and 1568. It was at first intended to be drawn at the house of Mr. Dericke, her Majesty's servant (i. e. her jeweller), but was afterwards drawn as above-mentioned. Dr. Rawlinson shewed the Antiquary Society, in 1748, "A proposal for a very rich Lottery, general without any Blanks, containing a great number of good prizes, as well of redy money as of plate, and certain sorts of merchandizes, having been valued and prised, by the commandment of the Queenes most excellent Majesties order, to the intent, that such commodities, as may chance to arise thereof, after the charges borne, may be converted towards the reparations of the Havens, and strength of the Realme, and towards such other good Workes. The number of lotts shall be foure hundred thousand, and no more, and every lott shall be the summe of tenne shillings sterling, and no more. To be filled by the feast of St. Bartholomew. The show of prizes to be seen in Cheapside, at the sign of the Queenes Armes, the house of Mr. Dericke, goldsmith, Servant to the Queenes. Some other orders about it in 1567-8, printed by Henry Rynne-man." "In the year 1612, King

James, in special favour for the present plantation of English colonies in Virginia, granted a Lottery, to be held at the west end of St. Paul's, whereof one Thomas Sharplys, a taylor of London, had the chief prize, which was four thousand crowns, in fair plate."—*Baker's Chronicle*.

See an account of the prizes, &c. in this Lottery, in Smith's History of Virginia.

In the reign of Queen Anne, it was thought necessary to suppress Lotteries, as nuisances to the public.—See Dr. King's Works, vol. ii. page 169.

M. N. G.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

OBSEVING, in your last, a Table of the Value of an Annuity of 100*l*. per Annum, I send you two more Tables, which I hope will be acceptable to your readers.

Greatness, 6th Jan. 1813.

W. D. A.

A TABLE for the Valuation of 1*l*. Annuity on a single Life, at 3, 4, and 5 per Cent. calculated from the London Bills of Mortality.

Age.	3 per C.	4 per C.	5 per C.	Age.	3 per C.	4 per C.	5 per C.
10	19,56	17,	15,	46	11,83	10,81	9,80
11	19,29	16,85	14,93	47	11,69	10,62	9,81
12	19,03	16,69	14,79	48	11,48	10,49	9,72
13	18,67	16,32	14,65	49	11,35	10,33	9,50
14	18,52	16,29	14,52	50	11,23	10,17	9,51
15	18,28	16,	14,39	51	10,92	10,	9,42
16	18,	15,59	14,18	52	10,85	9,88	9,31
17	17,79	15,62	14,	53	10,68	9,69	9,19
18	17,38	15,32	13,85	54	10,42	9,55	9,09
19	17,	15,09	13,62	55	10,23	9,38	8,89
20	16,79	14,88	13,39	56	9,98	9,19	8,72
21	16,48	14,66	13,21	57	9,79	9,	8,59
22	16,13	14,49	13,13	58	9,53	8,79	8,41
23	15,99	14,31	12,99	59	9,28	8,61	8,22
24	15,78	14,13	12,82	60	9,	8,46	8,
25	15,63	13,99	12,68	61	8,89	8,19	7,89
26	15,43	13,78	12,49	62	8,67	8,12	7,68
27	15,21	13,59	12,23	63	8,49	7,99	7,53
28	14,95	13,39	12,	64	8,22	7,88	7,35
29	14,89	13,21	11,88	65	8,	7,59	7,14
30	14,68	13,09	11,68	66	7,73	7,27	6,96
31	14,52	12,91	11,61	67	7,54	7,09	6,79
32	14,23	12,73	11,58	68	7,38	6,91	6,65
33	14,	12,61	11,45	69	7,69	6,74	6,48
34	13,79	12,42	11,31	70	6,89	6,59	6,38
35	13,58	12,31	11,12	71	6,68	6,42	6,19
36	13,42	12,13	11,	72	6,52	6,23	6,05
37	13,25	11,95	10,89	73	6,29	6,	5,89
38	13,	11,82	10,72	74	6,	5,92	5,80
39	12,89	11,66	10,59	75	5,83	5,69	5,60
40	12,73	11,55	10,46	76	5,62	5,58	5,44
41	12,58	11,42	10,34	77	5,34	5,39	5,18
42	12,45	11,39	10,26	78	5,09	4,97	4,86
43	12,29	11,21	10,19	79	4,58	4,66	4,56
44	12,12	11,08	10,08	80	4,45	4,34	4,26
45	11,95	10,93	9,95				

EXAMPLE for the above Table:—What is the value of an annuity of 20*l*. a year for the life of a person of 45, in ready money, interest at 5 per cent.?

Against 45, the age, stands.....9,95

Multiply by the annuity.....20

Answer, in ready money.....£199,00 viz. 199*l*.

A TABLE,

Showing the exact Proportion (per Hundred Pounds Stock) the several Funds should bear to each other to yield the same Interest; by comparing of which with the Prices given in the Newspapers, &c. it will appear which Stock is most advantageous to purchase in. The 7th Column shows what Proportion such Purchase bears to the Value of Landed Estates.

Bank Consols. 3	S. Se. Stock 3½	Bank Cons 4	Bank Cons 5	Bank Stock 7	India Stock 10	Years Purchase of Land.	Annual Interest per Cent.		
3 per Cts at 60 are equal	to 3½ at 70	80	100	140	200	20	£	s.	d.
61½	71½	82	102½	143½	203	20½	4	17	0
63	73	84	105	147	210	21	4	15	2
64½	75	86	107½	150½	213	21½	4	13	0
65	77	88	110	154	220	22	4	10	10
67½	78	90	112½	157½	225	22½	4	8	10
69	80½	92	115	161	230	23	4	6	11
70½	82½	94	117½	164½	235	23½	4	5	1
72	84	96	120	168	240	24	4	3	4
73½	85½	98	122½	171½	245	24½	4	1	7
75	87½	100	125	175	250	25	4	0	0
76½	89½	102	127½	178½	255	25½	3	18	5
78	91	104	130	182	260	26	3	16	11
79½	92½	106	132½	185½	265	26½	3	15	5
81	94½	108	135	189	270	27	3	14	0
82½	96½	110	137½	192½	275	27½	3	12	8
84	98	112	140	196	280	28	3	11	5
85½	99½	114	142½	199½	285	28½	3	10	2
87	101½	116	145	203	290	29	3	9	0
88½	103½	118	147½	206½	295	29½	3	7	9
90	105	120	150	210	300	30	3	6	8
91½	106½	122	152½	213½	305	30½	3	5	7
93	108½	124	155	217	310	31	3	4	6
94½	110½	126	157½	220½	315	31½	3	3	5
96	112	128	160	224	320	32	3	2	6
97½	113½	130	162½	227½	325	32½	3	1	6
99	115½	132	165	231	330	33	3	0	7
100	116½	133½	166½	233½	333½	33½	3	0	0

Government having a power to pay off the Four and Five per Cents. at par (viz. 100), causes them to be lower, in proportion to the others, than as given above; for, should that circumstance take place, the Holders of those Stocks would lose all above 100.

The PORTRAIT brought before soft Friend-
ship's eye.

Extracts the heart-felt tribute of a sigh;
Relations, all who join'd domestic grief,
Will from the graphic likeness find relief.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
OBSERVING that Mr. Nichols, in his "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," says, that "The Lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital (Captain William Locker, R.N.), had a good Portrait of himself, from a painting by Abbott, which was engraved soon after his death, by Heath,

at the expense of his family, as a PRIVATE PLATE, to be presented to his intimates, in lieu of the customary gifts of MOURNING RINGS; an example worthy of imitation, and infinitely to be preferred in every case where the person deceased has acquired a right to be perpetuated." — *Nichols's Anecdotes*, Vol. V. page 376.

I cannot, as it seems a most valuable hint, help communicating it to you, in the hope it will make a strong impression upon the public that it has.

Your constant reader,
9th Jan. 1813. TESTATOR.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JANUARY, 1813.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century. By John Nichols, F.S.A.

(Continued from Vol. LXII. page 463.)

THE member of Dr. William Borlase, among those of the antiquarian friends and patrons of Mr. Bouyer, is one that includes a number of curious anecdotes, topographical observations, and geological notices.

"He furnished Mr. Pope with the greatest part of the materials for forming his grotto at Twickenham, consisting of such curious fossils as the county of Cornwall abounds with; and there may still be seen Dr. Borlase's name in capitals, composed of crystals. On this occasion, a very handsome letter was written to the doctor by Mr. Pope, in which he says, 'I am much obliged to you for your valuable collection of Cornish diamonds. I have placed them where they may best represent yourself, in a shade, but shining;' alluding to the obscurity of Dr. Borlase's situation, and the brilliancy of his talents."

Among the great number of these articles which may be termed a synthetic commemoration of friendship,

learning, genius, and gratitude, the following memoirs appear to us the most remarkable, viz.—Rev. Thomas Birch, D.D.—Rev. Samuel Chandler, D.D.—Mr. Peter Collinson—William Cooper, M.D.—Bryan Fairfax, Esq.—William Hall, Esq.—Nicholas Haringe, Esq.—Henry Hare, Lord Coleraine—George Holmes, Esq.—Stephen Martin Leake, Esq.—Smart Lethicullier, Esq.—John Locker, Esq.—William Locker, Esq.—Rev. Charles Lyttelton, D.D. Bishop of Carlisle—and Mr. William Maitland; of whom Mr. N. observes, that "his relations resided at or near the town of Montross. He was originally a hair merchant, and went to Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, &c. in that employ. It is uncertain if he followed that branch of business in Edinburgh; but, latterly, he applied entirely to the antiquities of his native country. His first publication was, "The History of London, from its Foundation by the Romans to the present Time; containing a faithful Relation of the public Transactions of the Citizens, &c.; Parallels betwixt London and other great Cities, its Government, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military, Commerce, State of Learning,

&c. &c. By William Maitland, F.R.S." 1739, folio. He also, upon the same plan, published the "History of Edinburgh," and also wrote the "History and Antiquities of Scotland," published, in two volumes, folio, at London, 1757, after his death. "He was," the late Mr. Gough observed, "credulous, self-conceded, knew little, and wrote worse;" but still his works, or rather labours, have, we conceive, by having been so frequently referred to, and extracted from, met with a very considerable share of, at least, *tacit* approbation.

The memoirs of *Edward Rowe Mores*, Esq. M.A. are, from the eccentricity and ingenuity of their subject, rendered extremely curious. These are followed by those of *Dr. Conyers Middleton*, the well-known author of the life of *M. Tullius Cicero*, &c. and the Rev. *George North*, M.A.: to which are, in the notes, subjoined a great number of his letters respecting numismatical researches and observations, in which he seems to have been peculiarly skilled. He appears, indeed, to have possessed the *learning* of a prelate, and the *stipend* of a ploughman. Upon this subject, Mr. N. observes,

"From his first taking orders, he had resided principally at Codicote, without any other preferment than this small vicarage, aided by a little additional annual income from a small patrimony. He was buried at the east end of the church-yard of the parish in which he had lived in as much obscurity as his ashes now rest.

"Mr. North's humble and miserable preferment, it may be added, is another lamentable instance of the want of a due regard to merit in the disposal of ecclesiastical honours and emoluments."

"Talents and learning PEOPLE must revere
Lazuriating on FORTY POUNDS A-YEAR."

The remaining memoirs of Mr. Bowyer's friends and patrons are those of *David Papillon*, Esq.—*James Parsons*, M.D.—*Richard Rawlinson*, LL.D.—*Rev. William Stukely*, M.D.—*Sir Peter Thompson*—*Rev. Nicholas Tindal*, M.A.—*John Ward*, LL.D.—and the Rev. *Francis Wise*, B.D.

No. XI. contains Memoirs of BISHOP
WARBURTON.

XII. ————— EPHRAIM CHAMBERS.

XV. ————— Mr. JOSEPH STRUTT.

Of this ingenious artist, and, in many instances, truly elegant writer, Mr. Nichols justly observes, that,

"In tracing the studious man and artist in his path through life, a reader can anticipate but little gratification. Follow him, ere yet the thread of life be unravelled, to his solitary apartment; there you behold him with his pen or pencil in his hand, his mental faculties deeply absorbed and barred against extraneous objects; and your presence would be an infringement upon the flights of his imagination, now on the wing, and panting to bring home some novel idea. But when, through the medium of an author's literary labours, an interest has really been excited, whether on account of new information communicated, of methodical classification of subjects treated, of satisfactory elucidations and perspicuity of style, or from the intrinsic merit of his researches, exhibiting, at once, unwearied labour and capacious powers of intellect; then every, the minutest, circumstance relative to him is sought after with avidity; the knowledge of his birth-place, of his family connexions, of his person and character, are memoranda of the highest importance.

"Such notices may, perhaps, be expected by a generous and enlightened public, as due to the memory of Mr. Strutt, whose literary labours, as well as the productions of his pencil and graver, they have been pleased highly to appreciate. An assemblage of interesting facts relative to the history and usages of his native country, comprised in several volumes, chiefly occupied the hours of a life chequered by misfortune, early embittered by the loss of an amiable partner, and long tending towards the grave through the pressure of bodily affliction."

Of the memoir of Mr. Strutt, which is extremely curious, we can only give a slight sketch, rather, we hope, calculated to stimulate curiosity to the perusal of the work of which it forms so conspicuous a feature, than with the arrogant idea of tending, in the smallest degree, to its gratification.

"Mr. JOSEPH STRUTT," therefore says Mr. N. "the youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Strutt, was born October 27, 1749, at Springfield, in Essex. Here his father possessed some property, and carried on the profession of a miller, to which he had been

brought up under Mr. John Ingold, of Woodham Walter, in the same county;" one of whose daughters he afterwards married.

"In about a year after the birth of his son Joseph, Mr. Thomas Strutt embarked on a voyage for Constantinople, probably recommended by the faculty so to do for the benefit of his health. He had a favourable passage to Smyrna, where he stayed some time: he sailed thence to Constantinople, where it is supposed he caught the small-pox: he lived till the ship arrived at Plymouth, and died there about June 1751, before his wife could arrive to bid him adieu for ever. On receiving the melancholy intelligence, Mrs. Strutt proceeded to Plymouth, and recovered her deceased husband's effects.

"Thus, at the tender age of a year and a half, was Joseph Strutt deprived of his parent. The care of his early tuition now devolved on his mother; and she, at a suitable time, placed him at the school of Chelmsford."

"At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed by his mother to the unfortunate William Wynne Ryland, in 1764; and in 1770 became a student in the Royal Academy, where he had the gold and silver medals adjudged to him; the former for a painting in oil, the latter for the best Academy figure."

"In the summer of 1771, Mr. Strutt was first introduced to the British Museum. He was there employed to make some drawings for a gentleman. The rich stores of science and of art which there arrested his notice tended to give a new bias to his vigorous imagination. He embraced in idea the grand projects which his subsequent labours brought to maturity."

"In 1773, Mr. Strutt published his first literary production, the "Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England;" and in June 1774, the first volume of what he then called his great work, viz. "Popæ Angel-Cyranus," or, "Manners and Customs of the English."

In August 1774, Mr. Strutt married his cousin Anne Blower, daughter of Mr. Barwell Blower, of Bocking, in Essex, bays-maker. He then resided in Duke-street, opposite Portland chapel.

"In 1775, he published a second volume of his "Manners and Customs;" and in 1776 he added a third volume."

"In 1777, Mr. Strutt again claimed the public patronage for a new work, the 'Chronicle of England;' a volume of which then appeared: and in the subsequent year he brought forward a second volume.

"On the 24th of August, Mrs. Strutt gave birth to a daughter; and on the 13th of the following month, she was herself cut off in early life, for she had not completed her 24th year." For this severe affliction he was, to the day of his death, inconsolable. Mrs. S. left three children: Joseph, born May 25th, 1775; William, born March 7, 1777; and Anne, born August 21th, 1778. The two sons are now living.

In 1783, he published the first volume of his 'Dictionary of Engravers;' and his second in 1786. In 1790, being afflicted with an asthmatic complaint, he quitted London, and settled at Bacon's Farm, Hertfordshire, where he resided about five years. The village of Tewin, in which parish stands that venerable pile *Queenho Hall*, afforded to Mr. Strutt an opportunity to give "a local habitation and a name" to a number of curious incidents, which he moulded into a novel, illustrative of the manners of the fifteenth century, of which we have already spoken in terms of approbation.

"In the beginning of October this year" (1802), "Mr. Strutt, then residing in Charles-street, Hutton-garden, was confined to his chamber with his last illness; and on Saturday, the 16th, at three o'clock in the morning, he expired, in the 53d year of his age. On the Wednesday following, he was buried in St. Andrew's Church-yard, Hutton-born.

"Mr. Strutt had long been a sufferer from an asthmatic complaint; to such a degree indeed, that, in the winter-time, in London, it was painful to him to venture out of doors. He was also often afflicted with severe fits of the stone. In his latter years, he grew exceedingly corpulent, and his corpulence increased till his death.

"Thus," says Mr. N. at the conclusion of this very curious article, from which we have been only able to extract a few commemorative notices, "we have traced Mr. Joseph Strutt from his cradle to his grave. The calamities incident to man were, indeed, his por-

tion on this earth; and these augmented by unkindnesses where he least deserved to have met with them. He was charitable without ostentation, a sincere friend without intentional guile, a dutiful son and affectionate husband, a good father, a worthy man, and above all, it is humbly hoped, a sincere christian. His natural talents were great, but little cultivated by early education. The numerous works which he gave to the world, as an author and an artist, proved that he employed his time to the best advantage. The many checks he met with in the pursuit of his labours (which it might have been invidious to have detailed here), would, if known, have excited astonishment that he executed what he did, and still more, that he did them well."

To this, the sixth and last volume of this curious work, which is now under our inspection, Mr. N. observes, that a general index (which is much wanted) is printing as a second or separate part.

This portion of the work consists, like its two immediately antecedent volumes, entirely of *ESSAYS* and *ILLUSTRATIONS*. No. I. of which is

"SOME ACCOUNT OF THE GENTLEMAN'S SOCIETY AT SPALDING, BY MR. GOUGH AND J. NICHOLS."

This is a correct, succinct, and elegant account of the rise and progress of *literary* and *philosophical Societies* in general; establishments which seem peculiar to the *modern world*; for although the meetings of *philosophers* in the *antient*, are frequently recorded by *PLUTARCH* and others, they were not upon an *experimental* scale, so well calculated for the diffusion of *learning*, and improvement of the *arts*, &c. as those of *England*.

Of a combination of talents, and of zeal in pursuit of these objects, the *Royal* and *Antiquarian Societies* are instances: the rise and progress of these are noticed; and, of course, a very full account of the Society, from which the title of the article is derived; a Society similar in its plan to those, though more contracted in its operations, is given. The list of the members of the *Spalding Society*, 1712, is astonishingly numerous.

NO. II. MEMOIRS OF ROBERT JOHNSON, ARCHDEACON OF LEICESTER.

III. JOSEPH AND THOMAS WARTON.

IV. ——— BROWNE WILLIS, Esq. LL. D.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII. Jan. 1813.

V. ——— DOCTOR RICHARD MEAD.

VI. ——— REV. DR. SAMUEL PEGGE.

(Taken principally from Memoirs compiled by the Son.)

In these Memoirs we find the following notice of a *literary society*, which we think would have pleased the gentleman whom the *wags* styled 'The King of Clubs,' we mean the *Spectator*.

"While resident in college* (and in the year 1730), Mr. Pegge was elected a member of the *Zodiac Club*, a literary society which consisted of twelve members, denominated from the *twelve signs*: This little institution was founded, and articles in the nature of Statutes agreed upon, Dec. 10, 1725. Afterwards (1728) this society thought proper to enlarge their body, when six additional members were chosen and denominated from six of the *planets*, though it still went collectively under the name of "The Zodiac Club†. In this latter class, Mr. Pegge was the original *Mars*, and continued a member of this club as long as he resided in the university. His secession was in April 1732, and his seat accordingly declared vacant."

It has occurred to us in the perusal of the antecedent volumes, that sedentary habits and indefatigable attention, have frequently, in their dreadful operation, shortened the lives of literary men, and sometimes suddenly snapped the chain of their existence; we are happy, therefore, to record one instance of an author, upon whose constitution, neither the erudite researches of industry, nor the ardour of study, had any effect; but who,

————— like autumn fruit that, smellow'd long,
Dropp'd from the tree.

"Though," says Mr. N. "Dr. Pegge's life was sedentary, from his turn to studious retirement, his love of antiquities, and of literary acquirements in general, yet these applications, which he pursued with great ardour and perseverance, did not injure his health. Vigour of mind in proportion to his bodily strength continued unimpaired through a very extended course of life, and nearly till he had reached "*Ultima linea rerum*:" for he never had any chronic disease;

* St. John's, Cambridge.

† Of this little academical literary society, the late Samuel Pegge, Esq. possessed a particular history in MS.

but gradually and gently sunk into the grave under a weight of years, after a fortnight's illness, Feb. 14, 1796, in the 92d year of his age.

No. VII. Memoir of RICHARD GOUGH, Esq.

"In a work devoted to the commemoration of literary ornaments of the eighteenth century, it would," says our author, referring more particularly to those that were intimate with Mr. Bowyer, "be unpardonable to neglect the name of Mr. Gough, a name endeared to my own feelings by every social, every grateful recollection." In consequence, he has enlarged the memoirs that "appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and were prefixed to the" catalogue of his "*(Mr. Gough's)*" library, "originally formed on the basis of long and unreserved habits of intimacy, and from materials furnished by himself." In the use of these materials, Mr. N. has not been sparing; yet although many anecdotes, letters, &c. are inserted, they are so curious and entertaining, that the reader will wish for more; and this wish, we shall before we conclude this article, as far as our limits will admit, endeavour to comply with.

No. VIII. Memoirs of JAMES WEST, Esq.

IX. ——— WILLIAM HAY, Esq.

Of this estimable character, Mr. N. observes, that "it is not merely as a man of letters he should be remembered; but as an English gentleman, the master of a family, a magistrate, a member of the British Parliament, and in the domestic relations of a husband, and a father, he ought not to be forgotten.

MR. HAY, we find, "endeavoured to make useful experiments a part of the amusements of his family; about the year 1743, a small quantity of silk was manufactured in Spitalfields from silks worms bred at his house, sufficient to answer the purpose of raising that good silk can be produced in England, though at an expense not so great ever to make it a branch of trade." Certainly too small, if no other instrument opposed the cultivation of silk in this country; but, however desirable it might be, atmospheric influence, and climatic changes, have always rendered the attempt unsuccessful, although we can recollect reading that the experiment of nurturing silk worms, and every process tending to the pro-

duction of silk, has been tried, and have failed at Chelsea, and in other parts of the kingdom; nor do we believe it succeeded in the southern colonies of America, although the attempt was about the years 1761-2-3, &c. patronized by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, London*.

No. X. Memoir of the REV. RICHARD SOUTHWATE.

"A parish priest was of the pilgrim train; An awful, reverend, and religious man."

MR. SOUTHWATE, whom we well recollect, certainly deserved this character. Attentive to, and indefatigable in his duty, he was, fortunately for his parishioners, placed in a situation which demanded unremitting labour and constant attention,† more than we believe any other curacy in England. How he executed his arduous task, the pains he took to reform the morals of the people around him, must still be remembered by many, and of those, probably, some that have benefited by his advice and example.

No. XI. Memoir of the REV. DR. ANDREW COLTET DUCAREL.

XII. ——— THE REV. JOHN HUTCHINS, M.A.

XIII. ——— MR. THOMAS DAVIES.

With the memoir of this, we think, very good actor, and certainly most respectable man, commences a series of notices of eminent *Booksellers*; and we may, without fear of contradiction, venture to assert, that, entertaining as most of the other articles are, this is equal to any that have preceded it. How Davies bustled through the characters of *Romeo*, *Richard III.* and *Ranger*, it is impossible for us to say; but he certainly performed those of *Gloucester* (in *King Lear*), *Fainall*, *Strickland*, and many others in that line of acting, with spirit and effect. Beautiful as Mrs. Davies was, her beauty was rendered still more conspicuous, in consequence of the

* A number of premiums for the production of different quantities of silk worms were in those times offered.

† The curacy of *St. Giles in the Fields*, in which "he toiled many years without any other reward than the consciousness of having filled the station of life which providence had assigned him with the strictest attention and punctuality; and of having done as much good as his situation in life would enable him."

plainness of her attire in the *Fair Quaker of Deal*. She was, however, in all the characters she played, and her *cast* was once very large, an actress of considerable abilities. Of *Davies*, his connections, friends, and acquaintance, Mr. N. has related many anecdotes, and indeed given a tincture of novelty to the life of a man, who, as an *author*, *actor*, and *bookseller*, had been continually before the public; whose writings had been canvassed, whose performances had been constantly criticised, and whose professional publications had frequently been the subjects of observation, who had been patronized by *Garrick*, encouraged by *Johnson*, and even endured by *Macklin*. Yet notwithstanding so much was known of *Davies*, of *Tom Davies*, as, like *Tom King*, he was generally, though familiarly, termed; yet has Mr. N. as we have observed, drawn together many particulars connected with him, his friends, and his compatriots, which had never before been published, and which, had they not been here preserved, would, by the grey-goose wings of father *Time*, have soon been brushed into the gulf of oblivion. In this very curious article are also included notices of Messrs. *Thomas Evans*, *Lockyer Davis*, *James Doddsley*, *Thomas Longman*, *Thomas Payne*, *Peter Elmsley*, *Mr. Alderman Cadell*, Messrs. *John Waller*, and *Robert Baldwin*; booksellers, as we have observed of great, although different degrees of eminence; many of whom we knew personally, and all, as may be said of the authors whom they brought into the world, by their works. It must in this respect, although a melancholy, have been a pleasing speculation to our ingenious friend, to have called from their tombs, as he has three times in this work, the spirits of departed *Biblioplists*, to have made them first pass in review before his mental eyes, and then before those of the public; to have recorded their professional and domestic habits, their friendships, and their pursuits: these, intimately connected, as they are, with the literature of the last century, form a most valuable appendage to the anecdotes of those dignified and distinguished persons whose characters adorn these volumes, and whose labours, and even effusions, will adorn every age through which they shall

pass, down to the remotest posterity, and render the contemplation to which we have alluded, not only pleasing, but in its multifarious results in a very high degree useful, as it embraces not only a profession, but a system; therefore, while, as on the dial plate of a curious time piece, the indexes point to every figure that fills a large circle, the interior works, upon examination, display the wheels, pivot, springs, and other curious and minute parts of the complex machine, that have, when in operation, governed, moved, and directed the whole.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Elements of English Grammar, with numerous Exercises; Questions for Examinations; and Notes. For the use of the advanced Student. By the Rev. W. Allen, pp. 457.

It is the object of this work, to exhibit in familiar language, and with a perspicuous brevity, the true principles of English grammar.

In classing the parts of speech, the usual distribution is, for reasons obvious to every teacher, retained. The result of a more philosophic inquiry is presented in the form of notes.

In syntax, the arrangement adopted in etymology is preserved. The article on Poetical Licenses will assist those who are engaged in the composition of verse.

The subjoined questions numerically refer to the paragraphs in the text.

By alluding to the idioms of other languages, and by a reference to the ancient forms of English construction, the author has endeavoured to enliven his subject, and to invite the student to a more extensive research.

The directions for parsing will, it is presumed, lead easily to a proficiency in the language, as the learner's progress will be retarded by no anticipations. With these lessons the study of grammar should commence.

The exercises corresponding to the several divisions are selected from the best English writers.

In preparing this work for the press, most of the grammatical treatises already published have been consulted; and nothing has been omitted, that could illustrate, or simplify.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE following fluctuations in the price of gold and silver has not been noticed in your publication.

Sept. 2. Fine gold rose 1s. per oz.
Do. silver do. 2d. ditto.
7. Fine gold do. 1s. ditto.
12. Ditto do. 1s. ditto.
16. Fine silver do. 3d. ditto.
Oct. 6. Ditto fell 2d. ditto.
Nov. 28. Fine gold rose 2s. ditto.

From the last date, the price of fine gold has been 57. 16s. per ounce till yesterday, when it fell four shillings per ounce!

The price now charged by the London refiners is,

Fine gold 57. 12s. 0d. per oz.
Do. silver 0l. 7s. 4d. ditto.

Jun. 21. 1813.

B. S.

THE LATE DR. RAINE.

AN elegant Monument, by Flaxman, has been erected to the memory of this learned character in the chapel of the Charter House. In a frieze on the upper part, between two olive crowns, is a fine portrait of the Doctor. Below is a tablet with the inscription, on the right of which stands an apos-

tolic figure, holding the gospels, representing theology; and on the left is a female figure, holding an ancient roll, on which Homer is written, and close to her are two books, inscribed Euripides and M. T. Cicero: this figure represents classical literature. The inscription, which is in capitals, with points between the words, is as follows:

MATTHAEO RAINE, S. T. P.
Coll. Trin. in Academia Cantabrigiensi Socio,
Scholæ Carthusianæ, cujus antea fuerat
alumnus.
Per XX. annos Archidiacono,
In capella Societatis Anglicæ dicte Gray's
Inn
Ann. II. mens. III. concionatori,
Qui vixit ann. LI. mens. III. dieb. XXIX.
Decessit xv. cal. Octobr. ann. sacro MDCCLXII.
Et in hoc sacello sepultus est,
Homini justo, integro, pio,
Civi in patriam optime animato,
Interpreti sacre scripturæ
Veritatis cupidiori quam contentioni,
Et solito audientiam sibi facere
Naturali quadam auctoritate
Et genere orationis gravi ac virili,
Magistro liberalium artium
Græcis et Latinis litteris apprime docto,
Et Præceptorum recte vivendi
Propter suavitatem sermonis atque morum
dignissimo
Qui in loco sancti parentis haberetur,
Discipuli ejus sua sponte suoque sumtu
H. M. P. CC.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

COVENT-GARDEN, Dec. 26.—According to custom, a new Pantomime for the holiday folks was produced, under the title of "HARLEQUIN AND THE RED DWARF; or, The Adamant Rock." It is founded, we believe, on a story in 'The Arabian Nights' Entertainments, and has afforded much amusement to its nightly visitors. Mr. Grimaldi, whose activity and archness, as *Clown*, are unrivalled in this country, executed all his tricks with his customary adroitness. As the public were considerably entertained last year by the fabrication of a curlicue, on the plan of a celebrated theatrical amateur, out of a few chaises, a cradle, and some more such unassimilating materials, they were indulged in this pantomime with several attempts, at shewing how substitutes might be found for other appendages of luxury. A woman was in a moment fashionably equipped with a

veil, a ridicule, a parasol, and a bonnet, from a fruit-basket, a cabbage-net, a horse-mushroom, and a rush-pannier. A panharmonicon was as quickly formed out of a bird-organ, and a few Bartholomew-fair trumpets. The whole machine 'brayed horrible discord.' But the most laughable device of the night was also the most legitimate. The scene changed to a street, with a furrier's shop beside a blacksmith's. A Hussar officer, in all the extravagant and foolish finery of the corps, passed thundering by. The spirit of imitation instantly took possession of the *Clown*, and, not unwisely judging that the secret lay in the dress, he determined to be a hero and a Hussar in his own person. A pair of red pantaloons, which he put on before the audience with the happiest play of blushing modesty, was the only thing which he condescended to borrow of his model: two black var-

nished coal-scuttles formed his boots, two real horse-shoes shod the heels, and with jack-chains and the help of large brass dishes or candlesticks for spurs, equipped his legs in an uniform almost as clattering, unwieldy, and absurd, as the most irresistible of our whiskered warriors. A white bear-skin formed his pelisse, a muff his cap, and a black tippet finished his toilet, by giving him a beard, whiskers, and pendant mustaches. The whole house, in the spirit of general contempt for these miserable imitations of foreign foppery, roared with laughter, as they saw the buffoon of a theatre turn the favourite invention of the mighty, and the wise, and the warlike, into merited ridicule.

The scenery is superb, and the machinery, in almost every part, is entitled to great praise, for the ingenuity with which it is designed, and the ability with which it is executed. A scene, in which the Epping Hunt is represented, furnishes one of the noblest landscapes we ever saw represented on the stage.

DRURY-LANE, Dec. 26.—A new Pantomime, by Mr. T. Dibdin, was produced at this Theatre, entitled "*HARLEQUIN AND COLUMBINE; or, Columbine by Candlelight.*"

The fable informs us, that the Princess Columbine is confined by the malediction of a fairy, who subjects her to the danger of death should she behold day-light till she attains her eighteenth year. The piece opens with the *Court Fool*, who announces the arrival of an Ambassador from the *King of the Dwarfs*, to ask the hand of Columbine for the young Prince. The Princess is in love with Sir Arthur, and urges the danger of being removed to the Dwarfish Court, lest she should be exposed to see day-light. The Duenna conspires against the Princess who is entrusted to her care, and opens the place where she is enclosed, and the Princess is consequently transformed into an owl. Sir Arthur, who is under the influence of the good fairy, appears as Harlequin, and the Princess is restored to him as Columbine.

This piece was, on the whole, favourably received, though, in point of fun and humour, it falls short of many pantomimes which we have seen. The attraction of such entertainments depends upon their scenery, the pleasantries of their tricks, and the accompanying music. So far as scenery can recommend a Piece, that of the present harlequinade deserves much commendation; but the tricks are dull, and afford little that

is new. The *Monster of the Woods* was the chief novelty. Pack represented the character, and was deservedly and loudly applauded. His slight figure was fitted for activity; but his activity surpassed all that we have ever seen of human distortion. He gave an extraordinary idea of the powers that he concealed in the human frame. Practice has brought this boy to such command of his limbs, that to walk on his hands, or his head, or his back, or his feet, seemed almost equal to him. He ran rapidly round the stage on his hands and feet, with his belly upwards; he bounded from shoulder to shoulder; he sprung from lying flat upon the ground with the frightful suppleness of a serpent. The spring and dart of a tiger could scarcely be more rapid than the plunges of this boy. *Harlequin* and *Columbine* acquitted themselves well; but their merits were not brought into action to advantage by the inventor of the pantomime. The dresses were superb in the extreme; and the scenery was beautiful, particularly the last. The music is for the most part old, but it must be allowed the merit of being well selected.

COVENT GARDEN, Jan. 11.—The *Grand Romantic Drama* which was, in October last, produced at this Theatre, under the name of "*THE ÆTHIOPIAN; or, The Child of the Desert.*," was performed, with considerable alterations, as a Grand Serious Opera, under the new title of "*HAROUN ALRASCHID.*" The principal alteration is, the leaving out the whole comic underplot. The comic characters, which had been supported by Messrs. Fawcett, Liston, and Simmons, and Mesdames C. Kemble and Davenport, are entirely omitted; and, in their place, *Prince Solidor*, a relative of the *Caliph*, and *Immyne*, the daughter of *Giafer*, the *Vizier*, are introduced. They are lovers; and, as "music is the food of love," the *tendresse* on each side is declared in several very pensive madrigals. The new characters were sustained by Mr. Sinclairs and Mrs. Bishop. Still, however, *Haroun Alraschid*, like *The Æthiop*, is not likely to prove a very great favourite of the public. If any thing could make it popular, it must be the splendour with which it is got up. Indeed, the correctness of the costume, and the richness of the scenery and dresses, deserve very great praise.

POETRY.

THE PATRIOT'S PRAYER.

Oúdē wálgēas hēton ándēi xēvov.

Scene—*Pevensey Bay, Sussex, Martello Tower.*

WRITTEN JUNE 1812—THIRTEEN YEARS.

NOW sunk the sun, the gentle zephyrs play,
And softly whisper the decline of day ;
Now fade the golden tints upon the eye,
Whilst ev'ning's grey o'erspreads the azure sky ;

Now rose in peerless majesty of light
The silver Cynthia, empress o'er the night ;
The starry heav'n a wide expanse displays,
And darts o'er all its faint and glimm'ring rays ;

No roaring tempest sweeps the sounding main ;

No wild confusion dwells along the plain ;
No tumults loud disturb the calm scene ;
Hush'd were the winds, and tranquil was the scene ;

Smooth flow the sporting waves, and gently play

The moon-beams glitt'ring on the winding bay,

Where Norman William, with his valiant band,

Arriv'd to sway the rising British land :
Lovely the scene, and calm the flow'ry vale,

Its fragrance wafted by the ev'ning gale ;
Nature sublime beholds her glories roll,
And in soft rapture melts the yielding soul.
(Close by the bay, rais'd on its flinty bed,

A martial tower rears its lofty head,
Built to repulse the proud insidious foe,
And from invasion guard the plains below ;
Round its high top a nightly vigil keep
Their watch perpetual round the gloomy deep ;

Here the bold guard upon the height remain'd,

His nervous arm his outstretch'd form sustain'd ;

His vet'ran face all inward thoughts exprest,
And told the tumults of his manly breast ;
His downward eyes, his ardent looks, appear

To bode alternate hope, alternate fear ;
Enrapt by thought, he views the spacious bay,

He hears the dashing of the foaming spray
And sees bright Luna o'er the waters play.
Till, slowly rising, on the tow'r he stands,
And grasps the empty wind with wide-extended hands ;

To heav'n aloft he rears his graceful head,
Then, lowly bending, thus the hero said :
" Oh fam'd in arms! a rival to each state !
Oh matchless Britain, greatest of the great !
Oh country blest ! Oh ever happy isle !
On thee does bliss, on thee does fortune smile ;

For thee do nature, wisdom, all combine :
For thee does fame the laurel wreath entwine ;

Thy gen'rous valour lifts thee to renown,
And virtue decks thee with her golden crown.
By magic bound my dazzled senses seem,
When thou, my country ! art the much lov'd theme ;

Thine are the glories of the martial plain ;
To thee belongs the empire o'er the main ;
Thine are the honours of a well-form'd state,
Thro' wisdom stedfast, and through freedom great ;

'Tis thine to bid the sufferer's anguish cease,
And sink him calmly in the lap of peace ;
Round thee the bonds of liberty entwine,
And all we love, and all we praise, is thine.
So when the sun his radiant head displays,
Bursts thro' the clouds, and gilds them with his rays,

His glowing influence to this sphere he lends,
As o'er the earth his genial warmth descends :
From high he darts a thousand golden rays,
And nature shines in one ethereal blaze ;
He rests aloft, and with majestic pride
Streams his bright lustre from each glowing side,

So thou, Britannia ! greatly art thou blest.
High midst the high, amongst the good the best ;

The queen of nations dost thou justly stand,
Form'd but to rule, and born but to command ;

Thy pow'r extensive bounded by the main,
Thy fame but heaven's wide canopies restrain ;

Thy valour, justice, and thy well-tried might,

Will baffle time, and brave the open light.
May all thy conquests, all for ever stand,
Boast of the brave, and deathless trophies of the British land !

And far from thee may lawless pow'r remain !

Oh ! far from thee may cruel vengeance reign !

May Europe's tyrant ne'er the brave o'ercome,

Nor by his arts impress thy final doom !
May bondage never virtuous warmth restrain !

May no aspersions thy fair honour stain !
May'st thou elude Oppression's iron stroke !
May no brave Briton ever pass the yoke !
May'st thou still rule that has so long withstood !

So prays the patriot for his country's good ;
So prays the hero, whom fond zeal inspires,
Whom valour rouses, and whom virtue fires ;
Yet if stern fate a harsher doom prepares,

Envious of worth, and spite of all our cares ;
If pow'r, if virtue, can no merit claim ;
If valour, wisdom, be an empty name ;
If justice from our mortal sphere be fled,
And blind ambition governs in her stead ;
If good be form'd but murderers to assuage ;
If all must fall to glut a tyrant's rage ;

Oh, England, England! oh my native shore!
May Heav'n protect thee when thy bliss is
o'er!

May guardian angels watch around thy head,
And snatch thy relics from the vulgar dead!
Class'd with great Rome and Greece, may'st
thou be known,

Matchless in life, and deathless in renown!
If such thy doom (which my fond heart de-
nies),

May that sad scene ne'er glide before my
eyes!

May such dull thoughts my senses ne'er en-
thrall!

But let me perish e'er my country fall!
In her defence, oh let me find my doom,
Hurl'd by some hero to the silent tomb!
Joyful I'll fall, and as in life, in death,
Bless thee, oh England! with my latest
breath!

No groans unmanly shall o'ercome my
pow'r.

No plaint shall scape me in my dying hours;
But my fond heart undaunted shall declare,
His country's glory is the patriot's pray'r."

INVASION REPELLED.

To the Inhabitants of Europe.

HE falls! he falls! no more to rise:
Alecto's torch extinguish'd lies?

He who the nations made his prey,
From the dread contest sculks away!

* As the dire blast that sweeps the sand,
In hot Arabia's desert land;

As the Simoom's[†] terrific flame,
The proud, vain-glorious hoaster came,
Surrounded with destructive fire;
Before him Russia's sons retire:
Smolensk, Viasma, Moscow, bow:
With conquest's wreath he binds his brow.

Hear me, deliver'd Europe! tell
How from his car the victor fell:
Indignant ire the Russians warm:
The sturdy peasants rise in arms:
The Northern, Southern, armies join;
And form a close opposing line;
A front of steely points present,

And change th' invading foe's intent:
Winter comes on; and, to his cost,
He feels the pow'r of Arctic frost.
No more pretences false amuse;
Famine and cold all bribes refuse.

No more avail his glozing tales;
Gloomy despondence now prevails:
He sees repress'd his vet'ran bands;
Or captives in the Russians' hands:
Retreat commences; flight ensues:

The chief his ruin'd army views:
His late victorious host o'erthrown,
He pers'nal safety seeks alone:
With eager, anxious haste he flies
The fatal field, in mean disguise.
To Paris, thus disgrac'd, he comes,
Sans trumpet's sound, or beat of drums.

* The wind Al Samid, which to inhale is
death.

† The ignited vapour, well known in the
Desert.

Thus Persia's monarch, Xerxes, fled,
Of Grecia's sons o'ercome with dread.
Thus fail'd the arm of pow'r unjust:
Thus how'd its honours to the dust:
And thus, may each succeeding age
Learn to repel the tyrant's rage:
The sword of justice keen to wield,
And drive th' invader from the field.
Jan. 12, 1813. BRITANNICUS.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

• JUVENILE PIECES,

FROM THE PORTFOLIO OF A MAN OF
LETTERS.

(Continued from Vol. LXII. page 473.)

THE CAVE OF LEMORNA;

OR,

THE LOVES OF OSCAR AND ARVEN;
A LEGENDARY TALE.

I.

AMIDST Lemorna's sullen cave
The Druid harp shall sound no more,
To join the murmurs of the wave
That restless beats the shelving shore.
Yet, crimsoning slow its cloud of gold
Here, while the tints of ev'ning spread,
I love to hail the bards of old,
Dim visions of the silent dead.

Yet here, I listen to the strain
That echoes from some airy shell,
And scarce believe the phantom vain
Where white robes float in yonder cell.

But, as I rove along the coast,
The full moon silvers wide the sea,
I mourn Lemorna's Druid lost,
And look, fair ARVEN! ō ō for thee.

How many a time did ARVEN's eye
O'er the smooth sands in rapture stray!
The joyous fawn frisk'd lightly by
And thus she tripp'd her careless way.

But ARVEN (such the historic tale)
Soon droop'd amidst a chilling gloom:
So rues the flower the frost's keen gale—
Warm suns, in sooth, inspire new bloom.

II.

Not distant from the cave, with towers
Long ivy-crown'd, a castle rose:
The foliage of its ancient bowers
Breath'd o'er the scene a deep repose.

There Rathmar liv'd in elder days:
His proud deeds, vesnes were stretch'd afar;
By none surpass'd in valour's praise,
He urg'd, like flame, the scythed car.

Neither young chiefs with ardent flew,
(How slow their halting steps to part)
Whilst ARVEN, his gay daughter drew
Around her many a throbbing heart.

Tho' shades of pride or sorrow fall
On rival breasts the rays of love:
Steals the low sigh thro' Rathmar's hall,
Tho' scorn to check the emotion strove.

With jealous fires their bosoms burn;
Nor Morlo's eyes cuthull in brook:
And Conrad marks with glaucous stern
The expression fond of Oscar's look.

Ah! safer, as deep dales inspire:
The chase, to hunt their outler prey,
Than urge the course, where fierce desire
To one fair object points the way.

III.

Why rises thus the rosy light
O'er ARVEN's breast that pants in sighs?
Ah! why that virgin blush so bright,
To lure to love unhallow'd eyes?

Alas! (what glows in female hearts)
The lust of praise sway'd ARVEN long;
And oft she aim'd (nor miss'd) her dart,
Enamour'd of the admiring throng.

But see, on one (whose amorous tale
Had murmur'd thro' the secret shade
As Hesper soften'd all the vale.)
Now ARVEN smiles, a melting maid.

The rest, lorn chiefs!—In vain the power,
Of mirth, ye hail, to speed the day;
Tho' erst, in pleasure's gilded bower
Ye laugh'd the moments wild away.

Go! chapless thrags! no more frequent
The high-roof'd hall, the conscious grove,
Where Fancy, fond deceiver, lent
The languish of propitious love.

From one blest youth, whose auburn hair
Half shaded his cheek's vivid glow,
Not idly to the inspiration fair
The tender vows in transport flow.

Once, where her culturing hand diffus'd
Rich sweets, he walk'd with pensive air,
O'er the dear spot of fragrance mus'd,
And priz'd each flower she planted there.

Now, with his ARVEN, happy toil! [—kies,
While young May streak'd the sapphire
Lo, OSCAR bade the garden smile,
And bright luxuriance round them rise.

There shrubs their radiant blossoms threw
To wanton in the sunny beam,
And here, their deeper green withdrew
Where cooling alders arch'd the stream.

When absent from the form he lov'd,
Still fancy to his eye pourtray'd
Her beauteous mien:—and oft he rov'd,
And thus address'd the ideal maid:

“Thy painted slopes survey, my Fair!
Full many a floret may'st thou see;
Yet less are all the blooms they bear
Than half the sighs I heave for thee!”

IV.

Light o'er the harebells of the glade,
When whisper'd scarce the dying breeze,
And, silent as their lengthen'd shade,
In sabler masses gloom'd the trees;

Her fairy robe of gold and grey,
Whilst Eve with gradual fingers wove,
Stole from the sight the footworn way,
And wak'd the rills thro' glen or grove;

Light o'er the harebells of the glade,
And fresh as the moist cups they clos'd,
The virgin of the castle stray'd,
—And placid on the scene repos'd.

Yes! she was calm as summer-wave
When bovering blue-birds still the deep!
But Heaven to gentle ARVEN gave
A heart to sigh, an eye to weep.

(To be continued.)

EPITAPH ON THE LATE MR. COOKE.

PAUSE, thoughtful stranger! pass not
heedless by,
Where COOKE awaits the tribute of a sigh.
Here sunk in death those powers the world
admir'd,

By nature given, not by art acquir'd.
In various parts his matchless talents shone;
The One he fail'd in was, alas! his own.

Finsbury-square, Dec. 25, 1812. M. I.

ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF
DAPHNE INTO A LAUREL TREE

BY CATHERINE HAYLEY.

Being an Attempt to elucidate Ovid's *Fable*
written immediately after reading the
Irish Ballads translated by Miss Brooke
into the English Language.

The following stanza, as rendered by that
Lady, from a Song, addressed to his Mis-
tress, by the Rebel Edward Ryan, when he
had hidden himself in a Cave from his
Pursuers, may be adduced as a specimen of
the delicacy and excellency of the whole
performance:—

“O! thou dear hoard of treasur'd love!
Hither would thy pity send thee,
So pure's the flame that warms my heart,
From itself it should defend thee.”

SHALL Ovid's fable want a moral now,
When Laurel blooms upon the female
brow?

The love-taught bard affirms that Daphne
trod

The lawn illumin'd by the bright-hair'd
god—

Apollo! ever young, of matchless form,
With song and eloquence the soul to charm;
The god beheld the maid, and felt the pow'r
Of grace and beauty from that fated hour;
And, with an ardour passion only knows,
He woo'd the nymph to listen to his vows;
But Daphne coy, beneath the fervid ray,
Flew from the god whose courters draw the
day;

Th' unequal contest the immortals saw,—

—And Daphne resting once her breath to
draw—

Was fix'd to earth!—Yes! ever-rooted there!
But still Apollo's ever darling care;
Her wreaths his golden tresses still adorn,
Who brings, on purple wings, the spangled
morn.

Virtue obtain'd that Daphne ne'er should die
While light and laurel are beneath the sky;
The bounding nymph disdain'd the burning
ray,

And bar'd her beauty to the blazing day;
—Thence she was brown—Andromeda the
same,

And matchless Helen, of immortal fame,
Whom all the youths of Troy contend to win,
And all the powers of Greece to gain again.
—The beauteous Cressid, too, was far from
fair;

Dark were her eyes, and darker was her
hair;

Belov'd by Troilus! enchanting boast!
Himself an empire, and himself a host.

—Degenerate Cressid!—lovely Paris dies,
While Helen, the apostate Helen dies,
Reckless of thunder, to his brother's bed;
Nor weeps her lord, now pillow'd with
the dead.

Thrice had she plighted vows, yet, mark her
now,
Another son of Priam trusts her vow!
Cressid, Briseis, Helen!—*Desart Sand*
Was ne'er so false as all the beauteous band;
But such are Homer's heroines—we disdain
Their short, insipient, giddy, worthless
reign.

A British maid, with Troilus by her side,
Rather than forfeit faith, had nobly died.
For virtue and for song the meed we claim,
And Daphne's *Laurel* wreathes each ho-
nour'd name;

—Hector and Troilus of the Trojan host
Alone were virtuous, and both were lost!
Andromache, expell'd her Hector's land,
Dies, wretched captive! on a foreign strand.
The virtuous only face the worst despair.
And seen, on earth, beneath immortal care;
Then let us hope some better place of rest,
They conquer nobly who have done their
best.

LINES,

Written on the Author's leaving Hendon,
in Middlesex, a Village Three Miles from
Hampstead.

FAREWELL, sweet scenes! ye verdant
plains, adieu!

* Ye vales, and hills which circumscribe the
view!

Once more I visit ye, with tear suppress'd,
And sigh, half-stifled, lab'ring at my breast.

I come to take a last, a lingering, look
Towards yon gurgling, rippling, shady brook.
O "River Brent," how oft, on summer's
morn

(When zephyrs light athwart thy face were
borne),

And golden sol sent down his dawning beam,
Hast thou receiv'd me plunging in thy
stream!

In thee I've beat, with spreading arms, the
flood,

Beneath the shade of high o'erhanging wood.

Where through the park you glide expos'd
to sight,

Or where, obscur'd by nut-trees, shun the
light;

Where broad and deep you silent flow along,
Or where, confin'd, sound a soft murm'ring
song;

Alike thou'rt dear, for each my sadden'd
heart

Regrets the fate severe which bids us part.

* This little stream, which is dignified
with the name of Brent River, comes from
beyond Finchley, runs through part of the
parish of Hendon, and empties itself into the
Thames at Brentford, from which town,
I suppose, it derives its name.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII. Jan. 1813.

And thou, O humble, ancient village spire,
In which I've join'd the swelling nation's
fire;

Where swains industrious come each morn-
ing-day,

For health, content, and heartfelt peace to
pray.

Oft on a tranquil evening, when I've
stray'd

Beneath the sombre yew-tree's gloomy
shade,

And read, "Here lies a youth," or
"Here a maid,"

The silent tear has started from mine eye,
To think that thus some high-fram'd hope
should die!

But thus, when minds were opening from
the bud,

O'erwhelming Death should come like rush-
ing flood,

And, ere its victims gain life's transient
bloom,

Should sweep them down to wither in the
tomb!

Near, on a hill adjoining holy ground,
I plac'd a seat to view the country round;

Delightful view! where hills with dales
combine,

And meads with woods, to vary the design;
Where here a dell, and there a shady nook,

Invites the poet with his pen or book.
Altho' thou'st not the grandeur of Loch-
skene.*

Yet calmer beauties grace thy checquer'd
scene.

There I revisit, not with such delight
As when, with tale of legendary sprite,

Or classic page, or Milton's nervous song,
Or Scott's "sweet lay," I've driv'n the
hours along.

Or sketch'd the rustic scene, or added mine
To ill-cut cyphers on the oaken rind:

These placid joys are pass'd like dreams
away,

For quickly comes the final parting day,
When I must change thy greenwood leafy
bowers,

For fam'd Augusta's high aspiring towers,
And quit, for ever quit, each lonely way.

Each walk where pensive Muses love to
stray,

Each spring as pure as fam'd Castalia's fount,
Each hill as dear as a Parnassian mount,

Each cowslip'd lawn, each dell, each haw-
thorn brake,

Where sings the thrush, or glides the spiral
snake.

Hence, to my native city I depart,
With undisguis'd reluctance at my heart:

There I, perhaps, a lengthen'd time may
dwell.

Adieu, sweet Hendon, then! farewell! fare-
well!

Wallingford, Sept. 4th 1812. H. W.

* Loch-skene, a lake in Scotland, the
scenery surrounding which is truly sublime
and romantic.

BALLAD.

AH! I hear the morning's sigh
Whistling through the leaves;
And Phœbus red unveils the sky,
And all but me relieves—
But not her brightest smile
My anguish can beguile,
Or lull my grief awhile—
O my Love, my Lubin.
And must I leave thy grave,
Forsake this guardian turf,
Sweet youth, who buff'd each wave,
And dar'd the dangerous surf,
To prove the truest faith,
By snatching me from death—
But ah! it cost thy breath,
O my Love, my Lubin,
Why did I wander near
A spot so big with fate?
Why—O, this reasoning tear
Tells me I ask too late.

Ah! heedless, giddy wretch!
No more his arm he'll stretch
To bear me to the beach—
O my Love, my Lubin.
No more in dance we'll meet.
Nor chaunt the merry lay,
With hearts light as our feet,
That sprang to hail the day.
How different now the scene:
I slowly pace the Green,
Tossing unheard, unseen,
O my Love, my Lubin.
To heav'n uprais'd by fate,
From all but bliss thou'rt free
Idle, too, had been my state,
Had I but died with thee.
Now frenzy fills my brain,
And sighs I breathe in vain—
For hopeless is my pain,
O my Love, my Lubin.

Islington.

J. A. W.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE AND INTERESTING
EVENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1812.

JANUARY.

2. **M**ESSRS. Boldero, the bankers, stopt payment.

4. Account of the melancholy shipwrecks received—of the *Hero*, St. George, &c. in the Baltic.

7. The Sixth Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom commenced, the Prince Regent's Speech for opening the Session being delivered by Commission.

15. Mr. Walsh, M.P. tried at the Old Bailey, for stealing Bank-notes from Sir T. Plumer, the Solicitor-general.

20. Intelligence received of the final reduction of the island of Java, which put an end to the French power in the Indian Seas.

23. A comparative statement published of the Population of Great Britain, as exhibited in the Census taken in the year 1801, and at the close of 1811; from which it appeared, that in the short space of 10 years there had been an increase of nearly one-sixth.

28. Intelligence received of Lord Wellington having commenced the siege of Ciudad-Rodrigo.

—Intelligence also received of the French having raised the siege of Tariffa, which they had vainly endeavoured to carry by assault.

30. Accounts from Malta, dated the 1st instant, state, that a conspiracy had been discovered in Sicily for delivering the island into the hands of the enemy, but it was frustrated, and 20 of the ringleaders shot.

31. Arrived intelligence of the capture of the French frigate *Pomone*, of 41 guns, by the English frigate the *Active*, of 38 guns, Captain Gordon, in the Mediterranean.

The number of bankrupts this month 153.

FEBRUARY.

4. The fall of Valencia announced, by which the enemy lost 20,000 men; as well as the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo.

13. The Prince Regent, on coming to the full and unintermitted exercise of the functions of royalty this day endeavoured to form "an united Government" on a liberal basis, but his Royal Highness having failed in his endeavours, Mr. Perceval, therefore, continued the Prime Minister.

20. Intelligence of the amicable arrangements that had been come to between this country and Sweden.

21. Intelligence received of the arrest of the Queen of Sicily, in consequence of it being discovered that she was concerned in a conspiracy to give up the island to the enemy.

23. The Prince Regent declared, in a note to Mr. Ponsonby, the ostensible leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, that the Catholic Claims should not, in future, be discussed by his Ministers as an ordinary Government question.

24. Lord Castlereagh appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the room of Lord Liverpool, who had succeeded the Marquis Wellesley.

25. Intelligence received of the abdication of the King of Sicily, and of the Hereditary Prince having been appointed Vicar-general.

The number of bankrupts this month 153.

MARCH.

2. Intelligence received of French troops having entered Swedish Pomerania.

3. Mr. Brougham moved, in the House of Commons, for a Committee to inquire into the State of Trade, particularly with reference to the Orders in Council; but the motion was lost by a majority of 72, there being—Ayes 144—Noes 216.

5. Mr. Walsh "having been convicted at the Old Bailey on a charge of felony," was,

Chronological Table of remarkable and interesting Events, for the Year 1812. 51

in consequence, expelled the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Bankes.

12. The first Levée of the Prince Regent, after the expiration of the Restrictions.

23. The Government grant 36,000*l.* to the Prince Regent for the four Princesses.

30. French armies march towards Prussian Poland.

The number of bankrupts this month 164.

APRIL.

1. French flotilla defeated before Dieppe, by Captains Harvey and Trollope, of the *Rosario* and *Gifford* sloops of war.

2. The siege of Badajoz commenced.

6. The French make a desperate sally from Badajoz, and were repulsed by Major-general Bowles with great slaughter.

— The Earl of Buckinghamshire appointed President of the Board of Control.

8. The Marquis of Stafford, Margis of Hertford, Earl of Lonsdale, Marquis Wellesley, the Duke of Richmond, and the Duke of Montrose, created Knights Elect of the Order of the Garter.

— Petitions hostile to the renewal of the East India Company's Charter presented to Parliament, from several of the principal cities of the kingdom.

11. Alarming disturbances in the town of Manchester.

13. Midnight riots in Leeds and its vicinity.

17. Disturbances in the market-place of Sheffield.

20. The foundation-stone of New Bethlem Hospital laid by the chief Governors of the Royal Hospitals.

24. Intelligence received that Badajoz is stormed and taken by the Earl of Wellington.

— Accounts of the capture of Seville by Ballasteros.

— Mr. Grattan's motion, in the House of Commons, to refer the Roman Catholic Petitions to a Committee of the whole House, rejected by a majority of 85.

The number of bankrupts this month 173.

MAY.

1. The Houses of Parliament commence the examination of Manufacturers, relative to the effects of the Orders in Council upon trade.

2. Unsuccessful attempts to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, by Spiravski, his private Secretary, and French emissaries.

4. Arrival of a French flag of truce.

— Fresh riots in Lancashire.

7. The *Rivoli*, French ship, of 54 guns, taken, after a gallant action, by the *Victory*, of 73 guns.

9. Mr. Brand's motion for a Reform in Parliament rejected by a majority of 127.

— Extraordinary levies of troops in Russia.

11. Mr. Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Prime Minister, assassinated in

the lobby of the House of Commons, by John Bellingham.

13. Both Houses of Parliament resolve to bestow an ample provision on the widow and children of the murdered Minister.

11. An annuity of 2000*l.* granted to Mrs. Perceval, and 50,000*l.* granted in total to her children.

— The Americans lay an embargo on British vessels.

16. The House of Commons resolve to petition the Prince Regent to erect a monument in Westminster-abbey to the memory of Spencer Perceval.

— J. Bellingham convicted of the murder of Mr. Perceval.

19. Bellingham executed in the Old Bailey.

20. Intelligence arrives of Buonaparte's journey northward to assume the command of the army collected to act against the Russians.

22. A motion carried in the House of Commons, by a majority of four, praying the Prince Regent to form an Administration calculated to gain the confidence of the country.

25. Commencement of hostilities between the Russians and the French, on the banks of the *Wesla*.

— The American Congress prohibit importation from their own ports during the embargo on British vessels.

21. Two French frigates and a brig destroyed at the entrance of *L'Orient* by the *Northumberland* man of war.

The number of bankrupts this month 120.

JUNE.

3. The French army passed the *Vistula*.

4. The Marquis Wellesley surrenders his authority into the hands of the Prince Regent, by which he had been empowered to make arrangements for a new Administration.

5. The bridge and important batteries of Almaraz destroyed by General Hill.

— Accounts arrived of confiscation of all British property in America by the orders of the Congress.

8. The Americans begin to make warlike preparations.

9. The Earl of Liverpool commanded by the Regent to assume the office of First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury.

17. On the motion of Mr. Brougham, Ministers consent to suspend, for a limited time, the British Orders in Council, so far as concerns America.

23. On the motion of Mr. Canning, the House of Commons resolve to consider, during the ensuing session, the best possible means of combating the Roman Catholics.

21. Public revocation of the Orders in Council, so far as regards the United States of America.

— Volcanic eruption at St. Vincent's.

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— Mrs. Siddons takes a final farewell of the Stage.

The number of bankrupts this month 151.

JULY.

13. Accounts received of Peace having been concluded between Russia and the Porte, on the 9th of June, at Odessa.

15. The 1st and 2d Bulletin of the grand French army received; the former dated Gumbinnen, June 20; the latter Wilkowsky, June 22.

16. The 3d Bulletin of the grand French army arrived, dated June 26, at which time Napoleon passed the Niemen into the Russian territory.

— Accounts received of a dreadful eruption of Mount Souffriere, in the island of St. Vincent, on the 6th of May.

22. Battle of Salamanca.

— The Count and Countess D'Antraigues are murdered by their own servant, a Piedmontese, as they are proceeding to their carriage, at Barnes-terrace, Surrey. The murderer immediately after shot himself.

25. The 4th and 5th Bulletins of the French army are received, dated June 30 and July 6, from Wilna, which place was entered by the French on the 28th ult.

31. Despatches from Mr. Thornton, transmitting Treaties of Peace, signed at Orebro on the 16th of July, between Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden.

The number of bankrupts this month 125.

3. The 6th French Bulletin, dated Wilna, July 11, is received.

6. The 7th Bulletin of the grand French army is received, dated Wilna, July 16.

— D. Dawson executed at Cambridge, for poisoning horses at Newmarket.

11. The 8th Bulletin of the grand French army announced the evacuation of the entrenched camp at Drissa by the Russians, and the passage of the Dwina by the French, on the 20th of July.

12. Madrid entered by the Marquis Wellington, on the 23d of July.

13. The 9th French Bulletin, dated July 25, states the capture of Mohilow, on the 20th of the same month, by Marshal Davoust.

16. Lord Clinton arrives with despatches, announcing the signal defeat of the French army under Marshal Marmont, on the 22d of July, near Salamanca, by the allied army, under Lord Wellington. The fruits of this victory are 7000 prisoners, and upwards, 20 pieces of cannon, two eagles, and four standards, besides an immense number of killed and wounded.

— General illuminations throughout the metropolis on this and the two succeeding nights.

18. The Prince Regent confers on Lord Wellington the dignity of Marquis.

20. Mr. Foster, the Minister of Great Bri-

tain to the United States, returns to London, in consequence of the American Declaration of War.

23. The 10th and 11th French Bulletins are received, the former dated the 31st of July, the latter the 4th of August, stating the occupation of Witepsk on the 28th of July, and claiming victories at the battles of Mohilow and Ostrowno.

24. Despatches received from Admiral Martin, dated the 5th of August, which state the defeat of Marshal Oudinot by Count Wittgenstein, on the 30th and 31st of July, near Polotsk, the latter obliging the French to recross the Dwina, with the loss of 2000 men taken prisoners, and some cannon.

25. The siege of Cadiz raised by the French.

27. The 12th French Bulletin is received, dated Witepsk, August 7, and stating the capture of Dunabergh on the 1st of the same month.

28. Meeting at Abo, in Finland, between the Emperor of Russia, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and Lord Cathcart.

The number of bankrupts this month 110.

SEPTEMBER.

8. Arrival of the 13th and 14th Bulletins of the French grand army, dated August 21 and 23, from Smolensko, which city was entered by the French on the 15th of August, after a sanguinary battle.

18. The 15th French Bulletin is received, dated Slawkovo, August 27.

21. The 16th and 17th Bulletins of the French army are received, the former dated Viasma, August 31, the latter Ghjat, September 3, detailing the advance of Buonaparte towards Moscow.

23. Despatches from Major general Cooke announce the taking of the city of Seville, on the 27th of August, by the corps under General Cruz and Colonel Skeritt.

24. Despatches from Lord Wellington announce his having quitted Madrid on the 1st instant, and proceeded to the North of Spain.

29. Parliament dissolved by proclamation.

The number of bankrupts this month 66.

OCTOBER.

1. The eagles and colours taken from the enemy on various occasions, publicly deposited in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

2. Accounts received of the battle of Borodino, and occupation of Mojausk by the French.

3. Capture of Moscow.

— The 18th Bulletin of the French army, containing an account of the battle of Mojausk, received.

6. Counter Revolution in the Caracacs. The Castle of Burgos invested, after the taking of the Hill of St. Michael by assault.

7. Surrender of Fort Detroit, and the American army under General Hull.

Chronological Table of remarkable and interesting Events, for the Year 1812. 53

9. Nineteenth Bulletin of the French army, containing an account of their entrance into Moscow, received.

12. Loss of the *Guerriere*, captured by the American frigate the *Constitution*.

— Opening of Drury-lane new Theatre.

— The 20th Bulletin received, with details respecting the burning of Moscow.

13. Failure of an attack on the exterior lines of the enemy's works, at the siege of Burgos.

— Proclamation, issuing letters of marque, and reprisals against American vessels and property.

15. The 21st Bulletin received, stating the discovery of various articles of provision in Moscow.

24. Arrival of the 22d Bulletin; farther discoveries of magazines escaped the conflagration.

27. Junction of the French forces under Soult and Suchet in the Peninsulas.

The number of bankrupts this month 113.

NOVEMBER.

2. Attempts of Mallet and other Ex-generals against the French Government failed.

— Twenty-third Bulletin arrives—states the death of Prince Bagration.

7. Execution of the French conspirators.

9. Intelligence of the raising of the siege of the castle of Burgos, after an unsuccessful attempt to carry it by assault.

• 10. The 24th Bulletin received, containing an account of the junction of the Moldavian army with that commanded by Tormassoff.

11. Several persons tried at Moscow for having been concerned in setting fire to that capital, by a Military Commission, appointed by Buonaparte, and some of them convicted and executed.

12. Defeat of Murat near Moscow.

— Abandonment of that capital by the French.

— Polotsk taken by assault.

16. The 25th Bulletin received, states the retreat of the French from Moscow.

18. Retreat of Lord Wellington from Madrid.

24. Meeting of Parliament.

— Removal of the Spanish General Balisterra from his command.

25. Execution of Lieutenant Gamage, for the murder of a serjeant of marines.

• 28. Capture of the *Frolic* sloop of war by an American frigate.

— Defeat of the American force in Canada, by the troops under General Brock, and death of that officer.

— The 26th and 27th Bulletins received.

The number of bankrupts this month 235.

DECEMBER.

1. The Prince Regent opens the Session of Parliament in person.

2. Retreat of Lord Wellington to Fuente Guinaldo.

4. Thanks voted to Lord Wellington, in both Houses, for the battle of Salamanca.

— The 28th Bulletin of the French army is received, dated Smolensko, November 11, in which the loss of many men by cold and fatigue is admitted.

8. A Resolution for granting the sum of 100,000*l.* to the Marquis of Wellington, to be laid out in the purchase of lands, passed the House of Commons.

— An Address on the same subject passed the House of Lords without a dissentient voice.

— Despatches from Lord Cathcart, dated November 15, arrive, detailing the continued successes of the Russians.

10. Messrs. Hunt, Proprietors and Publishers of *The Examiner Sunday Paper*, convicted of a libel on the Prince Regent by a special jury, before Lord Ellenborough, at Westminster-hall.

• 17. Despatches received from Lord Cathcart, dated St. Petersburg, November 28, detailing the triumphant progress of the Russian army, and the defeat of Marshals Ney and Davoust, with immense loss, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th ult.

— The Marquis of Sligo tried and convicted at the Admiralty Sessions, in the Old Bailey, for seducing seamen from his Majesty's ships, for which he was fined 5000*l.* and sentenced to four months imprisonment in Newgate.

— The Prince Regent sends a Message to both Houses, recommending to them to grant some aid to the Russian sufferers.

18. The House of Commons votes 200,000*l.* for the relief of the Russian sufferers.

22. Both Houses of Parliament adjourn over the holidays.

23. The 29th Bulletin is received, dated Molodetschno, December 3, and presenting a dreadful picture of the sufferings of the French army.

— Paris Papers announce the arrival of Buonaparte in that capital.

29. Arrival of a *Gottenburgh Mail*, containing the Russian account of the battle of Beresina, farther victories of Count Wittgenstein, and capture of more than 20,000 prisoners.

— Despatch received at the Admiralty from Captain Carden, announcing the capture of the British frigate *Macedonian*, by the American ship *United States*, on the 25th of October.

30. Meeting of Merchants, &c. at the City of London Tavern, in aid of the Government Subscription for the benefit of the Russian sufferers, at which 10,000*l.* was subscribed in a few hours, and books ordered to be opened, to increase it.—Near 12,000*l.* has also been subscribed in Westminster, and large additions daily accruing.

Number of bankrupts this month 190.

The total number of Bankruptcies in the year 1812 was 1783.

STATE PAPER.

DECLARATION.

THE earnest endeavours of the Prince Regent to preserve the relations of peace and amity with the United States of America having unfortunately failed, his Royal Highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, deems it proper publicly to declare the causes and origin of the war, in which the Government of the United States has compelled him to engage.

No desire of conquest, or other ordinary motives of aggression has been, or can be, with any colour of reason, in this case, imputed to Great Britain: that her commercial interests were on the side of peace, if war could have been avoided, without the sacrifice of her maritime rights, or without an injurious submission to France, is a truth which the American Government will not deny.

His Royal Highness does not, however, mean to rest on the favourable presumption, to which he is entitled. He is prepared by an exposition of the circumstances which have led to the present war, to shew that Great Britain has, throughout, acted towards the United States of America with a spirit of forbearance and conciliation; and to demonstrate the inadmissible nature of those pretensions, which have at length unhappily involved the two countries in war.

[Here the Declaration enters into an historical account of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and other hostile measures of France towards neutrals: the retaliatory Orders in Council of Great Britain; the consequent Embargo, Non-intercourse and Non-Importation Acts of the American Congress, and the different diplomatic representations and explanations which have taken place on those subjects between Great Britain and America, the particulars of all which have been long before the public. The Declaration then continues:]

The American Government, before they received intimation of the course adopted by the British Government, had, in fact, proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring war, and issuing "Letters of Marque," notwithstanding they were previously in possession of the Report of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the 12th of March, 1812, promulgating anew the Berlin and Milan Decrees, as fundamental laws of the French Empire, under the false and extravagant pretext, that the monstrous principles therein contained, were to be found in the Treaty of Utrecht, and were, therefore, binding upon all States. From the penalties of this Code, no nation was to be exempt, which did not accept it, not only as the rule of its own conduct, but as a law, the observance of which, it was also required to enforce upon Great Britain.

In a manifesto accompanying their declaration of hostilities, in addition to the former complaints against the Orders in

Council, a long list of grievances was brought forward; some trivial in themselves, others which had been mutually adjusted, but none of them such as were ever before alleged by the American Government to be grounds for war.—As if to throw additional obstacles in the way of peace, the American Congress at the same time passed a law, prohibiting all intercourse with Great Britain, of such a tenor, as deprived the Executive Government, according to the President's own construction of that Act, of all power of restoring the relations of friendly intercourse between the two States, so far at least as concerned their commercial intercourse, until Congress should re-assemble. The President or the United States has, it is true, since proposed to Great Britain an armistice; not, however, on the admission that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed; but, on condition, that Great Britain, as a preliminary step, should do away a cause of war, now brought forward as such for the first time; namely, that she should abandon the exercise of her undoubted right of search, to take from American merchant-vessels British seamen, the natural-born subjects of his Majesty: and this concession was required upon the mere assurance that laws would be enacted by the Legislature of the United States, to prevent such seamen from entering into their service; but, independent of the objection to an exclusive reliance on a Foreign State, for the conservation of so vital an interest, no explanation was, or could be afforded, by the Agent who was charged with this overture, either as to the main principles upon which such laws were to be founded, or as to the provisions which it was proposed they should contain. This proposition having been objected to, a second proposal was made, again offering an armistice, provided the British Government would secretly stipulate to renounce the exercise of this right in a Treaty of Peace. An immediate and formal abandonment of its exercise as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, was not demanded, but His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was required, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, secretly to abandon what the former overture had proposed to him publicly to concede.

This most offensive proposition was also rejected, being accompanied as the former had been by other demands of the most exceptionable nature, and especially of indemnity for all American vessels detained and condemned under the Orders in Council, or under what were termed illegal blockades—a compliance with which demands, exclusive of all other objections, would have amounted to an absolute surrender of the rights, on which those Orders and Blockades were founded. Had the American Government been sincere in representing the

Orders in Council, as the only subject of difference between Great Britain and the United States, calculated to lead to hostilities. It might have been expected, so soon as the revocation of those Orders had been officially made known to them, that they would have spontaneously recalled their "Letters of Marque," and manifested a disposition immediately to restore the relations of peace and amity between the Two Powers. But the conduct of the Government of the United States by no means corresponded with such reasonable expectations. The Order in Council of the 23d of June being officially communicated in America, the Government of the United States saw nothing in the Repeal of the Orders in Council, which should of itself restore Peace, unless Great Britain were prepared, in the first instance, substantially to relinquish the right of impressing her own seamen, when found on board American merchant-ships. The proposal of an Armistice, and of a simultaneous Repeal of the restrictive measures on both sides, subsequently made by the commanding-officer of his Majesty's naval forces on the American coast, were received in the same hostile spirit by the Government of the United States. The suspension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon, in the correspondence which passed on that occasion, as a necessary preliminary to a cessation of hostilities: Negotiation, it was stated, might take place without any suspension of the exercise of the right; and also without any armistice being concluded; but Great Britain was required previously to agree, without any knowledge of the adequacy of the system which could be substituted, to negotiate upon the basis of accepting the legislative Regulations of a Foreign State, as the sole equivalent for the exercise of a right, which she has felt to be essential to the support of her maritime power.

If America, by demanding this preliminary concession, intends to deny the validity of that Right, in that demand Great Britain cannot acquiesce; nor will she give countenance to such a pretension, by acceding to its suspension, much less to its abandonment, as a basis on which to treat. If the American Government has devised, or conceives it can devise, Regulations, which may safely be accepted by Great Britain, as a substitute for the exercise of the right in question, it is for them to bring forward such a plan for consideration. The British Government has never attempted to exclude this question from amongst those, on which the two States might have to negotiate: it has, on the contrary, uniformly professed its readiness to receive and discuss any proposition on this subject, coming from the American Government: it has never asserted any exclusive right, as to the impressment of British seamen from American vessels, which it was not prepared to acknowledge, as appertaining equally to the Government of the United

States, with respect to American seamen when found on board British merchant-ships:—But it cannot, by acceding to such a basis in the first instance either assume, or admit, that to be practicable, which, when attempted on former occasions, has always been found to be attended with great difficulties; such difficulties, as the British Commissioners in 1806, expressly declared, after an attentive consideration of the suggestions brought forward by the Commissioners on the part of America, they were unable to surmount.

Whilst this proposition, transmitted through the British admiral, was pending in America, another communication on the subject of an armistice was unofficially made to the British Government in this country. The Agent, from whom this proposition was received, acknowledged that he did not consider that he had any authority himself, to sign an agreement on the part of his government. It was obvious that any stipulations entered into, in consequence of this overture, would have been binding on the British Government, whilst the Government of the United States would have been free to refuse or accept them, according to the circumstances of the moment. This proposition was therefore necessarily declined.

After this exposition of the circumstances which preceded, and which have followed the declaration of war by the United States. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, feels himself called upon to declare the leading principles by which the conduct of Great Britain has been regulated in the transactions connected with these discussions.

His Royal Highness can never acknowledge any blockade whatsoever to be illegal, which has been duly notified, and is supported by an adequate force, merely upon the ground of its extent, or because the ports or coasts blockaded are not at the same time invested by land. His Royal Highness can never admit, that neutral trade with Great Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power whatever to be denationalized. His Royal Highness can never admit that Great Britain can be debarr'd of its rights of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interest of a neutral. His Royal Highness can never admit, that in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant-vessels in time of war the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit, the taking such seamen from on board such vessels, can be considered by any Neutral State as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.

There is no right more clearly established, than the right which a Sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects, more especially

in time of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty which they can decline and resume at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey: it began with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence. If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this Right more liable to partial mistakes and occasional abuse, when practised towards vessels of the United States, the same circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which, in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense. But if, to the practice of the United States, to harbour British seamen, be added their assumed right, to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, and thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate Sovereign, by acts of naturalization and certificates of citizenship, which they pretend to be as valid out of their own territory as within it, it is obvious, that to abandon this ancient right of Great Britain, and to admit these novel pretensions of the United States, would be to expose to danger the very foundation of our maritime strength.

Without entering minutely into the other topics which have been brought forward by the Government of the United States, it may be proper to remark, that whatever the Declaration of the United States may have asserted, Great Britain never did demand that they should force British manufactures into France; and she formally declared her willingness entirely to forego, or modify, in concert with the United States, the system, by which a commercial intercourse with the enemy had been allowed under the protection of Licences; provided the United States would act towards her and towards France with real impartiality. The Government of America, if the differences between States are not interminable, has as little right to notice the affair of the Chesapeake. The aggression, in this instance, on the part of a British officer, was acknowledged, his conduct was disapproved, and a reparation was regularly tendered by Mr. Foster on the part of his Majesty, and accepted by the Government of the United States. It is got less unwarranted in its allusion to the mission of Mr. Henry; a mission undertaken without the authority, or even knowledge, of his Majesty's Government, and which Mr. Foster was authorized formally and officially to disavow. The charge of exciting the Indians to offensive measures against the United States, is equally void of foundation. Before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued, and proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the American Government. Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the Government of the United States. But the real origin of the present contest will be found in that spirit which has long unhappily actuated the Councils of the United States; their marked partiality in palliating and assisting the aggressive ty-

ranny of France; their systematic endeavours to inflame their people against the defensive measures of Great Britain; their ungenerous conduct towards Spain, the intimate ally of Great Britain! and their unworthy desertion of the cause of other neutral nations. It is through the prevalence of such councils that America has been associated in policy with France, and committed in war against Great Britain.

And under what conduct on the part of France has the Government of the United States thus lent itself to the enemy? The contemptuous violation of the Commercial Treaty of the year 1800, between France and the United States; the treacherous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes in all harbours subject to the controul of the French arms; the tyrannical principles of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and the confiscation under them; the subsequent condemnation under the Rambouillet Decree, antedated or concealed to render it the more effectual; the French commercial regulations which render the traffic of the United States with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant-ships at sea, long after the alleged repeal of the French Decrees—all these acts of violence on the part of France produce from the Government of the United States, only such complaints as end in acquiescence and submission, or are accompanied by suggestions for enabling France to give the semblance of a legal form to her usurpations, by converting them into municipal regulations. This disposition of the Government of the United States—this complete subservency to the Ruler of France—this hostile temper towards Great Britain—are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French Government. Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests. Whilst contending against France, in defence not only of the liberties of Great Britain, but of the world, his Royal Highness was entitled to look for a far different result. From their common origin—from their common interests—from their professed principles of freedom and independence, the United States were the last Power, in which Great Britain could have expected to find a willing instrument, and abettor of French Tyranny. Disappointed in this his just expectation, the Prince Regent will still pursue the policy which the British Government has so long, and invariably maintained, in repelling injustice, and in supporting the general rights of nations; and, under the favour of Providence, relying on the justice of his cause, and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, his Royal Highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue to the contest, in which he has thus been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

Westminster, Jan. 9, 1813.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 28, 1812.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Prevost, Bart. addressed to the Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Montreal, Oct. 17, 1812.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the forces composing the vordon of defence against the approach of the enemy in this neighbourhood, have moved into their respective cantonments, in consequence of the inclemency of the season. The cantonments that I have selected for the troops do not remove them considerably from their original position, and they are calculated to afford equal convenience for the rapid concentration of the force under Major-Gen. de Rottenburg.

The latest intelligence from Detroit represents every thing in its immediate neighbourhood as quiet; and reports Colonel Proctor's having detached a small force of British regulars and militia to Fort Wayne, to save the American force therein, invested by the Indians. On the Niagara frontier both parties were acting on the defensive.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 28.

Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Newfoundland, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a list of thirty-three American vessels detained, and two English vessels (taken by American privateers) recaptured, by the squadron under his command.

A letter, transmitted by Rear-Admiral Sir J. Laforey, from Capt. Hockings, of the Dominica, dated Sept. 12, mentions the capture of the American schooner Providence, on the 11th inst. in lat. 19 deg. and long. 63 deg. 15 min. after an anxious chase of ten hours. She is pierced for twelve guns, but has only four, having thrown the rest overboard, and a complement of sixty men; had been out thirty days, but had made no captures.

ST. JAMES'S, NOV. 30.

This day his Royal Highness the Prince Regent proceeded in state from St. James's Palace to the House of Lords, where he arrived at a quarter before two o'clock; and, having alighted from the state coach, he was received at the Portico by the Great Officers and others, and proceeding to the Robing Room in the usual manner, his Royal Highness was there robed, his hat on his head, and the procession moved into the House in the following order:

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Officers of the Household.

Pursuivants.

Heralds.

Peers.

Norroy, King of Arms.

The Lord Privy Seal.

The Lord President of the Council.

The Lord Chancellor.

Black Rod.

Garter.

Sergeants at Arms.

The Earl Marshal with his Staff.
The Coronet of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, borne by the Earl of Yarmouth.

The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain.

Sergeants at Arms.

His Majesty's Crown, borne by Earl Powlett, K.T.

The Cap of Maintenance, borne by the Marquis of Winchester.

The Sword of State, borne by the Earl of Liverpool.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

His Royal Highness seated on the Throne, the Great Officers and others standing on the right and left, the Commons were summoned by Black Rod, and the Speaker, attended by the Members, being at the Bar, his Royal Highness delivered a most gracious Speech, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to both Houses of Parliament (a copy of which see Vol. LXII. p. 476.)

This Gazette announces that the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom has been given to Major Gen. R. H. Sheaffe, Lieut.-Col. of the 49th foot, with remainder to his heirs male.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
THURSDAY, DEC. 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 3.

Despatches, of which the following are extracts, were received last night by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by the Marquis Wellington.

Head quarters, Estegua, Nov. 7, 1812.

The enemy repaired the bridge of Toro, in much less time than I expected. Therefore ordered Sir R. Hill to continue his march by Fontiveros, upon Alba de Tormes; and as soon as I found he had sufficiently advanced, I left (yesterday morning) the position which I had occupied in front of Tordesillas since the 30th of last month, and I am marching for the heights of St. Christoval, in front of Salamanca. The enemy have not attacked the rear of the troops under the command of Gen. Hill, nor have those on the Douro followed the march of the

army under my command, I conclude these two corps will join; which, in consequence of the situation of the Douro, I cannot prevent.—General Ballasteros remained in Granada on the 25th of October.

Ciudad Rodrigo, Nov. 19, 1812.

The troops under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hill crossed the Tormes, at Alba, on the 9th inst. and those under my command took their position on the heights of St. Christoval de la Cruz on the same day; Brig.-Gen. Pack's brigade occupying Alda Lengua, and Brig.-Gen. Bradford's Cabrerinos on the right; and the British cavalry covering our front. I had desired Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hill to occupy the town and castle of Alba, with Major-Gen. Howard's brigade of the 2d division, leaving Lieut.-Gen. Hamilton's Portuguese division on the left of the Tormes to support those troops; while the 2d division was posted in the neighbourhood of the fords of Lucinas and Huerta; and the 3d and 4th divisions remained at Calvazosa de Ariba in reserve.

On the 9th, the enemy drove in the picquets of Major-Gen. Long's brigade of cavalry, in front of Alba; and Major-Gen. Long was obliged to withdraw his troops through Alba on the morning of the 10th. In the course of the day, the enemy's whole army approached our positions on the Tormes, and they attacked the troops in Alba with 20 pieces of cannon, and a considerable body of infantry. They made no impression on them, however, and withdrew the cannon, and the greater part of the troops on that night, and this attack was never renewed.

I enclose Lieut.-Gen. Hamilton's report to Sir R. Hill of the transactions at Alba, which were highly honourable to the troops employed.

From the 10th till the 14th, the time was passed in various reconnoissances, as well of the fords of the Tormes as of the position which the troops under my command occupied on the right of that river, in front of Salamanca; and on the 14th, the enemy crossed that river in force, at three fords near Lucinas, about two leagues above Alba. I immediately broke up from Saint Christoval, and ordered the troops to move towards Arapiles, and as soon as I had ascertained the direction of the enemy's march from the Tormes, I moved with the second division of infantry, and all the cavalry I could collect, to attack them; leaving Lieutenant-general Sir R. Hill with the 4th, and Lieutenant-general Hamilton's divisions, in front of Alba, to protect this movement, and the 3d division in reserve on the Arapiles, to secure the possession of that position. The enemy, however, were already too numerous, and too strongly posted at Mozarbes to be attacked; and I confined myself to a cannonade of their cavalry, under cover of which I reconnoitred their position. In the even-

ing I withdrew all the troops from the neighbourhood of Alba to the Arapiles, leaving a small Spanish garrison in the castle, and having destroyed the bridge. In the course of the night and the following morning, I moved the greatest part of the troops through Salamanca, and placed Lieutenant-general Sir E. Paget with the 1st division of infantry on the right, at Alda Tejada, in order to secure that passage for the troops over the Zunguen, in case the movements of the enemy on our right flank should render it necessary for me to make choice either of giving up my communication with Ciudad Rodrigo or Salamanca.

On the 15th, in the morning, I found the enemy fortifying their position at Mozarbes, which they had taken up the night before: at the same time that they were moving bodies of cavalry and infantry towards their own left, and to our communications with Ciudad Rodrigo. It was obvious that it was the enemy's intention to act upon our communications; and as they were too strong, and too strongly posted for me to think of attacking them, I determined to move upon Ciudad Rodrigo. I therefore put the army in march in three columns, and crossed the Zunguen, and then passed the enemy's left flank, and encamped that night on the Vamusa. We continued our march successively on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and this day, when part of the army crossed the Agueda, and the whole will cross that river to-morrow. The enemy followed our movement on the 16th, with a large body, probably the whole of the cavalry, and a considerable body of infantry, but they did not attempt to press upon our rear. They took advantage of the ground to cannonade our rear-guard, consisting of the light divisions, under Major-general C. Alten, on the 17th, on its passage of the Huebra at San Munoz, and occasioned some loss. The troops have suffered considerably from the severity of the weather, which, since the 10th, has been worse than I have ever known it at this season of the year.

I am sorry to add, that we have had the misfortune to lose Lieutenant-general Sir E. Paget, who was taken prisoner on the 17th. He commanded the centre column, and the fall of rain having greatly injured the road and swelled the rivulets, there was an interval between the 5th and 7th divisions of infantry. Sir Edward rode to the rear alone, to discover the cause of this interval, and, as the road passed through a wood, either a detachment of the enemy's cavalry had got upon the road, or he misadventured and fell into their hands in the wood. I understand Sir Edward was not wounded, but I cannot sufficiently regret the loss of his assistance at this moment.

In my dispatch of the 7th instant, I communicated to your Lordship my opinion of the strength of the enemy, as far as I could

judge of it from the reports I had received, and from what I had seen. I have since learned that General Caffarelli, with the army of the North, certainly remained joined with the army of Portugal. Joseph Buonaparte left Madrid on the 4th inst. and arrived at Pensaranda on the 8th, leaving at Madrid the civil authorities of his government, and a small garrison. These authorities and troops evacuated Madrid on the 7th, and marched for Castile; and Colonel Don Juan Palares the Medico took possession of that city. Your lordship will have seen General Ballasteros's letter of the 24th of October, to the regency, from which you will observe, that he had disobeyed the orders of the government, given to him at my suggestion, to march his troops into La Mancha, and hang upon the enemy's left flank, because the Regency and Cortes had offered me the chief command of the Spanish armies. The whole of the enemy's disposable force in Spain was therefore upon the Tormes in the middle of this month, and they were certainly not less than eighty thousand men, but more probably ninety thousand; of these ten thousand were cavalry; and as the army of Portugal alone had one hundred pieces of cannon, it is probable that they had not less in all the armies than 200 pieces.

Sir, *Ata de Tormes, Nov. 11.*

I have the honour to report the steps I have taken to carry into effect your instructions for the defence of this place, which I am happy to say, have obliged the enemy to withdraw the greatest part of the force opposed to us; and I feel almost confident we shall be able to retain our position as long as you may deem expedient.

I yesterday garrisoned and provisioned the castle, and by the exertions of Captain Goldfinch of the engineers, it is put into as good a state as the circumstances will admit; he is continuing to strengthen it. Captain Goldfinch has been of great assistance to me. I have appropriated to each regiment a district of this town, and the commanding-officer has barricaded the streets and buildings in a very judicious manner. Brigadier Da Costa and Campbell's brigades are in our position on the left bank of the Tormes. Brigadier Campbell reports his having caused the enemy some loss in their attempt to pass a ford near his position. Lieutenant-colonel Telford has made so good an arrangement of his two brigades of guns, that, united with the position of the two brigades of infantry on the left bank of the Tormes, I consider my flanks secure.

Early yesterday morning Major-general Long, commanding the cavalry in front, reported that the enemy were advancing in great force; I was, therefore, induced to retire the cavalry. About ten o'clock the enemy appeared on the heights in considerable

force of cavalry and a few infantry, covering, as I conceived, a reconnaissance of several officers of rank. About two o'clock the enemy's force was increased to fifteen squadrons, and 6000 infantry, and 20 guns, including six six-inch howitzers, which immediately commenced firing, and continued until it was dark. The enemy's light troops advanced close to the walls we had hastily thrown up; but from the cool and steady conduct of the 51st regiment, Colonel Stewart; 71st regiment, the Hon. Colonel Cadogan; and the 92d, Colonel Cameron, forming General Howard's brigade, the enemy dared not attempt the town. About eight o'clock in the evening, I was repeatedly informed that the enemy's infantry was considerably increasing, which induced me to order three battalions of Brigadier Da Costa's brigade into town, leaving his other battalion for the protection of the fields. The enemy during the night withdrew their artillery, and I have left a small force of cavalry and infantry, who keep up a smart fire. I have to regret the loss of a considerable number of men, but which I trust, you will not deem great, when you consider the heavy and incessant fire of artillery for so many hours. The loss of the Portuguese was, while on duty this morning, and I have real pleasure in reporting their steady and animated conduct. I feel much indebted to Major-general Howard, who rendered me every possible assistance, as also to every officer and soldier of his excellent brigade, for their steady, zealous, and soldier-like conduct. To Captain Pinto Saverda, my Assistant-adjutant-general; to Captain Watson, Light Dragoons, Assistant Quarter-master-general; and to Captain Bunbury, my aid-de-camp, I consider myself obliged, for their prompt execution of my orders. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded, and trust we shall not have many more casualties. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) JOHN HAMILTON, Lieut.-gen. Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army under the command of his Excellency General the Marquis of Wellington, K. B. in an Affair at Albuera Tormes, on the 19th and 21st Nov. 1812.

50th Foot, 1st batt. 2 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file, wounded.—60th Foot, 5th batt. 3 rank and file wounded.—71st Foot, 1st batt. 4 rank and file killed; 2 sergeants, 3 rank and file, wounded.—92d Foot, 1st batt. 7 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 31 rank and file, wounded.

Total British Loss—13 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 52 rank and file, wounded.

Total Portuguese Loss—8 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 33 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—21 rank and file killed: 1

captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 63 rank and file, wounded.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS.

Wounded.—British.—50th Foot, Lieutenant Andrew Hill, severely.

Portuguese.—2d Regiment of the Line.—Captain Realde, slightly; Lieutenant Pinto, dangerously.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of His Excellency General the Marquis of Wellington, R.H., in the movements of the Army from the 26th to the 30th October, 1812, inclusive.

Royal Artillery. 3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 3 rank and file, 7 horses, missing.—3d Dragoons, 1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file, 2 horses, missing.—4th Dragoons, 1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file, 2 horses, missing.—11th Light Dragoon, 15 rank and file, 19 horses killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 25 rank and file, 12 horses wounded; 6 rank and file, 6 horses missing.—12th Light Dragoon, 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file, 9 horses killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 8 rank and file, 15 horses wounded; 9 rank and file, 9 horses missing.—16th Light Dragoon, 2 sergeants, 6 rank and file, 25 horses killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 35 rank and file, 24 horses wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file, 3 horses missing.—1st Dragoon, King's German Legion, 10 rank and file, 6 horses killed; 1 major, 9 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 15 rank and file, 8 horses wounded; 2 majors, 1 sergeant, 15 rank and file, 10 horses missing.—2d Dragoon, King's German Legion, 1 rank and file, 1 horse killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 sergeant, 21 rank and file, 3 horses wounded; 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 1 sergeant, 1 trumpeter, 22 rank and file, 17 horses missing.—1st Royal Scots, 3d batt, 3 sergeants, 6 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file wounded; 1 sergeant, 26 rank and file missing.—4th Foot, 1st batt, 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.—4th Foot, 2d batt, 1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file wounded; 1 sergeant, 15 rank and file missing.—4th Foot, 1st batt, 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file killed; 5 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 2 rank and file wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 25 rank and file missing.—30th Foot, 2d batt, 2 sergeants, 2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 sergeants, 23 rank and file wounded; 10 rank and file missing.—30th Foot, 1st batt, 1 captain, 3 rank and file killed; 2 sergeants, 19 rank and file wounded; 1 captain missing.—30th Foot, 2d batt, 1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensign, 2

sergeants, 18 rank and file wounded; 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file missing.—44th Foot, 2d batt, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 sergeants, 30 rank and file wounded.—51st Foot, 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file wounded.—Chasseurs Britanniques, 1 rank and file wounded.—1st Light Batt. King's German Legion, 1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file wounded; 14 rank and file missing.—2d Light Batt. King's German Legion, 1 drummer, 2 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.—Brunswick Oak Corps, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 26 rank and file wounded; 2 sergeants, 18 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese Loss.—4 sergeants, 2 drummers, 32 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 9 sergeants, 1 drummer, 125 rank and file wounded; 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file missing.

Total British Loss.—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 10 sergeants, 75 rank and file, 74 horses killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 4 captains, 20 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 26 sergeants, 3 drummers, 314 rank and file, 65 horses wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 sergeants, 1 drummer, 307 rank and file, 59 horses missing.

General Total of British and Portuguese Loss.—9 captains, 2 lieutenants, 14 sergeants, 2 drummers, 107 rank and file, 74 horses killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 6 captains, 25 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 1 staff, 35 sergeants, 3 drummers, 439 rank and file, 65 horses wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 12 sergeants, 2 drummers, 221 rank and file, 59 horses missing.

(Signed) S. A. GOODMAN, D.A.A.G.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS.

KILLED, Oct. 25, 1812.—38th Foot, 1st batt, Captain Todd.—4th Foot, 2d batt, Lieutenant Lennon.—Brunswick Light Infantry, Captain Stierfeldt, Lieutenant Hartwig.

WOUNDED, Oct. 25, 1812.—11th Light Dragoons, Lieutenants Lye and Knipe.—12th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Taylor.—16th Light Dragoon, Captain Murray; Lieutenant Lockhart, since dead.—1st Dragoon, King's German Legion, Major Meydell; Lieutenants Deeken and Frobbs.—2d Dragoon, King's German Legion, Lieutenant Hugo; Cornet de Massau.

Oct. 25, 1812.—Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Johnstone.—4th Foot, 1st batt, Lieutenant-colonel Piper, slightly; Lieutenant Edgell, severely.—9th Foot, 1st batt, Lieutenants Ackland, Taylor, Mont W. Curzon, and Ford, severely; Lieutenant R. Lewin, slightly.—30th Foot, 2d batt, Captain Hutchins, Lieutenant Andrews, slightly;

Lieutenant Lumley, severely; Lieutenant Brisco, Ensigns Beere and Tinscombe, slightly; Ensign Madden, severely.—44th Foot, 2d batt. Lieutenant-colonel Harding, slightly; Lieutenant Elms, dangerously; Ensign Smith, severely.—Brunswick Order Corps, Captain Niswan.—3d Regiment of the Line Portuguese, Ensign Jaze de Monenda.—8th Cadadores, Major Hill, slightly, Captain Western, severely, Captain Manuel Castin, slightly; Lieutenants Antonio Carlos and Joao Baptista, severely; Lieutenant Domingo Fontinha, slightly, Ensigns Joao dos Santos, Joao Sebastiao, and Rodrigo Navarro, and Adjutant Leech, severely.

Oct. 27, 1812.—Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-colonel Robe, severely (not dangerously.)

Oct. 28, 1812.—51st Foot, Lieutenant Hickle, severely (arm amputated.)

MISSING, Oct. 23, 1812.—16th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant-colonel Pelly, Lieutenant Baker—1st Dragoons, King's German Legion, Major Fischer, 2d Dragoons, King's German Legion, Captain Lenth, Cornets Dinger and Schaeffer.

Oct. 25, 1812.—9th Foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant Whitley.—38th Foot, 1st batt. Brevet Major Evans.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 8.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Swann, of H. M. sloop *Bellefleur*, to Captain Serrell, of the *Helder*, and transmitted by Rear Admiral Hope.

H. M. S. *Bellefleur*, of *Romsey*, Oct. 30.

In executing your orders last evening to protect the rear of convoy, I beg leave to acquaint you that Mr. James Turnbull, acting master of this sloop, in the *Yawl*, boarded and captured in a very gallant manner, after a short, but spirited resistance, a Danish row-boat, with a lieutenant and 15 men, armed with 2 two pounders, small arms, &c. The Danes had five men badly wounded.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1812.

FOREIGN OFFICE, DEC. 8.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, were yesterday received from General Fournet, Count d'Artois, A. T. M. Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Russia, by Viscount Osterroth, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11, 1812.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Bonaparte has escaped from the government of Moscow, and has followed the road to Smolensk by which he came.

Generals Count Platow and Count Orloff Dunoff have been incessantly in his rear,

and on both flanks of his line of march. The former attacked a position defended by infantry and cannon, which he carried, taking two colours, 22 pieces of artillery, and about prisoners as could be taken. Count Orloff Dunoff has likewise met with resistance which he has every where overpowered, and has taken many trophies and quantities of baggage, ammunition waggons, with prisoners, and some ordnance.

From the quantities of ammunition blown up by the enemy, and from the state of the road, described to be covered with the bodies of dead men and horses, the retreat of the rear divisions of the French is stated to have every character of continued flight.

On the 3d of November General Miloradovich, with the column under his command, reached the main road near Viasna, where he had a sharp engagement with the rear-guard, which is reported by the prisoners to have been composed of the divisions of Beuharnois, of Davout, and Ney; their divisions in vain attempted to arrest his progress, and, after several charges by the Russian cavalry, were driven through the town of Viasna at the point of the bayonet, and pursued to Erenina by the light cavalry under General Platow: in this attack the infantry regiment of Pernoff, led by its colonel, General Tchugolokoff, and by Major general Parkitch, formed the head of the column, and charged into the town with drums beating and colours flying.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded in this affair, is stated to be at least 6000, with 2500 prisoners, among which are General Delov, of the artillery, and Colonel Murat, aid-de-camp to Marshal Davoust.

In the course of the pursuit from Viasna, great numbers of the enemy were killed, one standard and three pieces of cannon were taken, and upwards of 1000 men made prisoners.

In the former part of the retreat, Ramse, Secretary to the Duke of Brunswick, was taken, with all the Chancery.

Referring to the relations which have been regularly transmitted for more complete details of the several actions, I will briefly recapitulate the few great movements which have taken place since the arrival of the French at Moscow.

Marshal Kutysoff continued in his position behind the River Pulkra till the 5th of October, covering the old road to Kalouga, the Tula, and Rian roads, but having made occasional movements on the same line, according as the enemy's operations appeared to point to either flank.

In the mean while the enemy, by his own 20th bulletin, and by his conduct, seems to have been for some time uncertain in the position of the Russian army. As soon as it was ascertained, a considerable portion of the army under Murat occupied the inter-

mediate country between Moscow and the Tatars.

It was presumed that the French, having it in their power to bring forward their whole force to either side of Murat's position, would endeavour to manoeuvre so as to induce Marshal Kutusoff to retire behind the Oka, in order to procure a more extensive theatre of operations, with the convenience of moving either on Kalouga or Smolensko; to which, and with a view to increase a more direct convenience for operations, and reinforcements from the south, and at the same time to hold the command of the Smolensko road, the Russian army began its march to occupy the position behind the river Nara, changing its front to the right, upon a parallel to the old Kalouga road.

This position, strong in itself, and strengthened by art, was obviously to be attacked in front; but it was of course known, that if it were to be attacked, a previous disposition must be made by the enemy on the new Kalouga road, to turn the left and rear of the position, and the Marshal possessed his readiness to meet the enemy upon that ground.

The movement was completed on the 3d of October; on the 5th of October a smart affair of advanced guard took place with most decisive success on the side of the Russians, which was followed on the 5th of October by the flag of truce sent by Bonaparte, with an overture to obtain an armistice, and to open a negotiation, which was rejected.

At this period several considerable detachments were made to harass the enemy, which appeared to have been conducted with equal skill and success; the most important of these was the one against Baras, which place was taken by assault on the 14th of October.

On the 16th of October, several regiments of Cossacs having arrived, it was proposed to attack Murat; the attack did not take place till the 18th of October.

The enemy after this affair, of which I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship a report in my despatch, retreated behind the little river Nara.

Bonaparte was not heard of out of Moscow or its vicinity till after this period.

The only detachment of any importance made by the French in a northern direction, was the one stationed at Demidoff, which was recalled in great haste, as soon as the evacuation of Moscow was determined on. On the 20th of October, the letter city on the 20th of October, with the loss of Lieutenants-General Wismingerode, most cheerfully carried off, with his aid-de-camp, Captain Narishkin, while advanced with a flag of truce to negotiate against a protracted and unnecessary resistance on the part of the rear-guard.

On the 24th of October, the French army was reconnoitred by an officer of Cossacs

belonging to the corps of Moscow, who saw four camps, one on the new Kalouga road near Borisk, and three on the left bank of the Pronva.

In the night of the 24th of October, General Dorosoff was ordered to occupy Mala-Jaroslaw, a post-town on the new Kalouga road, between Borisk and that place; that General already found it occupied in force by a French detachment; a very obstinate contest immediately took place, in the course of which, the troops of both sides were reinforced, and the town was taken and retaken eleven times. The Marshal, in the mean while, put his army in motion to the left, and arrived at Mala-Jaroslaw, established his headquarters two versts to the southward of that town, which was burned, and detaching a considerable corps under General Platow, to Medin, on his left, where he took eleven pieces of cannon, and left the ground covered with dead.

The obstinacy of this contest for Mala-Jaroslaw, with other circumstances, tended to confirm the Field-marshal's opinion, that the object of the enemy was to force a passage to the Southern Provinces; and although there were also strong grounds to believe that he was prepared to attempt a retreat upon Smolensko, and by Vlna to the Niemen, yet the Marshal deemed it necessary to direct his principal attention to the roads pointing to the southward; and, with a view to obtain more complete command of them, retired to a position within forty versts of Kalouga near Gniki.

Finding that the enemy was moving, by Verres, on Blonish, he again advanced upon Medina, and having received intelligence that the French head-quarters were, on the 30th of October, at Coloki, a monastery not far from Burelino, he formed his disposition to attempt to intercept him near Smolensko.

Platow and the Cossacs having been detached for the purpose of harassing and surrounding the enemy, Marshal Kutusoff reinforced General Millaradovitch's corps to upwards of 18,000 men, and directing him to march by his left towards Viasna, the Marshal himself proceeded by Spaskoi and Colukai, in a parallel direction to that allotted to General Millaradovitch; the main road forming an arch, these parallel lines of march were shorter, but exposed to greater difficulties, the roads being less practicable.

The head of General Millaradovitch's column reached the main road first, near Viasna; the head-quarters of Marshal Kutusoff were established at the village of Bikovoi, a little to the southward of Viasna.

In regard to the French army, it appears by the papers of a Commissary-general, who was made prisoner, that they victualled 120,000 men, but that their efficient force was reduced to 85,000, at the period of the evacuation of Moscow; and that Bonaparte had contracted with a company of Jews for

a supply of provisions in the line of his retreat. His guards, and some select corps, have been nursed with peculiar care, and kept as much as possible out of action, and these corps appear to have preceded the retreat of the remaining troops.

It is reported that Bonaparte travels in a coach, accompanied by Murat, who has received a contusion in his knee, and Berthier.

It is hardly to be conceived that this rear-guard, at least, can continue its march without halting, in which case, with the assistance of the light troops, the Russian army will be enabled to overtake them. They have before them the gullant and active Count Wittgenstein, whose character for zeal and enterprise is so well established, and they have also, on the Minsk road, to encounter Admiral Tchichagoff, with the Moldavian army, which, it is to be hoped, may have time and notice either to unite with Count Wittgenstein to wait for them on the above-named road, or to move to either flank.

Marshal Kutusoff has sent out, among others, a considerable detachment, which is at Linz, nearer to Smolensko, under Lieutenant general Shepetoff, on the 1st of November, and which may have the means of interposing delay.

Thus the fruits of the incursions of the French to Moscow, at the expense of the lives of so many brave officers and men, seem to have been limited to the burning and destruction of that city, and to the ruin and desolation of the inhabitants and proprietors near the great road, and in the vicinity of Moscow, while, on the other hand, it will, for the latest period of history, reflect lustre on the spirit and patriotism of the Russian Empire.

The last accounts from Count Wittgenstein are dated the 3d of November, at Tschashnik, two stages east of Lepel. After the affair of Polotsk, that General detached a corps to observe Mar. D'Almeida, whilst he sent General Steinheil on the road to Vilna, who, after having cut off the Bavarian corps from that of St. Cyr, and entirely dispersed it, with the loss of cannon and colours, joined Count Wittgenstein, who proceeded to attack the remainder of the French under the command of Le Grand, Marshal St. Cyr having retired on account of his wound. This corps was reinforced by Marshal Victor at the head of 15,000 men, and, having taken post near Telsianka, was there defeated on the 31st of October by Count Wittgenstein, who, considering the enemy's position a good one for himself, has continued to occupy it, detaching a corps to take possession of Witepsk.

Admiral Tchichagoff's last despatches of the 23d of October, from Brestliof, report the success of a detachment under General Tschaplitz, who, on the 20th of October, took the Polish General Konotkoff with the whole

of the 3d regiment of Huzars, of the Russian guard.

Prince Schwartzberg has crossed the Bog without giving the adverse an opportunity of bringing him to action.

Admiral Tchichagoff and Count Wittgenstein had reciprocally sent detachments to ascertain each other's position.

Sir Robert Wilson, with his usual activity, has been in every action, and has continued to see every remarkable occurrence; his despatches are dated at Viasna, the 23d of November; his accounts tally with the official bulletins, which have been published here.

Lord Tyrcornel has joined Admiral Tchichagoff, by whom he has been received with every possible attention; his letters of the 22d of October, have been received by Sir Robert Wilson at Viasna, and by myself. His Lordship speaks in high terms of the condition of all the corps of this army, which he had, until then, had the means of seeing.

Having obtained the Emperor's permission for Major-general Dornberg to serve as a volunteer in the army under General Count Wittgenstein, I have given to that General Officer instructions similar to those of Sir Robert Wilson and Lord Tyrcornel, and I expect by the next courier to have the pleasure of learning his safe arrival at the headquarters of that army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHERINE.

November 12.—It having been found impracticable to pass the Neva, the messenger has been detained until this morning. I have now the honour to enclose herewith the report of the capture of Witepsk by General Count Wittgenstein, who has made prisoners the Commanding Officer of the enemy's force there, General Count Funget, and the Governor of the town, Colonel Chavondes.

BULLETIN.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11, 1812.

Witepsk is taken by Count de Wittgenstein. The General Count Funget, who commanded the troops, is made prisoner, as well as Colonel Chavondes, the commander of the town.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12, 1812.

At day-break, on the departure of a Spanish courier, to acquaint your Lordship, that several officers arrived here in the course of last night, dispatched from the head quarters of Marshal Kutusoff, at Linz, on the 9th of November.

The Field Marshal reports, that the flight of the enemy continues with increased precipitation, and that the pursuit, by the several corps of the Russian army, has been constant, vigorous, and successful, and that only of the relation of the affairs which have taken place here, as yet been published, the

remainder is in the press; the following are the most important particulars.

On the 5th of November, General Miloradovich reached a village forty versts from Viasna, on the road to Smolensko, in pursuit of the enemy. General Platow marched to the right of the road, to endeavour to reach the head of the column, while the main army moved on the left of it, under the Field Marshal, towards Elag.

An *Observer* describes the march on the main road as one which exhibited scenes of destruction without example in modern war, from the number of dead and dying men, and carcasses of horses, many of them cut up for food, peasants' houses every where on fire, constitution-carriages blowing up, and quantities of wood, of every description.

It may be observed, that the frost has set in, and is said to have been from 10 to 35 degrees (Reaumur).

The effect of famine, fatigue, and cold, upon a flying army, through a country full of exasperated peasants, may be easily understood.

In the course of the march, the Cossacs took two standards from the Hulus of the Imperial guard, who were left behind with the army now retreating, and the enemy also abandoned a howitzer.

On the evening of the 5th November, General Miloradovich entered Dorogobuzh. The enemy attempted some resistance, but was driven from his advantageous position by the Russian Cossacs, with the loss of 300 men taken prisoner, exclusive of the sick and wounded. In the attack, and on the preceding day, two howitzers and three guns were taken, and upwards of 140 constitution-waggons. The number killed at this place must have been very great, but I have not yet heard it estimated. Two Russian officers of note were retaken on this occasion. The enemy are described to be in a state of great insubordination, and it is understood that their march is directed upon Smolensko.

On the 5th of November, Marshal Kutusoff had arrived at Elag, where he received a report from General Platow, of his having overthrown four divisions of the French army, under the command of Beaumont, upon the road from Dorogobuzh to Douchobitchina.

The Marshal states, that the Cossacs charged through the body, dividing it into two parts, with great slaughter, and the capture of 67 pieces of ordnance, which had been already brought in and counted, and some standards, many plans and papers of consequence, and upwards of 3000 prisoners, among which, as well as among the killed, are many officers of rank and distinction.

Part of the remains of this corps fell in the direction of Dorogobuzh, and the other part, in the direction of Douchobitchina,

closely pursued by the Cossacs and light cavalry.

General Sanson, quarter-master-general of the whole French army, was taken, with 500 men of different ranks, upon the right flank of General Platow, near Douchobitchina.

Major-general Kutusoff, who has been entrusted with the command of the corps lately under the orders of General Winackerode, had, by extraordinary forced marches, reached the main army with his cavalry.

An officer has been intercepted with letters from Beaumont, which will be published to-morrow, and which will afford interesting proof of the state in which Bonaparte has left this part of his army. These letters are addressed to Dultine.

It does not appear that the march of the French guards, and of the first division, has been effected without great loss, many of their bodies having been found on the road.

Field-marshal Kutusoff intended to continue his march upon Krasnoy, two stages beyond Smolensko, leaving that town upon his right hand, and intersecting the communications towards Mollissoff.

I have not heard that it is ascertained where Bonaparte himself was on the 9th of November.

The first Bulletin, containing General Platow's report, is herewith enclosed.

I have the honour to be &c.
(Signed) CATHERINE
(TRANSLATION.)

Marshal Prince Kutusoff's Report to his Imperial Majesty, dated from the village of Buhino, near Viasna, November 5, 1812.

I have the honour to announce to your Imperial Majesty, that since my report of the 1st of November, of the movements of General Platow, near the monastery of Kholozsk, and de camp General Count d'Ouloff Demidoff attacked, at different points, near the town of Viasna, the remainder of the enemy's regiment, which had been beaten, and which were still there. They resisted with obstinacy, but were repulsed every where.

In this affair we took one cannon and 10 waggons, with their baggage. Cannonier, the Secretary of the Duke of Bassano, and his chamberlain, two Officers, and three Cossacs, belonging to Marshal Ney's corps, with 150 soldiers, were made prisoners. On the morning of the 4th of November, General Miloradovich attacked the enemy near Viasna. The battle lasted till the enemy retired into the town, from whence he was driven out by the bayonet by the 11th and 20th divisions, under the command of Major-generals Paulovich and Ichniowski. The infantry regiment of Perrow being at the head of the column, entered the first into the town with drums beating and colours flying.

and made way for the other troops through the corps of the enemy. According to the reports of the prisoners, those of the enemy's corps were engaged, that of the Vice-King of Naples, and those of Marshals Davoust and Ney.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is 6000 men, and we have taken 2500 prisoners, amongst whom is General Pailien, of the artillery, and the Chief of Marshal Davoust's Etat Major, and Colonel Morat. Our loss in killed and wounded does not exceed 500 men. After the taking of Viasna, our advanced guard marched through that town, and took position upon the Smolehsko road, while our light infantry, under the orders of General Platoff, pursued the enemy as far as Eremina.

One colour and three pieces of cannon have fallen into our hands; and, without reckoning the great number of killed, with which the roads are covered, we have taken 1000 prisoners, besides the killed and wounded.

(TRANSLATION.)

Intercepted Letters from the Viceroy of Italy, to the Prince of Neufchatel.

Zasels, Nov. 7, 1812.

I have the honour to inform your Highness that I marched out this morning at four o'clock, but the difficulties of the ground, and the slipperiness of the roads, obstructed the movement of my army to such a degree, that it has not been possible for its vanguard to reach this place till six o'clock this evening, and that the rear has been prevented from taking up a nearer position than two leagues behind us.

From two to four o'clock the enemy has been hovering on my right; he attacked almost at the same time with artillery, Cossacs, and dragoons, the van, the centre, and the rear. In the van he discovered an opening, of which he profited, to penetrate, and carry off two battalion guns, which were drawing up a very steep activity. The 9th regiment of infantry hastened to the spot, but the field-pieces were already taken.

Upon the rear, the enemy fired with four pieces of ordnance, and General Ornans thinks (without being positive) that he saw some infantry. On each of the two other points there were two field-pieces.

Your Highness will easily conceive, that, being encumbered with my heavy baggage, which has been restored to me, as well as with a numerous artillery, whereof upwards of 400 horses have died to-day, my position

is sufficiently critical. I shall, however, continue my march, and set out very early, in order to reach Czeglaz. From thence, I mean to send out reconnoitring parties, and according to the information they may bring me, I shall either take the road of Douboutchina or Brans.

I cannot refrain from informing your Highness, that, after employing every means in my power, I find it unfortunately impossible to transport my artillery any further, and that your Highness, in this respect, must expect very great sacrifices. A number of pieces have been rendered useless, and buried by me to-day.

I am, &c.

Before sending the Vop, Nov. 5, 1812.

I enclose your Highness a letter which I wrote yesterday, but which could not come to hand, as the officer who was the bearer of it was taken into a wrong road by his guide.

Your Highness will be surprised to find, that I was only arrived at the Vop; yet I set out this morning at five o'clock from Zasels; but the road is so intersected by ravines, that it required extraordinary efforts to arrive here. I am sorry to find myself reduced to the disagreeable necessity of owing to you the sacrifices which we have made in order to hasten our march. The last three days journey have cost the army two thirds of its artillery. Yesterday 400 horses perished, and to day perhaps twice as many, not including the great number of ones which I had caused to be added both for military and private carriages. Sometimes all the horses that were drawing a carriage perished at once, several carriages were even furnished three times with fresh sets.

The army has not been harassed in its progress to-day. Only a few Cossacs have appeared without artillery, for which I cannot account. If I may believe the report of a volunteer, who was sent out marauding, a column of infantry, artillery and cavalry, is taking the same direction with us, namely, towards Douboutchina. To-night I intend sending a strong reconnaissance to Douboutchina, and hope to arrive there to-morrow, if the enemy does not prevent it by serious opposition; for I must frankly own to your Highness, the sufferings during the last three days have so much dispirited the soldiers, that I think them little able, at present, to make an effort. Many men have died with hunger or cold; others, being driven to desperation, suffer themselves to be taken by the enemy.

I am, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE French Journals contain an account of a scheme to assassinate the King of Wurtemberg. This diabolical design, if it
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really did exist, it is said, was to be carried into execution by blowing up a small building which he occupied in hunting.

K

We learn from the French papers, that two large divisions of Prussian troops, under General D'Yarck, comprising about 50,000 men, and forming almost the whole of the 10th corps of the Grand Army, have capitulated to the Russians.

The more the French papers are considered, the more absurd it appears, that the remnant of the Grand Army, which Bonaparte deserted, has shared the fate of the main body. It is said to be on the line of the Rhine, between Koenigs and Cassel, amounting, whether 10,000 or 10,000 men, as is mentioned; and although French officers were presented as having crossed the Rhine, Berlin, and other cities of Prussia. That is the only place in the kingdom in which they are said to have brought with them any troops.

A considerable ferment took place in Paris on the publication of the 10th French Bulletin.* The crowds in the streets and public places were numerous, and the eagerness of the public to see the bulletin, of which 30,000 copies were sold by hawkers in the streets of Paris, was extraordinary. The bulletin, as it is well known, was published on the 17th; and, on the 18th, there was a violent disturbance at the Theatre-Francaise. The cause is attributed to the absence of Martin, the comic actor, who was ill, and of whose illness no notice had been given to the public. The fact, however, it is now said, is, that though this might have been at first the pretext, the riot at length became a political one. There is, in a conspicuous part of the Theatre-Francaise, the bust of Bonaparte, and different things were thrown at it from all parts of the house, accompanied with hisses and execrations, and at length the audience, which was very numerous, tore it down, and trampled it under foot. After this, they immediately emptied the house.

The French papers last mentioned, on the alleged authority of Murat, dissent from previous reports of French corps, attempting to persuade the public, that each of these corps had reached the Vistula; but it now appears, that it was only the *debris* of these corps that were directed to assemble. So few do there appear to have remained of the Grand Army, that, instead of distinct regiments for each corps, the order is given out to them, as individuals, to depart to their destination, each one making the best of his way to the *debris* to which he was consigned.

It is, with strict truth, pronounced THE GRAND ARMY COMPLETELY ANNIHILATED. Notwithstanding this dreadful catastrophe, Bonaparte continues to vapour, and affect

to make preparations for another attack on Russia. The marching of troops to reinforce the Grand Army is still dwelt on. The States of the Confederation of the Rhine, we are told, are augmenting their military means, and a long Proclamation has been addressed to the Poles, inciting them to exert all their energies.

Bonaparte continues to court publicity in Paris; but discontent and political intrigues exist, or are suspected to exist, in that city. The theatres, in which they first made their appearance, are viewed with jealousy. The custom of calling for favourite actors, after the performance, has been prohibited, on the alleged ground that it has caused cabals.

A Regency has been appointed for the young King of Rome, in case of the demise of Bonaparte.

In the accounts last published officially by the Russian government, it is declared, that such was the miserable situation of the French soldiers, that they actually fed on the bodies of their dead brethren.

Among the generals who have fallen into the hands of the Russians is General Lechere, who ran away from his parole at Guttentham.

When the Emperor Alexander received the tidings of the Russian victories at Kraonot, he gave to the illustrious Kutusoff the appropriate title of Prince of Smolensko, and made him a Knight of the Order of St. George of the first class—an honour seldom conferred, and only upon Field Marshals, who have defeated Field Marshals.

Bonaparte, on deserting his troops in the midst of a conflict with the Russians, changed his dress, mounted a horse, and fled full gallop to Mainz. As so little respect was he held by his troops; that, on his journey (pretending) they compelled him to leave his carriage; nay, further, to *doff* his cloak, and share with them the inclemency of the weather. This gave rise to the *sacred squadron*, who protected the *Great Emperor* from the indignation of his own army.

We have received a curious document from Russia: it is an Order of the Day issued to the Generals, &c. of the Russian army, enjoining them to use the utmost vigilance to prevent Bonaparte from making his personal escape. The following description of his person was affixed to the Order: "The figure short and compact—the hair black, flat, and short—the beard black and strong, shaved up towards the ear—the eyebrows strongly arched, but contracted towards the nose—the nose aquiline, with perpetual marks of snuff—the countenance gloomy and violent—the chin extremely projecting—always in a little uniform without ornament—generally wrapped in a little grey surcoat; to avoid being remarked—and continually attended by a Mamuluke."

Accounts from Gottenburgh contain the particulars of an armistice concluded be-

* See vol. lxxi, p. 490.

To the relations of the 50,000 horse, we must add that were confessedly lost by that

tween the Prussian General D'York and the Russians, and state that Macdonald has dispersed his remnant of an army, and that the Russians had entered Königsberg. There has been a riot at the theatre at Berlin. The people cried out "Long live the Emperor Alexander of Russia." The King, who was present, ordered silence; but the enthusiasm was so great, that it could not be checked. Report also says, that the mob have been fighting in the streets with the French soldiers; and a number have been killed in the city, as well as in the country by the peasantry.

The American Journals contain the Documents relative to the overtures to and from this country, which accompanied the President's Message to Congress. It appears from these documents, that the negotiation failed, through the determination of the British Government not to relinquish the right which it has always claimed and exercised, of withdrawing its own subjects, by imprisonment, from the maritime service of American merchant vessels. The right of searching American ships of war for British subjects, has been for some time abandoned; but the English government will not give up the right of boarding private ships, in search of such persons as are *bona fide* British subjects.

We are sorry to state, that information has been received, of the capture of the Macedonian frigate, of 38 guns, by the United States American frigate, off the Western Isles. Report states the action to have been of the most sanguinary description, and also gives the American 150 men more than the British.

It is said in one of the American Papers, that when Captain Carden, of the Macedonian, presented his sword to the American Commodore Decatur, the latter immediately said, "No, I will not take the sword of a man who has fought his ship so bravely; but I shall be proud to take him by the hand."

It appears from the American Papers, that a General Smyth, the author of a very bombastic Proclamation against the British, has been obliged, during a mutiny, resulting from we know not what cause, to fly from his troops for safety. The American soldiers, it hereby appears, are at least formidable to their officers.

American Papers have arrived, containing intelligence, that Mr. Gallatin has made his financial report for the present year. The expenses are estimated at nearly Twenty Millions of Dollars beyond the revenues, which must be provided for by loans.

The Jamaica Papers from the 7th to the 28th of November inclusive, contain an account of a severe shock of an earthquake having been felt at Kingston, and throughout the Island, which continued upwards of a minute, and did much damage, particularly at Kingston, and in its neighbourhood. Considerable mischief was done to many

buildings and plantations; but we are happy to find that no lives were lost. The shock continued a few seconds longer, the whole of the buildings must have been shaken with the ground. The sea, during the earthquake, was greatly agitated.

FRENCH COURT CALENDAR.

The present recurrence of the new French titles to all the reports from France, makes it indispensable for the readers of newspapers to have the names, as well as titles. It would have been a good article in the yearly pocket-book, for students, we give the following list:

Sovereign of Maldives—Francis Bonaparte.
King of Naples—Marshal Mouton, Prince Joseph Bonaparte.
Queen of Naples—Caroline Bonaparte.
King of Spain—Prince Joseph Bonaparte.
King of Württemberg—Prince Joseph Bonaparte.

Viceroy of Italy—Prince Eugene Bonaparte (with corps).

Princess of Bohemia—Pauline Bonaparte.
Princess of Baden—Stéphanie de la Paquerie.
Grand Duchess of Florence—Elisa Bonaparte.

Grand Duke of Berg—Prince Charles Louis Bonaparte.

Grand Duke of Warsaw—Frederick Augustus IV. King and Elector of Saxony.

Archbishop of Lyons—Cardinal Fesch.
Prince of Pontecorvo—Marshal Bernadotte.

Crown Prince of Sweden.
Prince of Neuchâtel—Marshal Berthier.

Vice-king of France.
Prince of Leining—Marshal Massena.

Prince of Neuchâtel—Marshal Massena.
Arch-chancellor.

Prince of Eckmühl—Marshal Davoust.
Duke of Abrantes—Marshal Junot.

Duke of Albufera—Count Suchet.
Duke of Angers—Marshal Davoust.

Duke of Baden—Marquis de Lafayette.
Duke of Brionne—Marshal Victor.

Duke of Cadore—Champany, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Duke of Castiglione—Marshal Angereau.
Duke of Corneigliano—Marshal Mouton.

Duke of Dalmatia—Marshal Solbi.
Duke of Dantzic—Marshal Leclerc.

Duke of Richemont—Marshal Ney.
Grand Duke of Florence—General Bouchard.

Duke of Friuli—Marshal Duroc, Grand Marshal of the Empire.

Duke of Montebello—Marshal Latour, killed at Wagram.

Duke of Istria—Marshal Bessieres, Commander of the Imperial Guard.

Duke of Otranto—Fougere, Governor of Rome.

Duke of Padua—General Arign.
Duke of Parma—Caulacete, Arch-chancellor.

Duke of Florence—**Marshall Le Brun**, French
Arch-treasurer.

Duke of Ragusa—**Marshall Marmont**.

Duke of Reggio—**Marshall Oudinot**.

Duke of Rovigo—**Marshall Savary**, Minister
of Police.

Duke of Tarento—**Marshall Macdonald**.

Duke of Treviso—**Marshall Mortier**.

Duke of Valmy—**Marshall Kellerman**.

Duke of Vicenza—**General Canrobert**,
Grand Chamberlain, and Minister of War.

Ex-Marshall Bugey (supposed to be dead).

Ex-Marshall Bourmont.

Marshall Porgann.

Marshall Suchbatt.

The following Generals of Division are
also Barons of the Empire, viz.

Berthier	Boissier	Canrobert	Canrobert	Canrobert
Canrobert	Canrobert	Canrobert	Canrobert	Canrobert
Canrobert	Canrobert	Canrobert	Canrobert	Canrobert

The following Generals of Division are
also Counts of the Empire, viz.

Andross	Vandamme, Comman-
Burgoyne de Halliers	dant of Beslogne.
Beliard	Lincoln, Vice-admiral.
Bruyeres	Grouchy.
Gouvion St. Cyr	Hogendorp, Governor
Deffance	of Konigsburg.
Du Taillay, Governor	Hulin, Governor of
of Warsaw	Paris.
St. Germain	Laison, Governor of
Ornaud	the Imperial Pa-
Barre, Governor of	late.
Monte, and First	Mauberg.
Aid-de-camp to the	Montfort.
Emperor	Morand.
Regnier	Nansouty.
Schinkel	

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 20.

AN action was tried in the Court of King's Bench, brought by Mr. Benjafield, a magistrate of the county of Suffolk, against Mr. Webb, proprietor of *The Country Chronicle Newspaper*, for a compensation in damages, for the following libel, which appeared on the 2d of March last:—"Captain Benjafield, formerly editor of *The Morning Post*, has been charged by the brother magistrates of Bury St. Edmunds, with obtaining, during his editorship, an annuity from the Prince of Wales, for the suppression of articles sent to that paper, reflecting on his Royal Highness and a certain lady (Mrs. F—b—t); this, Mr. Benjafield, for a time, positively denied; but, upon an investigation, with the production of two explanatory letters from the Duke of Devon and Captain Cockade, the fact was completely established. The annuity, it is true, did not appear in the Prince's household accounts, but was granted through Mr. Wallis to the late Mr. Tattersall, the other proprietor of *The Morning Post*; and from Mr. Tattersall, and subsequently his executors, Mr. Benjafield has continued to receive the annuity for more than twenty years." The defendant entered a plea of justification; the solicitor-general opened the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. Holt led for the defendant. The Duke of Devon was examined on behalf of the libel. Lord Ellenborough considered the charge not to have been proved; as Lord Mansfield's letters were not produced, nor were any of the Bury magistrates subpoenaed. The jury, notwithstanding, found, without hesitation, for the Defendant.—The following are the names of the jurors:—

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Lime-street.

JOHN TAYLOR, Maiden-lane, Wood-street.

GEORGE STEVENSON, Bow-lane.
RICHARD NABLE, St. Mary-at-hill.
JAMES MILLS, John's Coffee-house.
WILLIAM ROSE, Maiden-lane.
JOHN MCKENZIE, Bishopsgate-street.
ALEXANDER SINCLAIR GORDON, Fish-street-lane.

JOHN DISCOURT, Cornhill.
JAMES ASPERNE, Cornhill.
THOMAS BLUNT, the younger, Cornhill.
WILLIAM MARTIN, Cornhill.
23. T. Caley, who was convicted at the Old Bailey Sessions, in October last, for forgery, was executed, pursuant to his sentence, fronting the debtor's door of Newgate. He was brought on a broken minutes after eight o'clock; and, as soon as he made his appearance on the platform, he vociferated, "that he was a murdered man!" The Ordinary exhorted him several times to join in prayer before he made his final exit from this life; but it had very little effect upon him; and it is lamentable to add, that he appeared to quit the world in a state of mind very unsuitable to his awful situation. He was a tall stout man, very respectably dressed, and we believe was a foreigner.

JAN. 3. The following Bulletin was exhibited at St. James's palace:—"Windsor Castle, Jan. 2.—His Majesty has passed the last month in a state of tranquillity.—H. HATFORD, M. BAILEY, W. HERBERT, J. WILLIS, R. WILLIS."

6. Henry Johns, a letter sorter, underwent a long examination at Bow-street, on several charges of stealing notes out of letters which passed through his hands at the General Post Office. Johns was apprehended by Vickery early in the morning, at his lodgings in Kensington, where he found him and a Mrs. Griffiths, at whose house he lodged.

fast asleep snoring in bed together, a dog in bed with them, and two dogs on the pillows, fast asleep also. A number of Bank of England notes were found in the bed-rooms, and it appeared, by the evidence of William Griffiths, who was separated from his wife, that she had often employed him to exchange bills and notes for her, without his being acquainted with the means by which they were obtained. Johns and the woman Griffiths, were remanded for another examination.

15. W. Thorpe, G. Miller, and T. Smith, convicted, before the Special Commission at York, of the Murder of Mr. Russell, were executed on the New Drop behind the Castle at York. After the usual prayers with the Ordinary, they prayed a considerable time, in which they confessed the heinousness of their crime. Melior, addressing the populace, said, "There are some people there who have brought me to this, but I freely forgive them, as I hope to be forgiven."

16. Fourteen out of fifteen, of the misguided men convicted at York, suffered the dreadful penalty of the law; seven of them at eleven o'clock, and seven at half-past one they all behaved in a manner truly becoming their unhappy situation.

19. The sum of 200,000*l.*, granted by Parliament to the suffering Russians, was, this evening, forwarded from the Bank in specie, for Yarmouth, to be embarked for the Baltic. The money is entrusted to the care of Colonel Lowe.

2. About nine o'clock in the evening, an alarming fire broke out at the St. James's

Coffee-house, St. James's-street, which, in a short time, consumed the coffee-house, as well as the new building in the occupation of Mr. Percival, and the fire spread to the building under before mentioned place. The Committee have called it to be referred to the Chief of Directors of the East India Company, that it is the intention of Government, to open the trade of Hindostan, to seven of the principal ports of the United Kingdom, namely, London, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, and Cork. The China trade will be bestowed to the Company—a paper correspondence between Ministers and the Emperor in consequence of this stipulation.

The publicans have raised the price of porter to 6*d.* per gallon. The distillers, alias Gin-Spinners, have likewise advanced the price of gin. The rise of porter, at the beginning of the present reign from 3*d.* to 3½*d.* created, at that time, an alarming ferment. People in these days are a little more patient.

Mr. Joseph Parry, a merchant of Devonshire-square, is charged with forging upon a mercantile note in the city to the amount of 60,000*l.* upon a lottery-office keeper for 20,000*l.*; in the whole, bills of exchange, drafts, &c. to the amount of upwards of 100,000*l.* He has absconded.

Lady De Clifford has resigned the situation of governess to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. The Dowager Duchess of Leeds is appointed in her stead.

The ships reported into the port of London in the year 1812, amounted to 1,071,036 chaldrons.

Account of the Income and Charges of the Consolidated Fund and War Taxes, in the Quarters ending 5th January 1812, and 5th January 1813.—

	1812.			1813.		
Customs	1,306,293	17	10½	1,026,290	8	0½
Ditto, Isle of Man	1,926	2	2½	3,391	4	0
Excise	3,948,493	0	0	3,230,748	0	0
Stamps	1,211,665	18	9	1,272,977	7	1
Incidents	2,811,564	12	4½	2,831,644	9	3½
Land Taxes	348,379	14	10½	403,431	13	3½
Total permanent Taxes	9,657,623	6	1	8,733,675	1	8½
Land Tax	421,136	8	4½	257,813	11	8½
Interest of Loans from Ireland	631,679	13	1½	711,013	2	10
Brought from War Taxes for Interest of Loans ..	642,264	18	1½	614,035	17	4½
	11,357,704	8	6½	10,338,510	11	7½
Charge	10,887,753	8	0	11,720,000	0	0
Surplus	469,951	0	6½	1,381,610	16	4½
Deficiency						
WAR TAXES.						
	1812.			1813.		
War Taxes	4,063,501	16	2	3,432,031	4	10
Annual Sugar, Malt, Peasants, &c. Duties	1,066,730	13	2½	979,241	16	11½

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. ROYDEL and CO. are about to publish by subscription a portrait, the Portrait of Mr. James Addison, Bookseller, Cornhill. To be engraved by Mr. Boon, from an original Painting by S. Drowne, A.R.A. Size of the Plate, 5 inches and a half by 4. The price to Subscribers, 2s. Proofs, 5s. to be paid at the time of subscribing; and the Portrait to be delivered by the 25th of March, 1845, on which day the Subscription will close.

Mr. James Hill, has, just in the press, an Essay on Gothic Architecture, in a royal quarto volume, illustrated by fifty-nine engravings.

The Rev. ———— Denham's Classical Tour, in two quarto volumes, will appear next month.

Mr. Stevenson, oculist to the Princess of Wales, will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, a Practical Treatise on Cataract.

Mr. Charles Fothergill has in the press, an Essay on the philosophy, study, and use of Natural History.

Lucien Bonaparte is revising his poem of *Charmagne, or Rome Delivered*, to bring it into a fit state for the press, with plates; and a poetical translation in English will accompany the original French.

Matthew Newport, Esq. late of Trinity College, Dublin, has nearly ready for publication, in a quarto volume, *Don Emmanuel*, a poem in three cantos, with notes.

Dr. Thomas Young will shortly publish, an Introduction to Medical Literature.

William Henry Thompson, Esq. will shortly publish, *Sicily and its Inhabitants*, in a quarto volume, with engravings.

Thomas Campbell, Esq. author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, has in the press, in four small octavo volumes, *Critical and Biographical Notices of the British Poets*, with Occasional Selections from their Works.

Mr. H. Smithers, colliery-surveyor of Bristol, has in the press, Reports on the Strata of Great Britain, with more particular relation to the limestone, iron, and coal strata; in two quarto volumes.

T. D. Broughton, Esq. of the East India Company's service, has in the press, Letters written in a *Mahratta Camp*, descriptive of the character, &c. of that singular people, illustrated by twelve highly-coloured engravings.

Mr. Edward Pugh, of Denbigh, proposes to publish by subscription, *Carolina*

Depicta, or Pictures of North Wales, in a quarto volume, with above eighty views, engraved in aquatint, and coloured after nature.

Captain A. J. Von Krusenstern's Voyage round the World, by command of Alexander I, translated from the German, is nearly ready for publication, in a quarto volume, with charts, plates, &c.

Captain Layman, of the Navy, will shortly publish the Precursor to Forest Trees and Timber, as connected with the Maritime strength and prosperity of Great Britain.

Mr. Wm. Balloch is arranging the materials of a splendid work relative to the most recent discoveries in Natural History, with engravings, coloured from the original specimens.

J. Gamble, Esq. author of *Sketches of History*, &c. in the North of Ireland, will publish in the course of next month, a View of Society and Manners, taken in an Excursion to the Northwest Parts of Ireland, in 1812.

Mr. J. H. Wishart is preparing for the press, a translation of Scarpa's Treatise on *Harma*, from the original Italian.

Collections from the *Deipnosophists*, or Banquet of the Gods, of Athenæus, translated from the Greek, by the late Thomas Eagles, Esq., is expected to appear in March.

A Collection of the most beautiful Poems of the Minor Greek Poets, as preserved in the Anthologies of Branch and Jacobs, in Stobæus, &c. translated by the Rev. R. Bland and others, with notes and illustrations, is printing in an octavo volume.

A Biographical List of the House of Commons, is in a forward state for publication.

A New Novel, entitled "The Heart and the Fancy," is in the press.

The History of Fulham, by Mr. Faulkner, in one volume, small quarto, dedicated by permission to the Bishop of London, and embellished with upwards of forty engravings, will be published in the course of this month, by Mr. Asperne.

It is understood that Dr. Birnie, of Aberdeen, has prepared for the press, his Observations at Greenland, on the various phenomena incident to that island, and his Experimental processes for the conversion of the Ice there into fresh water;—this publication will be found highly interesting.

PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. John Pridden, M. A. to the united Rectory of St. George, Botolph-clause and St. Botolph, Balinghame.

The Rev. W. Page, Second Master of Westminster School, to the vicarage of Stevenston, Berks. — The Rev. W. Parridge, to the

Rectory of Stourton, Wilts.—The Rev. Thomas William Brereton, A. B., to the Vicarage of Framden, Suffolk.—The Rev. G. Tullock, to the Vicarage of St. James, Cornwall, void by the death of the Rev. W. Borylase.—The Rev. R. Ellicombe, M. A. to the Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Exeter, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Honeywood.—The Rev. T. Stevenson of Kegworth, elected Head Master of

the Free Grammar School, Loughborough.—The Rev. C. Steggall, Clerk, to the Rectory of Westhorpe, Suffolk, on his own petition.—The Rev. H. Finch, A. Rector of Little Shelford, and Vicar of Great Shelford, both in Cambridgeshire, to the Vicarage of Long Stanton All Saints, in the same county, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Cockshutt.—The Rev. T. Harrison, A. B. to the vicarage of Natham

BIRTHS.

AT Stockholm, the lady of E. Thornton, Esq. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at that Court, on the 15th of December, of a son.—In Grosvenor-place, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Ann Macdonald, of a daughter.—At Lyons, county Kildare, Lady Cloncurry, of a daughter.—In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy square, the wife of Thomas Cadell, Esq. of a daughter.—At Thorn Grove, near Worcester, Madame Lucien Bouché, of a son.—At Watlington, Warwickshire, Lady Mordaunt, of a daughter.—Of three children (two girls

and a boy), who, with their mother, are all likely to die, Jane Milwood, of No. 14, Little Trinity-lane, Tottenham-street, the wife of an industrious but very poor man. These are four children in 10 months and three days.—There is now a woman in the parish of Langenhoe, Essex, the wife of a husbandman, who has had five children in the last 11 months; two at the former birth, and three at the latter.—At Wingham-hill, Middlesex, Mrs. Harvey Combe, of a daughter.—At Eton College, the Lady of the Rev. Dr. Keate, Head Master of Eton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AT St. George's, Viscount Jocelyn, eldest son of the Earl of Roden, to the second daughter of Lord Le Despencer.—J. H. Tremayne, Esq. M. P. to the daughter of Sir W. Lemon.—G. D. Hicks, Esq. of the Ordnance Department, to the youngest daughter of Major-General Ramsay, of the Royal Artillery.—At Kensington, W. Horsley, Esq. M. P. Bacc. Oxon, to the eldest daughter of Dr. Calcott.—Rev. T. Whateley, vicar of Cookham, Berks, to the second daughter of Sir W. Weller Pepsys.—G. Robinson, Esq. of Woolwich, to Miss Eve of Eltham.—Mr. Ford, of Savage Gardens, to the daughter of I. Field, Esq. one of the cashiers of the Bank.—Rev. W. Curwen, son of J. C. C. Esq. of Workington-hall, Cumberland, to the niece of R. Ewing, Esq. of York-place, Portman-square.—C. Gibson, Esq. of Livermore-park, near Lancaster, to the sister of Sir J. T. Stanley.—F. J. Littleton, Esq. of Teddesley-park, Staffordshire, to the youngest daughter of the Marquis Wellesley.—R. Walker Esq. of Michelgrove, Sussex, to the daughter of the late H. Swinburne, Esq.—At Farley, Hants, E. D. Pauncefort Duncombe, Esq. of Brickhill Manor, Buckinghamshire, to the Right Hon. Lady Alicia Lambert, youngest daughter of the Earl of Cavan.—Henry Clifford, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Anna Teresa,

youngest daughter of the late E. Ferrers, Esq. of Baddeley Clinton, Warwickshire.—Vivian Jones, Esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square, Barrister at Law, to Mrs. Donald, of Southall, Middlesex.—On Christmas day, a most singular marriage took place in the parish of Dryman, North Britain. The bridegroom was a widower upward of 80; and, the happy bride, aged 70, buried her former husband only eight months ago.—The parties and their friends met, according to agreement, in the middle of the Muir, several miles from any cottage, where the clergymen of a neighbouring village, married them. About 50 people and two pipers attended at the ceremony, and accompanied the happy couple home.—At Raeburn-place, Edinburgh, Dr. W. Matthei, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the College and University of Glasgow, to Miss Agnes Cunningham, second daughter of Geo. Cunningham, Esq. Surveyor-General of the Customs for Scotland.—On New Year's day, at Kiltarnie, J. Spier, a labourer, at Hole, to a young woman named Mary Campbell, the daughter of a poor man of the neighbourhood.—What is remarkable concerning this marriage is, that on the very day of the marriage, the bride received information of the death of a very distant relation who had unexpectedly left her a legacy of 5000l.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

- L**ATELY, at the Manse of Cules, in Fife, in his 74th year, the Rev. D. Wilson, minister of that parish; father to D. Wilson, Esq. the painter.——At Whitby, aged 104, Mrs. Elizabeth Rowntree.——At Milbrook, aged 107, Moses Pring.——At Glynhir, Carmarthenshire, Peter Du Buisson, Esq. many years Receiver-general for the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan.——In the 101st year of his age, Mr. R. Armstrong, of West Dereham, near Stoke Ferry, upwards of 30 years clerk of that parish; which office he resigned only about seven years ago, from defect of sight.
- D**IED, 3. At Ball's Pond, near Newington-green, aged 53, Thomas Golding, Esq. of Cornhill.
- 6.** At Camberwell, aged 59, William Brounger, Esq. many years a hopseller in Fenchurch-street.
- 13.** At Bath, F. Barousseau, Esq. of New Lodge, Middlessex, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace; and a Deputy-lieutenant for that county.——In his 70th year, F. Mourgue, Esq. of Fleet-street.
- 14.** Philip Gibbs, Esq. eldest son of Sir P. Gibbs, Bart. and brother-in-law to the Speaker of the House of Commons.——Francis Gibbs, Esq. of Orcheston, Wilts.——At Woolwich, within a few days of completing her 61st year, Mrs. Elizabeth widow of the late Mr. J. Brown, wharfinger, of Stanton's Wharf, Southwark.——At Testwood, near Southampton, Mrs. Hooker, relict of the late T. Hooker, Esq. of Tunbridge Castle, Kent.——At Prestonfield, Sir John Dick, Bart.——Mrs. Curtis, Queen's-row, Waltham, Surrey.
- 16.** At Richmond, his Excellency Baron Gustavus Adam Nolken, upwards of 30 years Ambassador from the King of Sweden at this Court. His remains were deposited in the Swedish Church, Prince's-square, with the solemnity due to his exalted rank and station. This nobleman was no less distinguished for his superior talents, than for the firmness of his character, and the sweetness of his manners. He enjoyed the unbounded confidence of his Swedish Majesty, and was besides honoured with the peculiar attention and regard of our beloved Sovereign. He died in his 80th year, being born the 17th September, 1753, at Stralsund.——In Kingston, aged 81, Mrs. Hardcastle, widow of the late Nathaniel Hardcastle, Esq. merchant, of Old Swan Stairs.——At Homerton, Dorothy, the wife of J. Watson, Esq.——At Waddon, near Croydon, Mrs. Cazalet, relict of W. Cazalet, Esq.——In the 81st year, J. Thackeray, Esq. of Tooley-street, Southwark, and of Isleworth, Middlesex.——At St. James's Parade, Bath, aged 71, J. Beesley, Esq.
- 17.** In the 73d year, Mr. Joseph Field, of Bennett-street, St. James's, builder.
- 18.** At Salisbury, while on a journey, J. Woollen, Esq. of Finthorpe, near Huddersfield, Major in the Aggbrigg Local Militia.
- 19.** At Penhurst, Kent, in her 88th year, Mrs. Wakefield, widow of the late C. Wakefield, Esq. of that place.——At Uxbridge, in her 86th year, Mrs. Bencroft, widow of J. Bencroft, and eldest daughter of J. Rich, Esq. late Patentee of Covent Garden Theatre.——In his 86th year, C. Haddock, Esq. of Wrotham.——At Cheslunt, Herts, aged 84, James Landon, Esq.
- 21.** At Petham, in his 66th year, Wm. Buldock, Esq. late of Canterbury.——William Lowe, Esq. of Nantwich, Cheshire.
- 23.** At Southwell, Notts, aged 80, Wm. Clay, Esq.——At Bath, Lieutenant-colonel Johnson, late of the 47th regiment, and Lieutenant-governor of Quebec.——In St. John's-square, in his 79th year, U. Bristow, Esq.
- 24.** In Clarges-street, in his 50th year, R. Acklom, Esq. of Wiseton, Nottinghamshire.——J. King, Esq. of High Wycombe, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Bucks.——Mrs. Gates, of Romsey. She had a few minutes before awakened her husband, and complained of a pain in the head; when he got up to call a surgeon, but before he left the house she died.——At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, T. Norris, Esq.——He was many years Governor of Cape Coast Castle, and, till his death, one of the Directors of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.
- 25.** In his 65th year, C. Long, Esq. of Hurts-hall, Suffolk.——At Beakeswell-hall, Warwickshire, in her 94th year, Mrs. Knightley, relict of J. W. Knightley, Esq.——In Mill-street, Berkeley-square, at a very advanced age, E. Willes, Esq. eldest son of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells. In Clancery-lane, in his 55th year, R. Houghton, Esq. of Toft, Cambridgeshire.
- 26.** In Leicester-square, aged 85 years, Mr. John Moody, the father of the English Stage; having been upwards of forty years a member of Drury-lane Theatre, where his celebrity in Irish characters drew an encomium even from the pen of Churchill—
- “Taught by thee, Moody, we now learn
to raise
“Mirth from their follies; from their virtues
—praise.”
- He requested to be interred in St. Clement's burial-ground, Portugal-street, with the following head-stone—
- “John Moody, Comedian, a native of this
Parish, and an old member of Drury-lane

Theatre. For his Memoir, see *European Magazine*;* and for his professional abilities, see *Churchill's Rosciad*.

A few weeks before his death it was his intention to have spent the winter at Bath, and he had actually got to Reading on his way to that city; but finding himself much indisposed, he returned to town. He departed this life sitting in his chair, without even a sigh. The burial-ground in Portugal-street having been found to be inconveniently full, his friends were obliged to depart in this particular from his wish; and his remains were removed in a hearse and four to Barnes, where he was interred in a vault that he had erected for his first wife. He was attended according to his desire by three particular friends, Mr. Miller (his nominal executor), of Bedford-street, Mr. Hurst, and Mr. Austin, who by his demise has the nominal title of Father of the Stage, being the oldest surviving actor of *Garrick's School*. He was engaged with him in the year 1757, when Mr. Moody, Mr. Fleetwood, Mr. O'Brien, Miss Pope, Mrs. Abington, (then Miss Barton), and Mrs. Yates, made the *troupe*.

Mr. Moody passed a considerable portion of his last years in Bath; and a farewell letter, written to a lady in that city a few hours before his dissolution, shews how resigned and tranquil was his mind, and, though so advanced in age, how perfect and affectionate was his recollection. He has left a widow, aged about 49.

In the above brief mention of the surviving performers contemporary with Mr. Garrick, may be added the name of Mrs. Egerton; she is still living we believe. Mrs. Mattocks has been very deservedly honoured with an addition to her well-earned independence from the privy purse of the Queen. And as for Mr. Bensley, his inheritance from Sir William Bensley is stated to us at 4000*l.* a year. Mr. Smith also is flourishing, and in gay spirits, yet, in Suffolk; and perhaps, Mr. Jefferson in Devonshire.

The following string of apologies, respecting Mr. Moody's absence from the theatre one evening, we find in a newspaper of the time:

DRURY-LANE,

February 22, 1790.

THE TEMPEST—and its THREE ADDRESSES.

Last night was a *Tempest of Provocation*; for, when *Trinculo* was shrouding under *Caliban*, the drunken Butler (Moody) was missing—Mr. Dignum came forward, and thus cautiously addressed the audience:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, owing to some mistake, Mr. Moody is not in the House; we therefore humbly hope you will excuse his part."

(a!—Hiss!—Hiss!—Hiss!—a!—)

SECOND ADDRESS.

Mr. BENSLEY came at length, and, like a Gentleman in language and in manner, told them Mr. Moody was just come to the House—if they would favour him with their patience two minutes, and their accustomed indulgence, he was there ready to perform the character (*much applause*).

THIRD ADDRESS.

Mr. MOODY himself (*hardly* we thought himself)—He begged pardon for the interruption; but as he was coming to town, upon Westminster Bridge, his chaise met with a little bit of a turn over, and that occasioned the delay. The audience turned over their displeasure, and laughed heartily.

At Dawlish, in the prime of life, Mary, the wife of T. J. Lloyd Baker, Esq. of Stouts-hill, Gloucestershire, and only child of the late William Sharp, Esq. of Fitham house, Middlesex.——Aged 79, Herman Schroder, Esq. of College-hall,——At Aston-house, Oxfordshire, in his 83th year, General John Culland, of the East India Company's service.——At Tentering-hall, Suffolk, Lady Rowley, mother of Sir W. Rowley, Bart. and M.P. for the county.——At Reading, in his 82d year, Joseph Gascoigne, Esq. of Barking, Essex.

27. At Newcastle-under-Lyme, in her 60th year, Mrs. Sarah Ives, widow of the late Mr. P. Ives, who lived in the Royal Family upwards of 50 years, several of the latter of which he was his Majesty's favourite coachman.——At Merrow, Surrey, Miss Tinkler, only daughter of W. Tinkler, Esq. of that place.

28. At Brixthelmstone, Hugh Campbell Maier, Esq.——At Worcester, aged 79, S. Hall, Esq. banker.——Aged 26, Mr. James Robertson, merchant, of Temple-place, Blackfriars road.

29. In Gower-street, J. Payne, Esq. Chief Clerk in the Navy Office.——At her apartments in St. James's Palace, Mrs. Isabella Fielding.——In his 73th year, Lieutenant-colonel J. Boag, of the Royal Artillery.—This respectable veteran was one of those who served under General Wolfe, and was present when that hero expired in the arms of victory, on the plains of Abraham, near Quebec.

30. Sir Denzil Cope, Bart. of Bramshill-park, Hants.—In her 88th year, Mrs. Anne Bagot, daughter of the late Sir Walter Walsingham Bagot, Bart.——In his 83d year, W. White, Esq. of Highbury-place, Islington, senior Alderman of Portsmouth.

31. The Rev. S. Neale, A. B. late of Queen's-college, Cambridge, and Curate of All Saints Church, Leicester.——In Bolton-street, Piccadilly, in his 74th year, General Sir T. Musgrave, Bart. Colonel of the 76th regiment of foot, &c. &c. governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort.—He succeeded

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* Vol. XLIII. p. 243.

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in the Baronetage to his late brother, Sir William, and, having died unmarried, is himself succeeded by his cousin, James Musgrave, Esq. of Barnesley-park, Gloucestershire.——In Portland-place, aged 69, James Chisholme, Esq. of Chisholme and Stonedge, Roxburghshire, North Britain.

JAN. 1. At Depiford, William Goodhew, Esq. a deputy-lieutenant, and an active magistrate for the county of Kent.——In his 49th year, Christopher Powell, Esq. late Major of the 88th regiment.——Mr. Beaver Buchanan, apothecary, in Great Britain-street, Dublin. He was found dead in his bed.——He retired to rest the preceding night without any complaint, or apparent illness.——At the Mythe, Gloucestershire, in his 72d year, Martin Lucas, Esq.

2. Aged 38, Mr. Thomas Cowdroy, of Manchester, druggist, second son of Mr. Cowdroy, printer of "The Manchester Gazette."

3. In Threadneedle-street, Mr. David Bromer.——Very suddenly, J. Marshal, the prodigy long known in Leeds by the name of *Crutchy Jack*.——This singularly diminutive man, though not more than 36 inches in height, was the father of eight fine robust children.——Defective as was the conformation of his person, he survived to the age of 62 years, and has left a widow and four children, the youngest of them about five years of age, to lament his loss.——At Edmonton, in his 78th year, John Henlock, Esq.——In her 74th year, Mrs. Rowden, wife of the Rev. Francis Rowden, B. D. Rector of Cuxham and Ibsstone, Oxfordshire, and Prebendary of Sarum.——In his 46th year, Bryan O'Beirne, Esq. M. D. Surgeon of Forton Depot Hospital.

5. At Stoke Newington, in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Sewell, sister of the late Mr. John Sewell, of Cornhill.

At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. A. Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, one of the Judges of the Court of Session (second division), and one of the Judges of the High Court of Justiciary.——He formerly held the important situations of Deputy Judge Advocate for Scotland, and Professor of Universal History in the University of Edinburgh; and was appointed a Judge of the Court of Session in 1802, and of Justiciary in 1811. His Lordship was author of several valuable works, both in law and in polite literature.

In New Burlington street, aged 83, Lady Gibbs, the wife of Sir Philip Gibbs, Bart.

Aged 75, W. Hall, Esq. of Hallford, Middlesex, formerly Commander of the ship Southampton, in the Hon. East India Company's service.——At Bath, William Hodges, Esq. of Boulnay-court, near Henley, Oxfordshire.

6. At Hastings, J. Dyson, jun. Esq.

Mr. J. Aldre, bookseller, one of the Society of Friends.

7. At the mother's, in Mount-row, Lambeth, in his 35th year, Mr. C. Hughes, of the firm of Joyner, Hughes, and Co. 53, Gracechurch-street.——Of a paralytic stroke, Mr. J. Mugridge Smith, of Pleasant-row, Stepney-green, a surveyor in the service of the Hon. East India Company.——At Bath, Major-general Agnew.——At Sir Gilbert Heathcote's, in Grosvenor-square, Mr. Paveny, who had been the steward of the worthy baronet for 23 years, and lost his life in consequence of a fall, which produced a locked jaw.

Jan. 8. In Seymour Place, the Countess of Aylsbury.——The Countess was a sister of the Earl of Moira.——Aged 69. John Viscount Torrington.——He is succeeded by his eldest son, George, Captain of his Majesty's ship *Warrior*.——Lord Viscount Torrington was formerly a commissioner of Stamps, and Barrack Master at Kensington. He had the title but a few weeks; for it is no longer since the death of his brother, so long the Ambassador at Bruxelles.——They were the grandsons of the First Lord, the popular Admiral of Queen Anne and George I. and at the head of the Admiralty under his successor. From thence (for he was in that profitable place six or seven years), and from many prizes in the Mediterranean, (among which was Captain Walton's memorable letter of having, "taken, &c. all the Spanish ships," *as per margin*)! he formed the fine property in Bedfordshire, Southill, now the residence of Mr. Whitbread. Mr. Byng, at Ceylon, or the Cape of Good Hope, and in the Secretary's Office, are the brothers of the present Lord Torrington, the Captain in the Navy.——At Withersfield, Suffolk, aged 42, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Robert Carey Barnard, Rector of that place, and sister to Robert Carey Elwes, Esq. of Great Billing, near Northampton. At Stangate, aged 44, James Bice Maffer, Esq. In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, in his 77th year, Michael Heathcote, Esq.——In the Stable-yard, St. James's, Mary, Lady Broughton.

9. In Great Stanhope-street, the Countess of Clanbrassill.——At Taunton, aged 88, Mrs. Corfield, wife of W. Corfield, Esq. and sister to the late Gen. Roberts, many years M. P. for that town.——In his 78th year, John Elliot, of Bartholomew Close, London, one of the people called Quakers.——Aged 62, Mrs. Mary Plasted, wife of W. Plasted, Esq. of the Agent's Office, Chelsea Hospital, after a short, but excruciating illness of 24 hours, which terminated in a mortification of the bowels.——At the house of Mr. Harrington, Mill Wharf, Bermondsey, Andrew Cornish, Esq. in the 79th year of his age.

10. At the Retreat, South Lambeth, in her 69th year, Mrs. Hale, relict of the late Stephen Hale, of Culne, Wiltshire, and mother of Messrs. Hales, of the Poultry.——At Bath, Mrs. Webster, relict of the late J.

Webster, J. L. B. Archdeacon of Gloucester, and niece to the late W. Warburton, formerly Bishop of that Diocese.—At Sidmouth, J. Amyatt, Esq. He formerly represented the Borough of Totness, and latterly, in five successive Parliaments the town of Southampton.

11. Aged 65, John Harwood, Esq. of Deane, Hampshire.—In his 83d year, L. Venables, Esq. of Worshill, Salop.

12. At Coombe Lodge, Oxfordshire; Mrs. Gardmer, wife of Samuel Gardiner, Esq. —At Croydon, Mrs. Grose, wife of Gen. Grose, of the 103d regiment.—Mr. Alexander Grant, printer, of Southwark.

13. At Holt, in his 90th year, W. Brereton, Esq. who formerly held for some years the respectable situation of Master of the Ceremonies, at the Lower Rooms, Bath. In New North-street, Red Lion-square, J. Bell, Esq. Solicitor.

14. At Twickenham, where he had resided for the last 28 years, in the 73d year of his age, Mr. Marlow, the artist. He was born in the Parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, and never was married. Mr. Marlow, was the last of the Old School; he was a Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain, and likewise one of the Directors of that Institution held at the Lyceum, in the Strand, which opened in 1768. He was the pupil of the late Mr. Samuel Scott, the ship painter. His first performances were several of the Nobleman's seats in this kingdom. He went on his travels to France and Italy in 1765, by the advice of the late Duchess of Northumberland, who admired his works. On his return in 1768, he brought with him a great variety of the most picturesque views from Rome, Venice, &c. which he afterwards painted, where he resided, in Leicester-square, and by his industry acquired a moderate fortune in seven years. His works are much admired, and are in the collections of the Dukes of Northumberland, Grafton, Rutland, Earl of Carlisle, &c. The effect of light and shadow in his pictures is extremely good, and his perspective correct and true to nature. His forte was landscapes, and particularly buildings, in which he was supposed to be the nearest to Canaletto of any artist of his time. The late Sir Joshua Reynolds was his old acquaintance, and admired and recommended him. He never had but one pupil, which was Mr. John Curtis, who is now living. Mr. Marlow executed the drawings for the thirteen seals of the United States of America. He was remarkable for the clearness of his skies, in which he very much resembled Vandeyelde. His views of London and scenery on the Thames are very able productions. His pictures were much admired by the late Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, at Strawberry Hill. He painted two fine views on the Thames of Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges, for the late David

Garrick, Esq. with whom he was intimately acquainted.—At Gogerddan, Cardiganshire, Harriot, the wife of Pryse Pryse, Esq. and the sister of the Viscount Ashbrook.

—At Mr. Bish's, Charing-cross, Mrs. Webb, wife of R. Webb, Esq. of Dame-street, Dublin.—Her death was occasioned by an accident she met with by the overturning of one of the Oxford stages near Stoken Church, in October last; from which place she was removed to her friends in London. —In his 30th year, Mr. W. G. Bunyon, of Tower-street.—In Great Portland-street, Mr. Ramondi.—Aged 75, Lieut. General Ramsay.

15. In St. Bartholomew's Hospital (in consequence of her cloaths taking fire,) Mrs. Woolley, of Playhouse-yard, Blackfriars.

—M. Robert, a principal performer in the Opera Bullots.

17. In Doctors' Commons, in his 59th year, G. Bogg, Esq.—At Sydenham, Mrs. Ann Schindler, of Knowles's-court, Doctors' commons.

19. Of an asthma and dropsy, in his 69th year, Mr. James Stretch, of Queen's Head-lane, Islington.

20. In Cadogan-place, Isaac Schomberg, Esq. Captain in the Navy, and one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board.—At Chandos-house, her Grace Anna Eliza, Duchess of Chandos, relict of James, last Duke of Chandos, and sister of Sir Richard Gamon, Bart.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Lately, at Norwich, North America, R. Griswold, Esq. Governor of Connecticut.

Sept. 27. At Montego-bay, Jamaica, in his 74th year, the Hon. J. Cunningham, a Major-general, and colonel of the St. James's regiment of Foot Militia, and custos for the same parish. He had resided upwards of 50 years in the island.

At Baltimore, in the United States, in the 61th year of his age, the Rev. John Rossiter, of the Order of St. Augustine. He was born of respectable parents in the County of Wexford, and at an early age felt a strong impulse to embrace a religious life, in the order of which he afterwards became a member: yielding to the inclinations of his parents, he passed over into Flanders, prosecuted his studies with rapidity and success in the Irish College, at Louvain (one of the numerous establishments which foreign generosity had raised for the education of Ministers, for the Irish Church). Being ordained Priest, a short time after his return he was appointed Pastor of the Parish of Lemiscorothy, where his piety was not less conspicuous than his zeal; his original purpose had not forsaken him, it was only suspended; he resigned his charge, the endearments of family connection, a competency for life, and became a member of the Augustinian Convent

of Ros. Here the simplicity of his manners, the sanctity of his life, the unwearied zeal in which he taught, corrected, and reformed, produced fruits worthy of themselves. In relieving the distressed he was indefatigable, in visiting the poor and the sick he was assiduous; and was frequently found with a group of labourers, and in the shops of tradesmen, teaching christianity, and exhorting to virtue. In compliance with the wishes of his superiors, he went to Rome in the year 1790, but was shortly after obliged to return through indisposition. It was now that he turned his attention to the state of the infant Church of America, where a want of Ministers deprived great numbers of the Roman Catholics of the necessary aids of their religion; he resolved upon extending his labours to the New World; and that his exertions might not lose with his life, he procured in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Carr, formerly of John-street, Dublin, from the late Pope, through the agency of the Rev. Philip Crane, then in Rome, a Bull, authorizing the establishment of his Order in the United States. He departed from Ross in the year 94, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Ennis, who had just resigned his parish in the diocese of Ferns, for the same laudable purpose. Shortly after their arrival in Philadelphia, a plague, which carried away many thousands of the merchants, made its appearance—it was on this trying occasion, and on another serious one which succeeded to it, that the charity and zeal of this extraordinary man were manifested. Laying aside all dread of contagion that infected the air, swept away whole families, and against which there was no security except flight, he never ceased to administer the comforts of religion to the sick, and to sweeten the cup of their misery by such exhortations as fervour and piety could suggest. It is worthy of remark, that he and the Rev. Mr. Ennis (who felt a martyr for his brethren) were the only Clergymen who remained in Philadelphia during the plague; and that, at the request of the ministers of different sects, they attended all who called on them without religious distinction. He next established a Convent of his Order, and which has now become a seminary of missionaries, to which a large parish was attached, by the Right Rev. Dr. Carroll, Bishop of Philadelphia; there he persevered, faithful in the discharge of his sacred duties, till a little before his death, when he removed to Baltimore to improve a constitution that was too much exhausted. There he died.

At Paramaribo, Oct. 11, 1812.—James Francis Freerick; in his life time, Major-General in the service of the General States of Holland, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief over the Colony of Surinam, &c. &c. aged 61 years.

On the 20th of December, 1812, at Vienna, the Earl of Tyrroneil.—On the day of his arrival, the 11th of December, he stated

himself to be exceedingly ill, and desired the attendance of several Professional Gentlemen, who immediately waited on his Lordship, and rendered every possible assistance in their power to relieve his Lordship from his complaint, which was a disorder of a pulmonary kind. The disease, joined to a great anxiety to see every transaction of the army in which his Lordship served under Admiral Tchitchagoff, exposed him to much intense cold and great fatigue, which his constitution could not bear. His Lordship remained exceedingly ill from the 11th until the morning of the 20th; when he expired, during which time he could not eat any animal food whatever. His Lordship was a most gullant and enterprising officer; following the victorious career of the Russian armies as a volunteer. His last letters to his friends were dated the day before his death, and were full of expressions of exultation at the overthrow of the French army. According to his Lordship's estimate, from the instant that the French left Smolensko, the average number of human beings found frozen to death on the roads, was 1500 daily! Lord Tyrroneil was highly esteemed by every one that knew him, and particularly by the Swedish and Russian Nobles. The Prince Antonsky-Soulsko, ordered several regiments to follow his remains to the silent tomb. Among the Officers were several personages of distinction. The remains of his Lordship were entombed in the Church of the Russian Religion. An elegant monument, descriptive of his heroic achievements, is to be erected in that church to his memory. Lord Tyrroneil had a brother, who is in the War Office, and who of course succeeds to the Earldom.

On the 22d of October last, at Madrid, Captain Lechebur, of the Royal Horse Artillery, a victim to fatigue, and too zealous an exertion of his military duties during indisposition. He was brother to Major Lechebur, of the Royal Engineers (who was killed at Fort Matagorda, in Spain), and the only surviving son of Charles G. Lechebur, Esq. of Orme House, in Kent.

Nov. 13. At Ciudad Rodrigo, of a fever, occasioned by excessive fatigue, Captain R. Fitzgerald Sandes, of the 50th Regiment, 4th son of the late W. Sandes, of Sallow Glen, county of Kerry, Esq. He had served at Copenhagen, at Wulstheren, and with Sir J. Moore he gallantly shared in the honours of the 50th at Coruna; he had also served under the Marquis of Wellington since the commencement of the war in the Peninsula.

Lately, in Spain, on the retreat of the army, of Colours, Lieut. De Courcy Ireland, and Ensign W. Ireland, of the 57th regiment, brothers to Lieut. L. Ireland, of the 24th regiment, who fell before Fuente D'Oñore, sons to R. Ireland, Esq. of the county of Mayo, and nephews of the Hon. Sir Edmund Stanley.

Holland, L. Hereford, seedsman, Feb. 5, 6, and 20,
City Arms, Hereford. [Darke and Co. Prince's-st.
Bedford-row.]

List of Bankrupts.

W. and J. Rosendale, Lancashire, cotton cutters, Feb. 30, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Duckworth and Co. Manchester.]
 Field, J. Wyke, and Lee, J. North Bierley, cotton manufacturers, Feb. 30, Talbot, Halifax. [Nettleford, Norfolk-st.]
 Harvey, W. Aston, Warwickshire, sword maker, Feb. 30, Shakspeare, Birmingham. [Birkett, Bond-co. Walbrook.]
 Ingham, J. and Harley, S. Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstaplers, Feb. 30, Talbot, Bradford. [Exley and Co. Fumival-st.-inn.]
 Simpson, D. Chatham, brewer, Feb. 30, Guildhall. [Nelson, Palegrave-place, Temple-har.]
 Hughes, T. Wood-st. Cheapside, dealer in lace, Feb. 30. [Robins, Bouverie-st. Fleet-st.]
 Bowyer, J. Tooley-st. linen draper, Feb. 30. [Parson, Walbrook.]
 Withall, C. and Morris, T. Tokenhouse-yard, brokers, Feb. 30. [Tucker, Bartlett's-buildings.]
 Liptrop, J. Bethnal-green, distiller, Feb. 30. [Hindman, Basinghall-st.]
 Fox, C. Old-st. silversmith, Feb. 30. [Robins, Bouverie-st. Fleet-st.]
 Masters, W. Broomfield, Kent, victualler, Feb. 30, Guildhall. [Debary and Co. Lincoln's inn fields.]
 Richardson, H. Euston-sq. St. Pancras, and Clarke, R. Camden Town, brick makers, Feb. 30. [Lockett and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Smith, R. Kent-st.-road, builder, Feb. 30. [Lee, 3 Three-Crown-court, Southwark.]
 Dixon, M. Elstree, Middlesex, cow keeper, Feb. 30, Guildhall. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Vidion, J. M. Maidstone, stationer, Feb. 30, Guildhall. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.]
 White, G. and Fowler, J. Lime-st. tea brokers, Feb. 3 and 30. [Shaw and Co. Tudor-st. Black-frirs.]
 Payne, E. and Holt, J. Wood-st. Cheapside, warehouseman, Feb. 30. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.]
 Jacobs, T. and Spiers, W. Oxford, linen drapers, Feb. 30, Guildhall. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.]

JANUARY 19th.

Raffield, J. Edward-st. Cavendish-sq. builder, Feb. 23. [Dodd, Caroline-st. Cavendish-sq.]
 Hughes, T. Cross, Somersetshire, dealer, Feb. 23, Guildhall. [Hindman, Basinghall-st.]
 Feaver, T. Nether Compton, Dorsetshire, linen manufacturer, Feb. 2 and 23, Guildhall. [Stevenson, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Dibley, R. Whitechurch, Southampton, victualler, Feb. 23, Rush, Andover. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Cousen, J. Caistor, Lincolnshire, victualler, Feb. 5, 6, and 23, Angel, Glimford Briggs. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Turton, J. Derbyshire, cotton spinner, Feb. 23, Swan, Mansfield. [Blacklock, Serjeants'-inn.]
 Smith, J. Eailsworth, Lancaster, victualler, Feb. 10, 11, 23, Star, Manchester. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Pitt, R. Ipswich, baker, Feb. 23, Crown and Anchor, Ipswich. [Evans, Marton garden.]
 Sharp, J. North Shields, Northumberland, grocer, Feb. 11 and 23, Commercial Hotel, North Shields. [Robinson and Co. Agnion-frirs.]

JANUARY 23th.

Palmer, J. Staining-lane, upholsterer, Feb. 27. [McDuff, West Smithfield.]
 Hayman, W. Deal, brandy merchant, Feb. 27, Guildhall, Canterbury. [Barnes, Cliff 10th inn.]
 Green, W. Chapel-st. Grosvenor-place, dealer, Feb. 27. [Howard, Bride-co. Black-frirs.]
 Crossley, W. B. Tottenham court-road, gold beater, Feb. 2 and 27. [Orchard, Ratton-garden.]
 Wilson, P. Shoreditch, haberdasher, Feb. 27. [Taylor Fore-st.]
 Wimpory, J. Fleet-st. boot maker, Feb. 27. [Templer and Co. Barn-st. East Smithfield.]
 Bolton, W. Oxford-st. grocer, Feb. 2 and 27. [Hackett, Old Bedford.]
 Devigner, P. Roseman's-st. Clerkenwell, watch case maker, Feb. 27. [Jones and Co. Royal-exchange.]
 Bayley, W. and J. Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton spinners, Feb. 2, 9, and 27, Manchester Arms, Manchester. [Longdill and Co. Gray's inn.]
 Stratford, J. Holborn-hill, bookseller, Feb. 27. [Taylor and Co. Gray's-inn.]

Mills, G. Horsleydown, watch maker, Feb. 2 and 27. [Dugleby, Old City Chambers.]
 Wilmot, H. Shoreham, paper maker, Feb. 27, [Egan and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Edmeads, W. and J. Loose, Kent, paper makers, Feb. 2 and 27, Guildhall. [Abbott, Abchurch-yard.]
 Collins, R. Stuart, Jeweller, Feb. 2 and 27. [Smith, Dorset-st. Salisbury-sq.]
 Wilkins, H. and Migault, J. G. Liverpool, merchants, Feb. 10, 11, and 27, Star and Garter, Liverpool. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.]
 Bedford, C. Norwich, brazier, Feb. 27, Angel, Norwich. [Burnett, Chatham-place, Black-frirs.]
 Palmer, J. George-st. Oxford-st. ale brewer, Feb. 27. [Stevenson, Percy-st. Rathbone-pl.]
 Coleman, C. Maidstone, apothecary, Feb. 27, Guildhall. [Courtne, Walbrook.]
 Barnard, W. and Arton, K. Spencer-st. Goswell-st, drapers, Feb. 27. [Parson, Walbrook.]
 Davis, A. London-st. Southwark, Feb. 27. [Harrison, Lambeth-road.]
 Mason, W. S. Moth-st. City-road, tailor, Feb. 2 and 27. [Hughes, Dean-st. Fetter-lane.]
 Cass, G. Rood-lane, wine merchant, Feb. 27. [Highmore and Co. Bishopsgate-st.]
 Gwyn, T. M. Great Fresscott-st. Goodman's-fields, merchant, Feb. 6 and 27. [Pope, Modford-co. Fenchurch-st.]

JANUARY 19th.

Willis, G. Great Yarmouth, corn merchant, Feb. 1 and March 2, White Swan, Norwich. [Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.]
 Watson, E. Nelson, T. Nelson, G. and Cooke, G. Love-lane, boots, Feb. 15, 16, and March 2, Ram, Nottingham. [Hindman, Basinghall-st.]
 Bradbury, T. Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, draper, March 2, Bull, Nuneaton. [Burgoyne and Co. Duke-st. Grosvenor-sq.]
 Tarty, J. Colchester, linen draper, Feb. 4, 5, and March 2, Red-lion, Colchester. [Cutting, Bartlett's-buildings.]
 Bridgman, J. Torquay, Devonshire, timber merchant, March 1 and 2, Globe, Newton Abbott. [Darke and Co. Prince's-st. Bedford-row.]
 Jenkins, T. Watchet, Somersetshire, dealer, March 2, Rummer, Bristol. [Egan and Co. Gray's-inn sq.]
 Powell, J. H. Cheapside, wine merchant, March 2. [Pateson, Coptiall-co.]
 Fletcher, R. Cobhouse, Walmersley, Lancashire, calico printer, Feb. 17, 18, and March 2, Mosley Arms, Manchester. [Hurd, Temple.]
 Bullock, W. Downham Market, shopkeeper, Feb. 2 and March 2. [Nelson, Red lion-st. Holborn.]
 Street, J. Bath, inn-keeper, March 2, New-inn, Bath. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Shoober, J. Monning-la. Hackney, cooper, March 2, Guildhall. [Garty and Co. Turgerton-st.]
 Liversy, T. Kensington, merchant, Feb. 6 and March 2. [Frier and Co. Nicholas-la.]
 Hough, G. South Ockendon, soap maker, March 2, Guildhall. [Jullion, Brentford.]
 Wilson, R. Bow-church-yard, merchant, Feb. 9. [Dunnetts and Co. King's-arms-yard, Coleman-st.]
 Kenworthy, W. Jun. Manchester, joiner, Feb. 1, 2, and March 3, Mosley Arms, Manchester. [Hurd, Temple.]
 Mumford, W. Shorne, Kent, timber merchant, March 2, Guildhall. [Clynnam, King's-bench-walk.]
 Symes, P. G. Gloucester, milliner, March 2, Lower George, Gloucester. [Chilton, Chancery-lane.]
 Rowed, R. Hatfield-st. Christ Church, Surrey, lighterman, March 2. [Nettleford, Norfolk-st.]
 Mason, W. New-co. St. Swithin's-la. merchant, Feb. 27 and March 2. [Williams and Co. Lincoln's-inn fields.]
 Turton, J. and T. Crich, Derbyshire, cotton spinners, Feb. 6 and March 2, Guildhall. [Kearney and Co. Bishopsgate-st.]
 Porteus, G. Warwick-st. Golden-sq. miller, March 2. [Jones, Milman place, Bedford-row.]
 Smith, E. Nottingham, innholder, Feb. 15, 16, and March 2, Punch Bowl, Nottingham. [Blacklock, Serjeants'-inn.]

JANUARY 23d.

Bankruptcy superseded.

Smith, J. Coventry, ribbon manufacturer.

Bankrupts

Smith, H. Croydon, shopkeeper, Feb. 6 and March 6, Guildhall. [Haliday, St. John's-sq.]
 Salmon, D. Lower East Smithfield, tailor, Feb. 6 and March 6. [Isaacs, Bury st. St. Mary's-sq.]
 Simms, E. Ashborne, Derby, music seller, March 30, Green Man, Ashborne. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Potter, J. jun. Stoke by Navland, Suffolk, maltster, Feb. 1, 2, and March 6, Angel, Colchester. [Cutting, Bartlett's-buildings.]
 Baird, J. and N. Wilmslow, Cheshire, check manufacturers, Feb. 3, 4, and March 6, Castle, stockport. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Parr, W. Strand, silversmith, Feb. 6 and March 6. [Wybourn and Co. Craig's-co. Charing-cross.]
 Shonbert, J. and Sawyer, J. Lothbury, Blackwell-hall factors, Feb. 6 and March 6. [Davies, Lothbury.]
 Morgan, W. jun. Ty Coops, Carmarthenshire, dealer, Feb. 8, 9, and March 6, White Lion, Carmarthen. [Lafant and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Nias, W. Bridgegate, Somersetshire, linen draper, Feb. 4, 5, and March 6, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Simcock, J. St. Albans, linen draper, Feb. 2, 13, and March 6. [Jones and Co. Covent-garden-church-yard.]
 Noblett, J. Hulton-lane-ends, Lancashire, manufacturer, Feb. 8, 9, and March 6, Star, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Taylor, J. Lancashire, cotton spinner, Feb. 23, 24, and March 6, Dog, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Cockburn, S. High-st. St. Mary-le-bone, merchant, March 6. [Druce, Billiter sq.]
 Fitzgerald, S. Tothill-st. Westminster, oilman, Feb. 6 and March 6 [Neal, Abingdon st.]
 Head, J. Liverpool, cabinet maker, Feb. 13, 16, and March 6, Globe, Liverpool. [Windle, John-st. Edward-row.]
 Dunster, H. Bride-co. scrivener, Feb. 6 and March 6. [Charley, Markla.]
 Hughes, T. and Guffy, S. Shipman, Somersetshire, manufacturers of lapis calaminaris, Feb. 8 and March 6, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Beasdale and Co. New inn.]
 Newbourn, M. South-st. Berkeley-sq. stable keeper, Feb. 6 and March 6. [Parton, Walbrook.]
 Powers, M. Portsmouth, silversmith, Feb. 4, 13, and March 6, Guildhall. [Isaacs, Bevis-marks.]
 Latham, T. D. and Parry, J. Devonshire-sq. merchants, Feb. 6 and March 6. [Davies, Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.]
 Fawcett, W. Crimscoot-st. Bermondsey, carpenter, Feb. 6 and March 6. [Drew and Co. Bermondsey-st. Southwark.]
 Austin, W. Ellis-st. Chelsea, bricklayer, Feb. 2, 6, and March 6, Guildhall. [Harvey and Co. St. Helen's-place.]
 Cook, J. Lower Shadwell, biscuit baker, Feb. 2, 16, and March 6. [West, Red-lion-st. Wapping.]
 Jelleff, J. Fishbourn, Sussex, mealman, Feb. 4, 5, and March 6, White Hart, Clitcheater. [Few and Co. Covent-garden.]

Jones, C. Worthen, Salop, mercer, Feb. 9, 10, and March 6, Royal Oak, Pool. [Stevenson, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Alpess, S. St. Ives, dealer and chapman, Feb. 1, 2, and March 6, Unicorn, St. Ives. [Egan and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.]

JANUARY 30th.

Bankruptcies superseded.

Turton, T. Crich, Derby, cotton spinner.
 Turton, J. Crich, Derby, cotton spinner.

Bankrupts.

Baker, J. Worthing, carpenter, Feb. 23 and March 9, Steyne Hotel. [Nettleford, Norfolk-st.]
 Fasson, T. Whitecross st. Crispigate, pewterer, Feb. 6 and March 9. [Thomas, Fen-co. Fen-church-st.]
 Wardley, G. Blakeley, Manchester, corn dealer, Feb. 22, 23, and March 9, Searle's innholder. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Harrison, B. Bucklersbury, and Campion, T. Winchester-st. merchants, Feb. 13 and March 9. [Bell and Co. Bow-la.]
 Thresher, K. Cheap-side, hosier, Feb. 6 and March 9. [Pearse, Salisbury-sq.]
 Thompson, R. Manchester, cotton dealer, Feb. 15, 17, and March 9, Mosley Arms, Manchester. [Hurd, King's Bench Walk's innholder.]
 Pim, T. B. Ewrick, Devon, paper maker, Feb. 2, 3, and March 9, Globe, Exeter. [Lamb and Co. Prince's-st.]
 Allen, J. Gainsford-st. Horleydown, lighterman, Feb. 6 and March 9. [Dalton, Union-st. Bishops-gate-st.]
 Foote, W. J. Everett-st. Brunswick-sq. auctioneer, Feb. 2, 13, and March 9. [Greenhill, Berners-st. Russel-sq.]
 Burge, W. Newport, and Grav, T. Whippingham, Isle of Wight, army contractors, Feb. 13, 16, and March 9, Bugle's Newport. [Clarks and Co. Newport.]
 Gridland, B. Leicester, hosier, Feb. 8, 9, and March 9, White Hart, Leicester. [Edmonds, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Ficker, M. Brighton, plumber, Feb. 3, 9, and March 9, Old Ship, Brighton. [Palmer, Doughty-st.]
 Martin, M. Great Kyburgh, Norfolk, grocer, Feb. 6 and March 9, White Lion, Norwich. [Presland and Co. Brunswick-sq.]
 Park, T. Finch-la. merchant, Feb. 6 and March 9. [Hindman, Basinghall-st.]
 Blakeley, J. High-st. Whitechapel, builder, Feb. 9 and March 9. [White and Co. Blackman-st.]
 Barnett, M. High-st. Shadwell, slopseller, Feb. 2, 9, and March 9. [Abrahams, Jewry-st. Aldgate.]
 Plant, W. Crown-st. Finsbury-sq. porter merchant, Feb. 6 and March 9. [Martindale, Edward-st. Cavendish sq.]

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THE
West of England Magazine;

CONDUCTED BY R. SHIELLS, M.A.

THE general acceptance obtained by Periodical Publications judiciously conducted, has long since induced the Proposer of THE WEST OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE to believe, that the establishment of such a Medium of Miscellaneous Information as should be properly adapted to the Western Counties, could not fail to meet with a favourable reception in all the intelligent circles of that respectable District.

Notwithstanding the acknowledged merit of several of the Monthly Miscellanies which issue from the Press of the Metropolis, it is presumed that they cannot be so interesting to Provincial Readers, as a work composed for their respective neighbourhoods, with a reference to their peculiar objects and pursuits.—The expedience of Provincial Newspapers is as fully manifest as the excellence of London Prints.—It is a Provincial Publication alone that can enter into local details and discussions, and condescend to the partialities which any particular people may naturally cherish, and through which they may, at times, be stimulated to laudable emulation in some of the most important enterprises of life.

This assumption, if admissible in respect to any portion of the Kingdom, must be particularly applicable to the West of England. Here the People, besides entertaining predilections in common with others, towards objects of their own vicinity and acquaintance, possess, in a degree much greater than those of any other District of equal extent, concerns of a peculiar character, and of an especial value and magnitude. The Mines that have from time immemorial, furnished employment and income to the Population of Cornwall,—the fabrics of that Staple Manufacture which flourished for centuries in all the Western Counties,—the inexhaustible Fisheries of their Coasts,—the various Productions and Capabilities of their Soil,—the Marts of Foreign Commerce, and the distinguished Maritime Arsenal within their bounds,—together with the circumstances that may retard or promote the improvement of these Native Vital Interests, are pregnant with a profusion of topics for the most curious and profitable Investigation.

If it be expedient, at any time, to excite the attention of such a District to affairs of such vast importance, it is conceived it must be at present. The present is a period that requires no ordinary exertion, in the cultivation of either National or Domestic Resources, to provide for the increasing exigencies of a public and a private nature. The Hostility of a very formidable Rival is directed against our Commercial Interests, with a view to destroy our Political Power. It stimulates his efforts in the School of Arts as zealously as in the Field of Arms; and unless we would submit to be vanquished at all points, we must have recourse to the policy of our Adversary in the Discipline and Augmentation, not only of our Military, but of our Mental Forces. A larger Levy of Talent and Energy should be raised among us, to meet the extraordinary Ingenuity and Address with which we are required to combat: the Mass of our Population should be Trained to Intellectual as well as Manual Exercises, so as they may both Distinguish and De-

and themselves in their several Ranks of Life, and supply those Recruits of Intelligence and Enterprise which are necessary to the maintenance of our National Eminence.

At a period when under these impressions other Districts of our Country are establishing Institutions of various kinds for the cultivation of Science, it might be superfluous, and perhaps invidious, to state particularly how desirable must be the diffusion of Knowledge to the People of the West of England.—How far the proposed Publication is calculated to effect that valuable purpose, is an experiment about to be submitted to public trial. Its aim will be to collect that sort of Information which is conceived to be most suitable to the habits and pursuits of the People to whom it is addressed, and to present it in such a form as shall promote a Spirit of Inquiry, and assist the Exercises of Judgement and Invention.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE will distinguish the Pursuits of Agriculture with its particular notice. In that important Art, and in every other in which Inquiry and Experiment are essential to success, the Communications of ingenious Correspondents will be especially requested. Whatever relates to the Natural History or Political Economy of the District will be readily admitted; and every Plan, that promises to promote any general or local advantage will be displayed with an attention proportional to its merits. At the same time, to procure for those valuable suggestions as wide a circulation as possible, it will be the study of the Conductor to enliven his Miscellany with as great a variety of style and subject as is consistent with its compendious size, and its primary objects. Its pages will gladly receive whatever is, or has been, curious or important in the History of the Western Counties; and every Article that tends to illustrate either their Antiquities or their Existing Establishments,—their Topography or their Biography,—their Local Scenery or their Local Habits, will always be exhibited with pleasure whenever they can be obtained.

Like the most approved Publications of a similar class, THE WEST OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE will consist of *Original Communications and Extracts*,—*Scientific Intelligence*, *Notices of New Books*, and a few *Political Pieces*; together with a *Statement of Public Affairs*, a *Domestic Chronicle*, *Market Tables*, &c. Besides these, it will possess a feature which is expected to prove a peculiar recommendation. It will publish in succession an *Abstract of the most important Public Acts of Parliament, and of all the Local and Private Acts relating to the District*, that shall be passed from the beginning of the ensuing Session. In the selection and arrangement of its contents, a reference will be constantly observed to the interests and curiosity of the West of England.—To collect them, proper diligence will be employed; to furnish them, the best abilities will be invited.

—THIS Outline may suffice to indicate the principal objects of the Proposed Publication.—Having, in consequence of a more detailed Prospectus, been previously honoured, by the means of private communication, with the decided approbation of many of the most eminent Personages in the Western Counties, it now at length solicits Public Patronage.

Published by SHERWOOD, NEELY, and JONES, London; by UPHAM, BAKER, and SNEPPARD, Bristol; and sold by all the Booksellers in the West of England. Orders and Communications will be received by each of the Publishers.

European Magazine

FOR FEBRUARY, 1812.

[Enbellished with a Portrait of Mr. WILLIAM DOWTON, of Drury-lane Theatre.]

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Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII. Feb. 1812.

M

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * This month, in lieu of a Coloured Copper-Plate Engraving, we have furnished our Readers with sixteen pages of Letter-press beyond the usual contents of the Magazine; which we hope will be found (as on other occasions) an agreeable commutation.

The Letter on the *Pearl Lams*, and the *Song addressed to Julia*, mentioned by G. S., the Editor does not remember to have seen.

Curip was, upon re-consideration, thought too trivial for insertion.

S. W. X. Z. in our next.

We do not feel ourselves disposed to "Take a Ball by the Horns;" neither is it compatible with our plan to give the author our reasons.

Z.'s Hints shall be attended to.

We have before stated, that poetical contributions, unless on temporary subjects, must wait opportunity for insertion. We receive many, the mediocrity of which operate against their admission; nor do we hold ourselves bound to assign reasons for our rejection of any specific article, either in prose or verse.

Mr. Faulkner's *History of Fulham* will be noticed in our next Number.

The Free Translation of *Macrae's 8th Ode—W. T.—Cave Hill—T. H.—T. Enort*—in our next.

The *Christmas Ballad* shall be preserved as its author desires.

D.'s Poem (founded on facts) is not poetical enough for our purpose. W. H.'s is found, on closer inspection, to be in a similar predicament.

Britannicus's compliment in verse is gratefully felt, but cannot with any propriety be inserted.

Erratum in our last, p. 35, col. 1, lines 11, 12, for *Une Canif*, read *Un Canif*.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from February 6 to February 13, 1813.

MARITIME COUNTIES						INLAND COUNTIES							
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	128	175	0 70	2 50	0 85	0	Middlesex	128	181	0 63	8 48	9 84	7
Kent	123	0 65	0 02	8 47	4 79	4	Surry	127	274	0 66	8 87	4 78	C
Sussex	121	4 00	0 66	0 43	8 00	0	Hertford	117	874	0 67	6 55	4 88	3
Suffolk	12	0 00	0 67	7 47	6 70	8	Bedford	117	8 98	0 62	8 36	0 78	1
Cambridge	110	0 76	2 56	3 31	8 77	0	Huntingd.	116	4 00	0 06	0 38	6 81	11
Norfolk	118	3 30	0 67	3 49	3 75	7	Northampton	120	4 96	0 08	6 44	4 99	0
Lincoln	114	7 81	10 60	5 37	7 11	0	Rutland	118	6 00	0 74	0 49	0 67	0
York	114	0 88	6 58	11 40	10 91	3	Leicester	122	10 88	6 72	0 43	8 97	0
Durham	105	9 00	0 60	0 44	6 00	0	Nottingham.	121	8 88	0 67	10 49	2 10	0
Northumb.	103	4 84	4 59	11 45	4 00	0	Derby	120	8 00	0 71	8 31	4 13	8
Cumberland	101	10 96	0 58	10 43	9 00	0	Stafford	126	1 00	0 71	8 46	5 97	6
Westmorl.	122	7 100	0 61	7 46	3 00	0	Shrop	124	10 90	8 72	10 42	0 84	2
Lancaster	122	5 00	0 61	11 46	3 67	6	Hertford	23	2 76	9 70	0 37	8 68	9
Chester	116	8 00	0 81	2 41	10 00	0	Worcester	132	1 00	0 75	2 43	10 84	10
Gloucester	128	11 00	0 76	10 43	0 00	0	Warwick	132	6 00	0 79	10 50	4 108	3
Somerset	123	9 00	0 71	9 36	10 67	4	Wilt	111	8 00	0 63	10 15	2 93	4
Monmouth	128	0 00	0 75	11 60	0 00	0	Berks	129	9 00	0 61	9 45	0 79	1
Devon	122	4 00	0 64	4 37	8 00	0	Oxford	123	6 00	0 70	3 44	7 79	1
Corwall	115	8 00	0 60	10 36	0 00	0	Bucks	151	6 00	0 65	5 43	3 87	6
Dorset	124	7 00	0 68	7 40	0 74	8	WALES.						
Hants	124	3 00	0 67	3 46	0 82	4	N. Wales	122	8 00	0 61	4 35	6 00	0
							S. Wales	111	3 00	0 56	7 31	9 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1813	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.	1813	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.
Jan. 26	30.28	35	NE	Fair	Feb. 9	29.58	45	S	Fair
27	30.40	37	NE	Ditto	10	29.78	39	S	Ditto
28	30.37	27	S	Ditto	11	29.68	37	S	Ditto
29	30.30	24	N	Ditto	12	29.57	41	SW	Rain
30	30.41	31	NE	Ditto	13	29.11	45	SW	Ditto
31	30.30	34	S	Ditto	14	29.21	45	S	Ditto
Feb. 1	30.34	39	NW	Ditto	15	29.80	45	S	Fair
2	30.30	37	SW	Ditto	16	29.18	45	W	Ditto
3	30.32	37	N	Ditto	17	29.28	48	W	Rain
4	30.22	36	S	Ditto	18	29.25	45	SW	Fair
5	30.18	35	SW	Ditto	19	29.75	50	S	Rain
6	30.65	38	W	Rain	20	29.68	47	W	Fair
7	29.83	45	SW	Ditto	21	29.72	38	S	Ditto
8	29.51	45	W	Ditto	22	29.64	35	SW	Ditto

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE;

AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1813.

MEMOIR OF MR. WILLIAM DOWTON.

[THE PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY T. ALCOCK, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY S. REYNOLDS, A.R.A.]

Hard is his lot, that, here by fortune placed,
Must watch the wild vicissitudes of taste;
With every meteor of caprice must play,
And chase the new-blown vanities of the day.
Ah! let not censure term our fate our choice;
The stage but echoes back the public voice:
The drama's laws the drama's patrons give;
For we that LIVE TO PLEASE must PLEASE TO LIVE.

DR. JOHNSON'S Prologue on the Opening of Drury-lane
Theatre, September 20, 1747.

THAT the drama is the most perfect imitation of human life has been long felt and acknowledged. By means of that universal mirror, THE STAGE, it represents man, as a species, in all his mental varieties, his transitions of manners, and his powers of action: it is also the first of moralities, because it teaches us, by a series of lessons the most impressive, the true knowledge of ourselves. If we are to agree with Dr. JOHNSON, that genius is the power of a naturally strong intellect accidentally directed to one particular object, and as it would excel in any attainment which peculiarly excited its attention,* it will be difficult to decide, what accident could have directed an universal genius to so many objects at once, what concentration of casualties could have made GARRICK so equally excellent in an hundred different characters, or VOLTAIRE so equally delightful in a hundred kinds of writing. The most prominent argument, however, against such a definition is, the wrong judg-

ment which men of genius have so often conceived of their own talents: their attention has been directed to object after object without the least success, till, at length, they have, perhaps from some fortuitous concurrence of circumstances, adapted their powers to professions or to parts equally remote from their wishes and expectations. This is the perpetual case on the stage. Mr. HARRISTON, at one period of his earlier days, almost confined himself to lofty tragedy;† both Mr. KEMBL and Mrs. SIDDONS have flattered themselves they were comedians; and, indeed, there is hardly a good performer on the stage who has not, at some time or other, in the same way, mistaken inclination for ability.

This, taking the converse of the proposition, may, and we have no doubt, has been the case with the Gentleman

* We fear that, in this instance, Dr. J. had, in idea a mental propensity, which has stimulated thousands to their ruin. He mistook inclination for genius, and, of course, founded his opinion upon false principles. The divine intellectual spark which animated the minds of Garrick and of Voltaire was innate, and fixed as a star in the firmament, the versatility of its emanations arose from its superior brilliancy.—EDITOR.

† Mr. B. if we recollect right, in his first histrionic essays, betrayed the same propensity. His imitations, even then, were truly excellent. His mounting the lofty stile of Horace was done in deference to the judgment of his patron, Mr. Garrick, who had a high opinion of his tragic powers: an opinion which numerous audiences confirmed. In this instance, inclination stimulated him to the embraces of *Thyrsis*; but he will know how to pay his court to *Melpomene*. Garrick, at length, smiled propitiously, and permitted him to devote himself to his proper love.—EDITOR.

whose Portraits embellish the pages of our Magazine. Mr. DOWTON has, as will be presently seen, been in situations where the whole range of dramatic characters lay before him; he has, therefore, most unquestionably performed all that his inclination led him to choose; his present cast is, consequently, the result of judgment matured by time, and experience founded upon success.

Of his present *grail* of parts it is now time to speak; and respecting these it may generally be asked, Who is so impressive, so correct, or so striking, as this actor, in scenes of angry perturbation, or of anger subdued by the patience or pleasantry of its object? His CAPTAIN CARR, in "THE OLD MAID," is a rough miniature of his SIR ANTHONY ABSOLUTE, in "THE RIVAL," and both are inimitable portraits of a mind naturally good, indulging itself in bursts of extravagant anger. In DOWTON you see all the approaches, the changes, and the effects of that passion, which becomes impatient by its very power. Most actors are content to stare with stupid inaction at their interlocutor, while he is combating or deprecating their rage; DOWTON still preserves the great feature of rage, impatience; he twists about his fingers, changes his attitude and his gesture, mutters hastily with his lips, turns away at intervals from the speaker with a mouth of contempt, or seems unable to wait for his conclusion. The scene with his son CAPTAIN ABSOLUTE, in this comedy, particularly that part of it where he insists on the latter's marriage, is, for this reason, the masterpiece of extravagant anger. But then, when his son has won upon his feelings, or suddenly complies with his demand; who, at the same time, can drop with such a fall of nature from the height of passion to the most soft emotions and the most social pleasantry, as the actor we are mentally contemplating? His expression of satisfaction on with the youth, his grateful shake of his hand, and his hurried thanks, breaking through the intervals of overpowering joy, exhibit the perfection of social enjoyment.

DOWTON's changes from the irritated to the yielding, from the angry to the tender, in *Mr. Dowton*, have so much nature, that a spectator can with difficulty imagine them to be designed for stage effect. The gradual faltering of his voice from violence to softness, as he is gradually won from testiness or

anger, is like those beautiful semitones whose dropping difference is scarcely perceivable in a fine singer; and in the same manner, his rise from silliness to gaiety is almost as imperceptible in its individual gradation as the hundred different tones that melt in ascension on the ear when a ventriloquist fills at the spring, or a bird descending from the sky. In DOWTON, however, he always preserves the air of the venerable gentleman, in the *Abednego* of "THE JEW AND THE DOCTOR," he shews with what an attention to nature he can delineate those emotions, which refinement marks as the ebullitions of vulgarity. The remonstrances of the humane Jew, when he complains that his visitor has hurt his feelings; his air of honest pride, gradually giving way to the sensations of humiliation; and his powerless voice, at length faltering into tears; are equalled by nothing but the sudden start of consolation and eagerness with which he inquires "what the gentleman asks for his gold-headed cane?" In the character of Shylock, in Mr. CUMBERLAND's comedy of "THE JEW," his genius is still more strongly marked, it here shines more conspicuous. We are, therefore, happy to mention this comedy, which has done Mr. CUMBERLAND's heart so much honour, in order particularly to notice the very deserved encomium on Mr. DOWTON, in the author's memoirs of himself. The praise is general, and it comes from a writer grateful for the assistance which he had received. It is interesting, because it is Mr. CUMBERLAND's, and valuable, because it is true. "It has also served," says the author, speaking of the part of Shylock, "as a stepping-stone to the stage for an actor, who in our judgment (and we are not afraid of being singular in that opinion) stands amongst the highest of his profession: for if quick conception, true discrimination, and the happy faculty of incarnating the ideas of his poet, are properties essential in the almost undefinable composition of a great and perfect actor, these and many more will be found in Mr. DOWTON." We would not, therefore, be such great friends of the bathos, as to say any thing after this.

Having, in this our opening, briefly noticed the talents of the celebrated actor that is the subject of this article, a subject to which we shall, in conclusion, return, it now behoves us to ob-

MR. WILLIAM DOWTON, of the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, is the son of Mr. WILLIAM DOWTON, formerly an inn-keeper at *Baxter*, and still a resident of that ancient city. Our hero was born in the year 1766; and, as soon as his tender years would admit of his separation from maternal care, he was sent to one of the best seminoles in the neighbourhood, where he continued till he reached the age of sixteen, and was then articulated as *clerk to an architect*. During his clerkship, he became a votary to the Thespian art, and occasionally performed at a private theatre, established by the young men of *Baxter*. The part which ushered him into theatrical notice, was *Carlos*, in the tragedy of *The Revenge*; and on the same evening, little *Davy*, the composer, of Covent-garden Theatre, personated *Zanga*. Jackson, the celebrated composer, attended on this occasion, and gave his musical aid to the diversion of the night. The applause of a crowded house having accompanied our hero's first efforts, every succeeding day increased his enthusiasm for the stage, while the duties of his master's office as rapidly became irksome and unpleasant. Smit with the Muse! he scorn'd both line and rule,

And chang'd the attic for dramatic school.

Before he had served one year of his article, he had adieu to domestic comforts, and joined a company of strollers at *Ashturton*, in *Devonshire*, where he made his debut in his favourite *Carlos*. So eager was he to appear on the stage, that he gave a new coat off his back to another Thespian, for permission to play the character of *Beaufort*, in *The Citizen*.

In this situation he continued for a considerable time, and suffered the usual difficulties attendant on a stroller's life. Being, however, nearly starved, Reason resumed her seat,

"Write every folly fell before her throne."

In fact, he and a brother in affliction made up their minds to forsake the Muses, who they thought had forsaken them, and return to their respective homes. Mr. Dowton and his itinerant companion had not long arrived at his father's inn, and partaken of all the comforts a parental roof could afford, before they, feeling that "They'd scratched the mane, not killed it," forgot their recent miseries, and formed a resolution each more to court fame and public favour, than ever.

they might adventure for them. After much experience in theatrical misfortune, Mr. Dowton was engaged by Mr. HUGHES, the manager of the *Weymouth Theatre*. From this place he returned to his native town, and performed *Romeo*, *Macbeth*, and all the first characters in tragedy. He afterwards joined Mrs. Baker's company in *Kent*, and married her daughter, by whom he has had two children.

There is a circumstance attending Mr. Dowton's engagement in London, which has been greatly mistaken in publications relative to the stage; namely, that Mr. Cumberland had recommended him to the notice of the proprietors of *Drury-lane* theatre; but the fact is simply this: Mr. Dowton bearing that Mr. Elliston had repeatedly convened great houses to his representation of *Sheva*, in the comedy of *The Jew*, wrote to Mr. Wroughton, then acting manager of *Drury-lane Theatre*, and signified a desire to perform the above part in London; observing, that if Mr. Wroughton wished to make any inquiry with respect to his talents as an actor, he took the liberty to mention Mr. Cumberland, to whom he was no stranger. Mr. Wroughton returned a favourable answer, and Mr. Dowton came immediately to town, accompanied by Mr. Cumberland, who returned with our hero to *Tunbridge Wells* the day after the successful *entree*, which occasioned his engagement at *Drury-lane* Theatre. But previous to this gentleman's engagement in London, Mr. *Dimond*, of *Bath*, Mr. *Colman*, and Mr. *Harris*, had made overtures to him to join their respective corps; and one of these offers would have been accepted by Mr. Dowton, had not the above sudden engagement taken place at *Drury-lane*. We never recollect a first appearance greeted with greater approbation than what accompanied his representation of *Sheva*, from the masterly and truly delicate manner in which he illustrated the feelings of the old Jew. In portraying this Israelite, he never betrayed the imitator, but evinced the real passions of the man, governed by the impressions to which the business of the comedy gave birth, added to which he was not, as we have seen, a stranger to the representation of stock and eccentric characters sometimes of Jews, sometimes of French

man, sometimes Hibernian, and often Welchman; yet in this multiplicity of idioms, he strictly adhered to the *dialect* of the part, so that the audience never once lost sight of the real personage; his personification of the descendant of *Abraham*, may, therefore, be justly ranked as an unique piece of acting.

The history of the stage, and the biography of the performers shew, that, at one time, the appellation of great actor, was given to a person who had only been successful in a few characters, and except in two or three parts, the performers have been useless lumber to the theatre. But no man on the stage is more useful to a manager than Mr. Downton; he can personify a versatility of characters, and delight in all. Mr. KING, whose talents must ever be remembered with the most pleasing reflection, found him to be an able substitute in most of his difficult characters, and the loquacious beauties King gave his author, have been found to accompany Mr. Downton's descriptive powers, in many of those parts that once distinguished that comic veteran. Among the various characters which have fallen to his care, Sir *Hugh Evans*, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," is one in which he is superlatively great. He gives to the text the utmost chastity of delivery, combined with a spirit and richness of colouring that render it delightfully whimsical; particularly, in the third act, where Sir *Hugh* meets the French Doctor, agreeable to the challenge he sent him; and what adds to the beauty of this effort is, we never see the Welchman sink into the actor, and thereby discover the deception; through every scene *Downton* maintains the ancient Briton with all the characteristic oddity of his nature.

To contrast the above, we mention him as the representative of *Hardcastle*, in the comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer;" and if he had been seen in this part by the author, Dr. Goldsmith, he would, we have no doubt, have had the honour of the poet's eulogium. He also most excellently personifies a countryman: for although if we recollect rightly the part of *Nod*, in "The Young Quaker," was rendered very conspicuous by Edwin, a few seasons ago; yet we have since seen Mr. Downton delineate the rustic; and, if it be not presumptive to say so, the audience did not seem to miss the deceased comedian; we candidly think he coloured the au-

thor's jokes in the highest vein of comedy. The character of *Malvolio*, in "Twelfth Night," requires an actor of very discriminating powers, to enter into all its niceties, and to give the beauties of the author with a richness of description, such as the subject requires, and yet preserve his portrait, the prominent, though fantastic feature, of which is conceit, free from an extravagance of colouring. Mr. Downton may, in this exhibition, be considered as chaste a representative of the love-sick Steward, as ever trod the stage. *Russet*, in "The Jealous Wife," and *Sir Anthony Absolute*, in "The Rivals," which we have already mentioned, are parts in which he equally shines as a comedian of the first rate talents.

Among the many characters that this gentleman has successfully personified in our metropolitan theatre, no one deserves more eulogium than his *Governor Heartall*, in Cherry's comedy of "The Soldier's Daughter;" the author has drawn him with great versatility of feeling, in which the passions repeatedly suffer sudden transition from joy to anger, with all that variety of manner and expression, peculiar to an odd-tempered old man. In displaying the feelings of this character, Downton exceeds all possible description; there is a natural richness of humour preserved by him, that never borders on improbable buffoonery; indeed, it is so perfect a piece of acting, that while it is remembered, it must continue to be admired.

Of parts of this nature, it will be observed, that their greatest strength lies in the genius of their performers, so that they may be rather said to be characterized than presented. There are in the dramatic art, certain situations, wherein the Comic Muse assumes the terrific features of her *Tragic Sister*, while true to nature, she, behind her mask, plays with the passions that she assumes. Thus rage, jealousy, anger and revenge, which would in tragedy stimulate.

Those that adorn the orb of higher life, to deeds

to make heaven weep, all earth amazed."

reflected in the comic mirror only, display absurdity, and provoke risibility.

To give a cheerful turn to the dolorous movements of the human heart, and instead of horror to produce hilarity, is a talent for which many of the ac-

tors of former times were (under the guidance of their authors) famous. Of those, *Johnson, Underhill, Doggett, &c.* are mentioned as the most conspicuous. In scenes of *grave absurdity*, and *comical distress*, *Yates*, though sometimes inattentive, was much oftener unrivaled; while in *Woodward* and *Shuter*, *Comedy* frequently diverged into *grimace* and *buffoonery*. Accuracy of histrionic delineation was revived by *Weston*, but his sphere of acting was contracted. And although *Edwin* and *Parsons* were by nature endued with every power to provoke risibility, they had sometimes the art to overstrain the means.

• Mr. DOWTON is an actor who seems to be legitimately descended from the *Old School*, to which we first adverted; disdaining to avail himself of the meretricious *trickery* of ART, he copies most correctly from the delicate outlines and chaste colouring of NATURE, and is consequently, sure to attract the applause of his auditors; because, while they are convulsed with laughter, "He seems indeed what others only play." His eyes beget occasion for his wit, For every object that the one doth catch, The other turns to a mirth moving jest, Which his fair tongue (*Concett's* expositor) Delivers in such apt and gracious words, That aged ears play truant at his tales, And younger hearers are quite ravished, So sweet and voluble is his discourse."

Shakespeare.

PREDICTIONS by the BISHOP of ARLES in the YEAR, 1610.

A Prediction by the Bishop of Arles, in the year 1610, extracted, in 1775, by Dr. Jones, late Bishop of Kildare, from a book deposited in the Royal Library at Paris, and in the possession of two respectable Gentlemen of Dublin upwards of twenty years, one of whom received it from Dr. Jones:

"The Administrators of this kingdom, France, shall be so blinded with vice, that they will leave it without defenders. The hand of God shall extend itself over them and over all the rich. There shall be two husbands, the one true and the other *adulterous* (1); the legitimate husband shall be destroyed (2). A division (3) shall spring up in the House of God.—There shall be a great carnage, and as great an effusion of blood as in the times of the Gentiles. The Universal Church and the whole world shall deplore the ruin and destruction of a most celebrated city (4), the

capital of a great Nation. The alters and temples shall be destroyed (5), the Holy Virgins outraged and driven from their monasteries, the church pastors shall be driven from their seats, and the whole Church shall be stripped of its temporal goods (6); but at length the *Black Eagle* (7) and the *Lion* (8) shall appear hovering over far countries. Misery to thee, O City of Opulence! thou shalt at first rejoice, but thy end shall come. Misery to thee, Oh City of Philosophy! (9) thou shalt be subjected, and captive Kings (10) humbled to confusion shall be released, receive their Crowns, and shall destroy the children of Brutus (11)."

- (1) Napoleon.
- (2) Louis XVI.
- (3) The Constitutional Clergy of France.
- (4) Moscow.
- (5) In France, Portugal, Spain, &c.
- (6) By the Annexation of Rome to the French Empire.
- (7) Russia.
- (8) Great Britain.
- (9) Paris.
- (10) Of Spain and Prussia.
- (11) Napoleon assumed the title of BRUTUS BONAPARTE at the recapture of Toulon. See his dispatches at that period in the MONITEUR.

On the VALUE; and on the NEGLECT of PERIODICAL WRITING.

IT is not to be wondered at, that those sages of antiquity, whose writings presented and supplied the best maxims for the regulation of human life and conduct, should be long and deservedly held in the highest estimation, not only by the age in which they flourished, but by every succeeding one of literary excellence. The mind of man is admirably adapted to receive lessons of wisdom, and rules of conduct, when presented and conveyed in the channel of short, and at the same time perspicuous Essays, and which owe their origin to very remote antiquity. Apophthegms and axioms, appear to have been much valued by the Greek and Roman writers, and most happily served as a kind of text, from which the purest contemplations have been derived in modern times. Thus, Bacon, Temple, Addison, and Johnson, have often praised Cicero, for his truly moral excellent, and philosophical Essays, which have reflected more honour on the name of this illustrious writer and orator, than any of the splendid and transcendent specimens of his eloquence. Both Addison and Johnson, were early in their literary career, impressed with the intrinsic value of the species of

writing denominated periodical, and with minds fraught with all the beauties of Greek and Roman learning, and possessing in an exquisite degree, that elegant aptitude of thought, that quick, nice, and piercing discernment into all the forms, varieties, and shades of the human character, by which they surveyed not merely the courtesies of life; but more particularly marked the habits belonging to man in those periods in which they lived, they were of necessity eminently successful. The English nation in particular, is deeply indebted to the host of moral periodical writers, whether in regard to the preservation of civil and religious liberty, the promotion of the fine arts, the advancement of elegant pursuits and studies, in wit and humour, in works of imagination and taste, in a word, by the improvement of every virtue which cements and adorns society. It is not, however, the object, or the end of this humble paper, to give a detailed account of the names and number of periodical works, from the Spectator, down to the Miniature; it is rather presented here from one, who conceives there exists great reason to believe that the neglect of periodical writing in times such as the present, has been unfriendly to the cause, not only of general literature, but that it has been felt and deeply felt in the relaxed manners of the age, and by the daily audacious and increasing follies which deserve, and call for the severest admonition and rebuke of the modern essayist. Two or three weekly visits of conjoined accomplished writers, in all probability would correct and effect what the pulpit may think beneath its dignity to notice. It would very probably do more; in able hands, it would distinguish and promote pure, instead of false learning; it would maintain, recommend, and uphold, the sacred interests of civil society, and by exposing to contempt and folly, the meagre and flimsy studies and pursuits, too often to be seen in the present modes of education, bring back the discipline and the practice of the school ages, which produced a Milton, a Newton, a Locke, an Addison, and a Johnson. By the late neglect of periodical writing, many of the evils and miseries of life, have maintained a career unchecked and undisturbed by the admonition of the moral essayist. It is to ameliorate man in his most elevated, down to his lowest station on earth, that a work of this kind is now seriously

called for; there is no deficiency in the stock of literary talent and ability, for the production and attainment of these grand objects, which are of everlasting concernment; but there is a want of spirit in our literary men, who enjoy fortune and leisure to combine and unite in such an undertaking. It is to recover what has been lost, to give stability to moral truth, to uphold our sacred religion, to preserve public, as well as private virtue, thereby endeavouring to amend the disposition and manners of the age in which we live, that a periodical work should at once issue from the press.

EDWARD MONTAGU WOODFORDE.

January 22d, 1813.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

Secl. 71.

Frequent battles between the Greeks and Persians by sea and land—the conquests of Alexander.

But frequent deaths the purple tide shall swell,

And the last issue of the battle tell;
Whether on seas they strive for empire proud,
Or fight on furrow'd plains by oxen plough'd.
Till, lo! prepar'd to settle war's demands,
Thespotion's and Canastra's lion stands;
From Eacus and Dardanus he springs;
And sinks in dust the house of kindred kings.
Them shall he force (who once with fears had fill'd

All Græcia's leaders, and compell'd to yield;)
Before Canastra's warring wolf to fawn,
And view with trembling whom they view'd with scorn:

Shall force them, ere the victor's wrath be staid, [narrus swar]

That sceptre to restore, which former mo-

NOTES.

But frequent deaths.] The first six lines, as we read them in the printed copies, are obscure. But it is an obscurity, which must be ascribed far less to Cassandra, than to the ignorance or inattention of transcribers. To this cause the darkness, so much complained of in our poet, must in many instances be attributed. In such cases conjectural criticism must be allowed to interfere, and assist in restoring the corrupted passage to its pristine integrity.

Ἡλλῶσι δ' ἀγῶνας καὶ φόνους μεταίχμιαι
Λέουσιν ἀνδράσιν, οἳ μὲν ἐν Διναῖσι Ἀλῆς,
Δυναῖσιν ἀρχαῖς ἀμφιδρωμένοι,
Οἳ δ' ἐν μεταφρίνοισι βουστρέφοις χθονὸς,
ἔως—

Multæ verò et internecivæ cæles
Dissolvunt certamina vitæ, partim in ver-
tibus maris,

De gravibus imperiis contendunt,

Partim in domis aratis terra,

R.

Donec—

VESTIGES REVIVED.

A HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MORAL, VIEW of the ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the METROPOLIS: WITH OBSERVATIONS on the CLERMONT-ADJACENT COUNTRIES, ANECDOTES, &c.

BY JOSEPH MONER, ESQ.

New Series. No. XIX.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, CORNHILL, ANNO MDCLXVI. DIE VII MENSIS JUNII.

THE necessity that compelled us to elucidate the Frontispiece to this Volume having also obliged us, for a short period, to deviate from the plan that we had in these essays proposed to adopt, which was, first, again to review the Eastern, South, and North Eastern parts of this immense metropolis, and then, taking the cathedral of St. Paul as a central point, to inspect the Western district: we, therefore, in pursuit of these grand objects, with as much regularity as the nature of our work will permit, hasten to return to our former track.

Of London's splendid mart, our ROYAL BURS*, The Flemings' envy, and the Spaniards' curse.*

In an old print,† from a drawing be-

* In those times, the activity of the inhabitants of Antwerp, and the indolence of the Spaniards, in commerce and in agriculture, were proverbial; while the capital of the Austrian Netherlands drew the greater part of the grain which the abundant fertility of their provinces afforded into its own garners, the Spaniards, only contemplating the realms of gold which the New World displayed, the product of which was wafted to their shores, neglected cultivation, disdained to labour, and consequently, instead of independent merchants, only became the factors of Europe. The gold of Mexico and the silver of Potosi were, from Spain, speedily transmitted to other countries, to purchase the necessaries, and sometimes luxuries, of life, many of which its inhabitants might by their own industry have supplied. Of this lucrative commerce Antwerp was once the emporium: but, in its progress, impelled by the events of those times, trade gradually receded from the Scheld, and flowed into the Thames: of course, the Imperial Flemish Bourse declined, and the Royal Exchange, London, in the same proportion flourished.

† This print was engraved by Vertue, as a cut to Ward's History of the Gresham Professors; but it has been lately much more correctly executed under the inspection of R. Wilkinson, Cornhill, and published by him in his collection of views of ancient buildings of the metropolis, &c.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXII. Feb. 1813.

longing to the Society of Antiquaries, dated 1566, and representing the Royal Exchange soon after it was finished, it appears that this fabric had a Corinthian column, rising, though not exactly, from the centre of the North side, but surmounted by a Grasshopper, upon a Globe, in a small tabernacle, under which a figure appears looking down on the area of the Exchange. This column, of which the capital, the Globe, and the Grasshopper, were gilt, was, probably, like the Milivium Aureum of the Forum at Rome, intended as a standard of admeasurement, which it was not deemed necessary, after its fall in the great conflagration, to re-erect. There are also other striking differences betwixt the former and the present Royal Exchange, inasmuch as the windows and arches of the two wall, upon inspecting the print adverted to, be found to vary considerably, as well in their forms as in their decorations. The ancient statues, twenty one in number, commenced with that of William the Conqueror, and finished with that of Elizabeth, immediately before which were those of Philip and Mary. The GRASSHOPPERS†

† Upon viewing the print to which we have adverted, the following extempore effusion, in a manner, forced itself upon the mind of the Spectator, viz.

"THE CONGRESS OF GRASSHOPPERS 1568.

"It now is in CORNHILLESTEEMED "passing strange,"

That GRASSHOPPERS five crown the ROYAL EXCHANGE:"

Yet at ATHENS, of old, they adorn'd all the PAVES: (a)

Then why not at LONDON be mounted as vanes?

The merchants consult them before they adventure;

One graces each angle, one shines in the centre;

At the Cardinal point each hepp'd into his station.

At the Cardinal's Hat's (b) the best pint in the nation:

(a) The Athenians esteemed Grasshoppers as sacred, and considered them as musical.—PREFACE.

(b) We have before mentioned, that nearly opposite the Royal Exchange, Cornhill, formerly stood a tower (which had a back door opening into a court leading into Lombard-street), the sign of which was (we do not know why) that appendage to the see

(1) Called Cardinal's-hat-court.
N

at the angles, and the recumbent figures which were placed beneath the arches, and over the benches, in the part now very properly consigned to public notices, advertisements, bills, &c. &c. do not appear in the interior of the present fabric; although it has been observed, that "if the figures, &c. were at all tolerably executed, they must have conduced much to the ornament and general effect of the vaulted colonade."

There is, in the work to which we have alluded, some curious particulars, copied from the ward-books of *Cornhill*, relating to the state of the *Royal Exchange*. One of these extracts, dated 1581, is entitled,

"A Sup. for repaying the Arches in th' Ex. and for the erecting two Brew-houses."

By this it appears, that, by the insufficiency of the workmanship and want of good stuff, parts of the fabric were, even at that early period, in a decaying, and, indeed, ruinous state; and even "in the middle of the street" (*Cornhill*) "a comon passage thereof is a greate holle w^{ch} of long tynie hath so contynued to the greate daunger and hurt, and losse of hief and lym and mayminge both of men and beasts, and other comon passers thereby."—

So much for the state of the pavement of the principal street in the metropolis at a time when *ridings** were so frequent.

Another extract states,

'Tis kept by a landlord, a conical varlet,
Who plac'd WOLFEY'S MAB(a) as a Sign he
"dyes scarlet." (b)

But still let the CARRS who call in to refresh'em,
Remember their shops from the sign of wise
Gresham;

For tho' on occasion, a GILL may be proper,
TRADE will from a tippler fit like a GRASS-
HOPPER.

* *Viz. Processions, Pageants, and Shows.*
To these Chaucer alludes in the "Coke's Tale," in his description of an idle, or,

of *Winchester*, a CARDINAL'S HAT. This sign was taken down at the instance of the Puritans; for although it represented a male habilitment, they said it was "a type of the Scarlet Whore."

(a) *Nab waz*, in the works of our ancient dramatists, &c. a cant term for a *WAZ*, also for a *HEAD*. It descended from *Pauls to Swan-alley* and *Alsatia*.

(b) "They call drinking deep, dying scarlet."

SHAKESPEARE, *Henry IV. Part I.*

"1594, Presented, Willm Grimbel, for keeping typling in the vaults under the Exchange, and for broylinge of *Herringes, Sprotts, and Bacon*, and

rather, a dissipated, apprentice; (a) a cha-

(a) *A* Prentis whilom dwelt in our
Titee,—

At every bridle would he sing and
hoppe;

He loved her the taberne than the shoppe;
For whan ther any riding (1) was in
CHEPE,

Whit of the shoppe thider wold he lepe,

(1) "*Riding*" was an ancient term important in its uses, although indefinite in its application. It sometimes meant the processions of knights to the tournaments, who were upon such occasions called *knight-riders*, and sometimes the followers of the tumbler in which a bawd or prostitute was carted.

"I'll hagg you both, you rascals!
I can buy ride."*

Riding was, we find, in those times, a common punishment for the dissolute of both sexes, and sometimes for conjugal couples,

— "that we see
Seem only join'd to disagree."

* * * * *

"With broomstick, and pollid, the spouse,
If attempting his helpmate to batter,
She'd soon drive him out of the house,
By force of tongue, ladle, and platter."

These *ridings*, so admirably described by Butler, were frequently exhibited both in *Cornhill* and *Chepe*: they were always attended with rough music, e. g.

"First, he that led the cavalcade
Wore a sow-gelder's flagellate,
On which he blew as strong a levett
As well-feed lawyer on his fustian.
Next, pans and kettles of all keys,
From treble down to double base.
And after them, upon a nag,
That might pass for a forehead stag,
A cornet rode, and on his staff
A smack display'd did proudly wave.
Then bagpipes of the loudest drones,
With snuffing, broken winded tones,
Next after, on a raw-bon d-steed,
The conqueror's standard-bearer rid,
And bore aloft before the champion
A petticoat display'd and rampant."

Vide H. DUNBAR, Part II. Canto II.

The more solemn *entries, shows, and processions*, which passed through *Cornhill* and *Chepe* were so numerous as to set calculation at defiance, and also combined such a mixture of splendour, and sometimes of absurdity, as to excite to an extraordinary de-

* * Shave's, to her bullies, in THE CITY
MADAM.

other things in the same vault, noysome to the merchants and others resorting to the Exchange."

Another:

"1602, Presented, The walls on the south side of the Exchange to be crazy and ruinous."

What "*the erecting two Brew-houses*" could have to do with the regulations of the ward of Cornhill, we are at a loss to conjecture: we should have thought, in that central part of the city, they rather would have been *presented* than *founded*.*

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE PARISH † CHURCH AND PARISH OF ST. MICHAEL, CORNHILL,

Part of the ROYAL EXCHANGE, respecting which we have just observed, is situated in this small, but opulent, parish: it is, indeed, the only public building, except the church with which it is adorned. *St. Michael*, the Archangel, to whom this and six other churches in the city are dedicated, was, both in France and England, considered as the protector of these fabrics; nor was he less esteemed at Rome, where Pope Boniface III. dedicated to him a church, which he caused to be erected on the elevated site of

rafter which, although deemed extraordinary in the reigns of Edward III. and his grandson, was, as appears by the dramatic poets and other writers at the dawn of the sixteenth century, alas! too common.

* The wags in the reign of Elizabeth used to say, that the *Beere-houses* (Brew-houses) should always be (as they actually were) situated near the *Thames*, for the convenience of having plenty of their principal ingredient, namely, "*secret water*."

† See Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. p. 93.

* The word *Michael* signifies, *Who is like God?*

And 'til that he had all the eight psalm.
And danced but he wold not come again."

This admirable picture of juvenile levity, unbridled by any consideration but the gratification of a momentary impulse, is one of those correct copies of nature with which the works of the father of our poetry abound; it is delineated by *Genius* with the pencil of *Truth*.

greet the risibility of the spectators; and, as "*The Nine Worthies*"† for instance, the animadversion of the wits.

†† This piece was ridiculed by *Shakspeare*, in *Love's Labour Lost*,

Adrian's sepulchre, thence called *Mount St. Angelo*‡

EDWARD STRONG, of whose works there are, in and about the city of LONDON, more specimens than of those of any other architect, surveyor, or mason, for in his practice he combined these three professions, together with that of stone merchant, in the year 1715 took down the great old tower of the church of *St. Michael, Cornhill*; that tower which, in the fire of London, stood in the midst of the surrounding conflagration, and was proved to be as impregnable to flames as it had before, according to *Stow* and others, been invulnerable to evil spirits. This tower, or steeple, of the old church was begun to be built in the year 1421‡ (10th HENRY V.) a period of

§ *Mont St. Michael*, in Normandy, like *St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall*, and the numerous churches in England, France, &c. owed its appellation to a vision.—See Europ. Mag. Vol. LXII. p. 201.—The Norman mount was part of the demesnes of the Duke of Orleans, subsequently mentioned.

|| Among the prints of ancient metropolitan buildings, &c. (a) which we have so often mentioned in this Magazine, there is one that may be esteemed a most curious vestige, inasmuch as it, from a singularly correct drawing of the time, executed in pen and ink, and preserved in an ancient vellum record in the possession of the parish, exhibits a view of

THE ORIGINAL ANTIENT STEEPLE OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL IN CORNHILL LONDON AS IT APPEARED PREVIOUSLY TO ITS DESTRUCTION IN 1421.

This steeple, which belonged to the ancient building that *Amulfus* the priest gave to the abbey of *Croesham*, or, rather, as it was afterwards termed, the *Mildred Abbey of Eresham*, whose possession extended far and wide, and whose abbot (b) sat in parliament as a spiritual peer, was erected antecedent to the year 1123 (33th of HENRY I.), and was one of the early specimens of the architectural renovation that were introduced soon after the Norman Conquest, and, therefore, has been (though we think improperly) termed *Norman gothic*. The castellated tower of this edifice was of

(a) Published by R. Wilkins, Cornhill.

(b) The IXth, or town residence, of the Abbot of Eresham was, probably, in the cloister of *St. Michael, Cornhill*; which was the reason why Sparling the priest revenged to pry him one mark yearly rent, and to give him his lodging, salt, water, and fire, when he came to London to attend his duty in Parliament.

proud triumph to the city of LONDON, and, on account of the conquests in

stone: on the sides were sexangular piers, also castellated at their tops, from which rose small spires covered with lead or copper, and each surmounted by a globe and cross: the door was elegantly proportioned; its case was supported by two columns on each side, upon which rested enrichments that shot upward into a pointed arch, whose apex was crowned with a mitre, indicative, like that at the priory of the Holy Trinity, of the *senatorial* quality of the *Abbot*: the principal window was extremely beautiful; its form, like that of the door, was a pointed arch, including two ranges of mullioned lights, and the space above them tastefully filled with *Mosaic tracery*. In the second story were two windows in the same style, long and pointed; the piers had windows also in each story to their tops, where a large light in every side, as was the fashion of that age in civic churches, which were deemed *watch stations*, (a) formed them into *lanthorns*: between these piers, which were four, the spire steeple arose; this, like the smaller spires, was covered with metal, and surmounted with a globe and cross. Upon the whole, the print of this tower is, as a vestige, extremely valuable; for, in its lightness and elegance, it exhibits a most correct specimen, not only of the best style of Gothic architecture improved, we should think, a little by *arabesque genius*, but also of the taste and elegance of the age in which it was erected: at the top of the drawing is characterized, (b)

“ This representeth the singlitude of th^e olde Steple A^o Dni 1421.”

And on each side is written these memoranda:

“ Remembraunce that on MONDAY the XXVth day of MAY and the yere of o^r Lord God M.CCCCXXI and the yere of the reigne of King HARRY the fift^e, after the Conquest. IX, in the tyme of the forsayd Chyche of the OLDE STEPLE of the faysayed Chyche was begunne to drawe adowne.”

“ Remembraunce that the TUESDAY the XXV day of SEPTEMBER being that day the fest of S^{te} Peter the Bishop the yere of o^r Lord God Christ M.CCCCXXI in the tyme of the forsayd Church Wardens the FIRST STON of the BUILDING of the OLDE STEPLE was legd by the revewal and

(a) That is to say, the principal church in every ward.

(b) It will be observed by the print, to which we refer the curious antiquary, that this tower, or, as it is termed, “*steeple*,” stood apart, and was unconnected with the ancient church; which we mention as a singular character in those fabrics.

France, of unbounded hilarity to the people in general: it was, therefore, furnished with a ring of six bells, upon which the *gouls* of the vicinity, who had a kind of musical contention with those of Bow, used to exert themselves, to, we will presume, the *infinite amusement* of their respective neighbourhoods: it was termed the *BELL TOWER* of the Church of St. Michael, Cornhill, which rose upon the dilapidation of the ancient fabric mentioned in the note: it had in it an excellent ring of six bells, one of which was called the *great Rus*, or, rather, *Rouse*, in consequence of its having been the gift of *William Rus*, or *Rouse*, goldsmith, and alderman of the ward of Cornhill, who, it appears, was himself extremely fond of ringing. This bell was erected about the year 1430; and the worthy alderman ordered it to be rung nightly at eight o'clock, and at other times for kucks and in plays. A very singular circumstance attended this bell, of which the weight is stated to have been immense, inasmuch as it was rung by one man for upwards of one hundred years. After the death of this person, whose extraordinary strength and longevity ought to have been more fully recorded, the bell which he had so long rung employed the united strength of four or five. However, these being, at length, too animated on some joyful occasions, and, of course, too powerful in their exertions, they overhauled it, by which means it was thrice broken. The magnitude of “the great Rouse of Cornhill” is discovered by the sum of one hundred marks, an enormous charge in those days, which were paid by the parish for new casting it.

The alderman *William Rus*, whose goldsmith's shop, or shed, was in Cornhill, and who served the office of sheriff

about the person Mr. PIERRE HYNEWYER, (c) son of the Chyche faysayed, and he the faysayed Cor. & Wardens & many of worthe men of the Chyche in the Wardship of the HOLY TRINITY and of our Lady S^{te} MARY end of S^{te} MARGARET the Archangell and of ad the Holy Company of Hervein.

“ Of w^{ch} be gylmyng god graunte a good caryng. Amen.”

(c) Of this reverend and discreet parson the following parochial record is extant, viz. “*Peter Heyman Archdeacon of Colchester buried in St. Michael Cornhill LONDON. John Small Archdeacon of LONDON: Legatus in Ann. 1425.*”

1429, was a special benefactor to the church of *St. Michael*: he was buried there, in the chapel of *St. Mary*, and gave by his will, dated June 5, 1433, a sum sufficient to find all the chaplains of the said church bread, called "*sponsing bread*."

This magistrate, whose piety was only equalled by his liberality, seems, in the reign of *Henry 6.* to have been the *Count Goldsmith*, and also to have been, in some degree, connected with public affairs, and attached to public men: for we find that, by a codicil to his will, dated July 5, 1433, he gave out of the debt due to him by the *Duke of Orleans*,* in case it be received, one hundred pounds, to be laid out *ad faciend. unum dorsum Altaris*, in the chancel of the church of *St. Michael*, in *Cornhill*, after the form of the altar in *Christ Church, Canterbury*: and forty pounds out of the same debt to be

expended in and about the ornaments of the altar of *St. Mary's Chapel*, in the said church of *St. Michael*; also twenty pounds toward the building of the new *Steeple* of the said church †

There are other donations to the church of *St. Michael*: particularly the last, which appears so important, that we deem it necessary to quote it.

The aforesaid *William Rus* "gave also, by his will, *Deo et Ecclesie St. Michaelis* aforesaid, and to the rector, guardians, and keepers of the work and goods of the church for the time being, all his lands and tynements, with their appurtenances, which he had jointly with *Isabel* his wife, for her life, and his heirs and assigns, in the parish of *St. Michael*, to have to them, the rector and guardians, for ever, on condition that they find one chaplain to celebrate divine offices in the chapel of *St. Mary* aforesaid, in the said church, to pray for his soul and his wife *Isabel's*, and for the souls of *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, ‡ *Gerrard*

* The *Duke of Orleans* was taken prisoner in the glorious battle of *Agincourt*: he was, with the *Duke of Bourbon* and a great number of other noble captives, brought to *London*, and lodged in the city: very probably in the house which was afterwards the *Pope's Head Tavern*, *Cornhill*, and had been termed the *King's House*: because it had, as was the fashion of those times, the *ROYAL ARMS*, viz. three *Lions passant guardant*, which was the whole arms of *England* before the reign of *Edward III.* succeeded upon its front. The *Duke of Orleans* remained in captivity twenty-five years, although many negotiations had been entered into in order to procure his liberty, for which he had offered to pay a ransom of three hundred thousand nobles. However, in 1440, in *Henry VI.* the subject was again debated by the lords of the Council. Here, as was always the case, the *Duke of Gloucester* and the *Cardinal of Winchester* took the opposite sides of the question. The former fixed himself upon the dying request of *Henry V.* that none of the French prisoners might be released until his son should be of a sufficient age to assume the reins of government: (a) the latter chiefly relied upon the magnitude of the sum offered, and the want of money. The *Cardinal* was, in the event, successful, and the *Gallie Duke* was, in consequence, released from his long captivity.

(a) In the *Duke of Gloucester's* protest against this transaction, he gave also, as a reason for his dissent, "that the *Duke of Orleans* had, during his long residence of twenty-five years in *London*, become so well acquainted with the government and the people, he apprehended danger from his emancipation."

† That is, the steeple which rose upon the dilapidation of that described, which outstood the fire of *London*, and was taken down 1715.

‡ The connexion betwixt *Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester*, and *William Rus*, alderman of *London*, appears as strong as, in the instance of the latter's leaving a large legacy for the purpose of praying the soul of the former out of purgatory, should it have chanced to have been in that situation, it seems to have been intimate: yet it may be thus accounted for. In those times, a great part of the portable wealth of the king and of the nobility lay in, jewels: these have, by many ancient writers (without adverting to their species), been termed *placages*; and when, upon any sudden emergency, the current coin was wanted, were frequently consigned to the *goldsmith* (whose trade included that of the *jeweller*), as securities for his loans: this, in the unsettled and turbulent minority of *Henry VI.* had been frequently done by the *Protector* who, in consequence, became acquainted with the alderman: though sometimes, when the sum wanted was too large for any, or, perhaps, all the *goldsmiths* in *London* to supply, some nobleman acted as the *banker*, and made the advances: thus, while the *Duke of Gloucester* was absent, an application of this nature had been made to the *Cardinal of Winchester*, then the richest peer in *England*, and the *crown jewels* had, consequently, been mortgaged to him. The latter, it seems, intended to carry them over to *France*: but the former, hearing of the transaction, ordered them to be stopped at *Sanwich*. The *Cardinal* returned in great haste and fury,

Afflee, Knight, *Robert Rus*, his father, and *Catherine* his mother, and *John Whistwell*, his master; and that the chaplain receive for his salary, out of the profits of the said goods, &c. eleven marks sterling, at the four terms of the year.

The other ancient benefactions to this church were very numerous, and the persons entered of considerable eminence: among these were, *Robert Drope*, Mayor 1474;

buried 1485, on the north side of the choir, under a fair tomb of grey marble. This worthy magistrate left to poor maids marriages, 20*l.*; to the poor of that ward, 20*l.*; shirts and smocks, 300. He also left his house in *Cornhill* to be sold, and the price thereof to be spent in amendment of highways; which, by numerous presentments of the ward inquest, it appears, did most exceedingly want amendment.

His widow *Jane* married *Edward Grey*, Viscount *Lisle*, and, dying in the year 1505, was buried by her first husband. She gave her great messuage,* and its appurtenances, to the churchwardens of the parish of *St. Michael*, and their successors, for ever; the profits of which were to be applied to pious purposes.

In the church of *St. Michael* was also buried, 1511, *Robert Fabian*, alder-

and demanded his pledges; but *Gloucester* interfered, and an order of council was immediately issued, purporting, that "before they were restored to him" (as they had probably been underrated) "he should pay the king six thousand pounds more, and also lend him ten thousand marks; which was accordingly done. *Cotton's Abridg.* p. 603. *Romer's F&D.* tom. x. pp. 517, 518, 519. — In these transactions, the judgment of a goldsmith and jeweller was absolutely necessary; they, therefore, fully account for the friendship that seems to have subsisted betwixt the Duke and the Alderman, respecting which the former made it the fourth article of his impeachment against the Cardinal of Winchester,

"That he had defrauded the King of his jewels."

This article was grounded upon his lending him four thousand pounds upon jewels appraised at twenty-two thousand marks, which he (the Cardinal) kept, as the article at length beth it. See *Hall*, fol. 142.

* *Cornhill*.

† This mansion, &c. which was called *Lady Lisle's* house and lands, were, it appears, let for 8*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* a-year. The parishioners afterwards gave them up as *chantry lands*, &c. and so injured themselves.

man, who derived much celebrity from having written and published a Chronicle of *England and France*. His monument was, probably, destroyed in the fire of London. His epitaph is extant, but, in point of poetical merit, does so little credit to its author, whomsoever he might be, that we shall not quote it.

It is a circumstance, we think, honourable to the church of *St. Michael*, that at its antique font was baptized a man, whose ardour in the pursuit of antiquarian researches not only rendered him conspicuous during his life, but has proved the solid foundation upon which the systematic superstructure of civic history hath been erected. The reader will anticipate, that we mean to advert to the ingenious, laborious, and erudite *John Stow*, who was, as it appears, born in *Cornhill*, a very few doors from the church of *St. Michael*: therefore we must, antecedent to our noticing some further particulars of that learned antiquary,‡ observe, that interred in the said church were the bodies of *Edmond Trindul* and *Robert Smith*, his godfathers; and, to advert to a period much earlier, we find, that, about the year 1526, *Thomas Stow*, grandfather to *John Stow*, "the famous chronicler of England," was buried in the green church-yard of the parish of *St. Michael*, *Cornhill*, between the cloister and the pulpit-cross.§

It is here curious to contemplate the progress of professional predilections, and to reflect how frequently they stick to the last grain of sand in the hour-glass of existence: e.g. It has been said, that the moral adage, "Speak, that I may know you," is, in its implication, more general than has been imagined; and, therefore, let a man, however refused by education, however animated by mental intelligence, or astute to the general habits of life, but bear a part in any conversation in which the energies of his mind are engaged, and by which he is thrown off the constant guard that common politeness requires, and his

‡ These will be given in additional observations on the church where he was buried.

§ From the longitudinal and transverse walls (of chalk and flint) which were a very few years since, in consequence of opening the ground for the construction of a new sewer, or repair of the old, it appeared that the site of the church of *St. Michael*, *Cornhill*, probably its ancient tower, had extended much further into the street than the present fabric.

professional bias will as certainly appear as it always does in the works of authors, although written on subjects foreign to their general pursuits, whether these are *Law, Physic, Divinity, the Naval, Military, Mercantile*, or other professions. This predilection is still more to be observed with regard to men devoted to domestic traffic, to mechanical labours, or practising trades, such as diurnally engage the attention upon the same objects, which employ the hands without drawing much upon the ideas: business, with these, becomes the ruling passion! This is obvious, from the circumstance that when such men retire from their avocations, however ample their fortunes may be, their *minds*, which had, by a long course of industry, been kept in a torpid kind of *abeyance*, seizing, at once, the moment of inactivity, devour, in an instant, *local, transient, and domestic* objects, and then, like *chimerical* monsters, prey upon themselves. Such was the situation of *Guy*, the bookseller, who, although in retirement possessed of *half a million*, was obliged to return to his old habits of life, and, like a *journeyman*, dust the books in the shop, of which he had so lately been the master, in order to support existence with any degree of comfort—Such that of a publican in *Dyot-street, St. Giles's*, whose wife, impelled by a *gentelwoman*, dragged him up *Hampstead-hill*, to a *polite neighbourhood*, but who could not rest until, to use his own phrase, “he daily *trundled* himself down to see how things went on in his *former bar*, to observe the *Family men*, and to *quiz* the *kiddies*—Such the case of the *tallow-chandler* near *Chancemarket*, who, from his elegant villa on *Clapham Common*, wrote to the tradesman to whom he consigned the business, begging to be informed of his *milking-days*, that he might come to town for the purpose of *enjoying* them. These, and thousands of instances of the same nature, have displayed the effects of the ruling propensity upon active and indolent life: how it has stimulated contemplation, even in the prospect of death, will appear by the last will of the before-named *Thomas Stow*, the greater part of which, as it shews his zeal for *trade*, his ability and devotion, and also refers to the father of *John Stow*, &c. we shall insert, viz.

“In the name of God, *Amen*. In the year of our Lord God MCCCCXXVI.

the last day of *December*, 1, *Tho. Stow*; Citizen and Tallow-chandler of *LONDON*, in good and whole mind, thanks be to our Lord *Ihu*, make this my present Testament. *First*, I bequeath my soul to *Ihu Christ*, and to our blessed Lady *St. Mary* the Virgin, &c. My body to be buried in the little green church-yard of the parish-church of *St. Michael*, in *Cornhill*, between the Cross* and the church-wall, nigh the wall as may be, by my father and mother, sisters and brothers, and also my own children.

“Also I bequeath to the high altar of the foresaid church, for my tythes forgotten, 12*d*. Item, to *Jesus's Brotherhood*, 12*d*. I give to our Lady and Saint Brotherhood, 12*d*. I give to *St. Christopher* and *St. George*, 12*d*. Also I give to the vii altars in the church aforesaid in the worship of the vii sacraments every year during iii years 20*d*. Item vsh. to have on every altar a *watching* candel, burning from vi of the clock, till it be past vii in worship of vii sacraments: and this candel shall begin to burn, and to be set on the altar from *Alhalowen-day* till *Candelmas-day* following: and it shall be *watching* candel of viii in the pound.† Also I give to the brotherhood of *Clarks* to drink, 20*d*. Also I give to them that shall bare me to church, 4*d*. Also I give to a poor man

* This was a pulpit-cross,* resembling, in some degree, that at *Pauls*. In *St. Michael's* Cross, sermons used to be preached on his day, and, probably, at other times and seasons.

† “The ruling passion, be it what it will, The ruling passion conquers reason still.”

This is fully exemplified in the bequests of this worthy citizen, who seems to have been happy in the idea that, by them, he was at once performing an act of devotion and promoting the consumption of the commodity in which he had dealt. He is, it may be observed, technically particular as to the times the candles shall burn, and the number that a pound shall contain: he orders them to be “*watching* candles;” upon which we must remark, that these were, in ancient times, peculiarly dedicated to the service of the altar, and were, consequently, *of wax*, in contradistinction to “*wasail* candles,” which, *Shakspeare* says, were “*all tallow*.” The torches which he subsequently orders, it will be seen, in idea, emanate from the same motive, a combination of devotion with trade, as he disposes of them with the same precision, discriminates them with the same exactness, and appreciates their quality with the same accuracy.

or woman, every Sunday in one year, 1*l*. to say v*er* *Pr Naxters* and *Aves* and a *Credo* for my soul. Also I give to the reparations of *Paul*.* Also I will have vi new torches, and ii torches of *St. Michael* and *St. Anne*, and ii of *St. Christopher*, and ii of *Jesus*, of the best torches.

"Also I bequesth *Thomas Stow*, my son, xx pounds in stuff of household, that is to say, my great melting pan, with all the instruments that belongeth thereto."

There are legacies chiefly of plate; but they are, with respect to the object of this work, of small importance, as our quotation sufficiently shews the situation, trade, piety, and principles of the person to whom it adverts.

Thomas Stow, to whom the great melting-pot, &c. was devised, was, like his father, a *Willow-chandler* in *Chesham*: he was also buried in the church-yard of the parish-church of *St. Michael*, about the year 1559. He was the father of *John Stow*, the antiquary.

In this church were buried several of the ancestors of the present *Earl Cowper*, beginning with *Sir William Cowper*, of *Ralling Court*, *Kent*, Knight and *Baronet*, born the 7th of March 1582; married *Mrs. Martha Masters*, of *East Langdon*, in the said county; and died the 26th December 1671. Both lie buried in the cloisters. "In the pious memory of whom, *Spencer Cowper*, Esq. 4th son of the said *Sir William* and *Martha*, erected a monument, and died a bachelor the 6th of November 1676, in the 57th year of his age."

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PROPERTIES AND EFFECTS OF NITRE.

MANY particulars relating to the effects of nitre have been discovered, from the applications of which, possibly, some uses of great and public importance may be deduced. *Herodotus* informs us, that, in embalming the dead, the bodies were laid in nitre seventy days. And it is well known, that a bottle filled with nitre, and placed in another vessel with water in it, will, in a cool place, produce ice. *Boerhaave*, that eminent physician, in his *Chemistry*, says, that "it wonderfully cools and thins the blood, and checks all inflammatory distempers, at-

tended with a condensation of the blood, is excellently attenuating, and, on that account, may be properly called an antiphlogistic salt (that is, a salt which abates heat); and if the flesh of animals be salted with nitre, it is thereby made extremely red, and free from putrefaction."—The intense cold, frost, and snow, in the north-east parts of Europe and Asia, and in the northern and southern parts of America, are generally attributed to the great quantities of nitre in those parts, with which the air is impregnated. Fish in Iceland, and other northern parts, is cured and preserved by the frost. An immense quantity of pheasants, partridges, deer, wild bears, and other beasts, are brought out of eastern Tartary to *Perkin* in China, so frozen as to keep good several months. It is the same about the *Cardelevas*, in South America. The frost has the same effect also in Greenland, *Hudson's Bay*, and in all the countries near the Poles.—*Keyser*, in his second volume, page 364, gives an account, that snow is a branch of trade in the mountainous parts of Italy, which is sent to Naples to supply the want of ice for the cooling of liquors; he has the following note: "The use of snow and ice in liquors was first introduced to gratify the palate, but now it has the sanction of the faculty; and since its coming into general vogue, the fatal rage of fevers is said to be considerably abated;" and *Plumier*, in his *Treatise de Valetudine Tagalorum*, affirms, that since the use of snow in Messina, the burials have decreased above a thousand every year; and that this custom has obtained the same success in Spain, appears from *Nomius Re Cibaria*. So that there seems to be something similar in the effects of snow and ice to that of nitre, which latter is administered by physicians in many sorts of fevers.—Now from these properties of nitre in preserving the flesh of dead animals, the medicinal use of it in curing feverish disorders, and its tendency to the health of mankind, it is imagined it would be of the greatest service for curing and preserving meat, butter, and provisions for sea, as the scurvy is in a great measure owing to the salt provisions obliged to be made use of there, of which the following is a convincing proof:—"In the year 1630, eight English sailors on the whale fishery, left behind in Greenland, destitute of all sorts of provisions, and had nothing to live on but the offals of whales they

* No sum mentioned.

found and the venison they killed, which was preserved from putrefaction by the frost. Great part of the time, their liquor was melted snow. At the retreating season they were brought home perfectly well. The account of this spreading into Holland, determined the Dutch to send colonies there, which they did two successive times, furnished with all sorts of salt provisions and necessaries, but they were all found dead, and, by their journals, it appeared to be of the scurvy, owing to their salt provisions. But salt-petre should occasion a less quantity to be necessary for curing sea-stores, so much less a degree of scurvy would be produced. Added to this, it is found to be so prevalent in curing coagulations in the blood and feverish disorders, it is natural to conclude, that that which cures will prevent, and operate as an antidote against this dangerous and obstinate disorder, and may also be particularly useful to seamen. It may be used in our liquors, not only for agreeable but salutary purposes, and have the effects of ice in the hottest climate. It may be worth while to have experiments tried, how much the thermometer would be affected by having quantities placed in rooms; and if it should be found that the air was thereby considerably refrigerated, it may be considered, how proper it would be in sick chambers, and where there are great assemblies of people, as also for the habitations of hot climates, for butchers, poulterers, fish-shops, &c. and in machines for the conveyance of fish, &c. and for bringing seeds, &c. from remote climates; as also to increase the coldness of baths, thereby more efficaciously to brace the nerves, and have the body at the same time imbibe its salutary particles; and also in liquors, to preserve them from fermentation and acidity; for the rubbing of drowned persons, as a more prevalent substitute for common salt. Meat put in a cloth covered over with common salt will keep a long time without corruption; inasmuch that it is not unfrequent to send a piece of beef roasted in London, managed, to the West Indies. Whether its preservation be owing to the exclusion of fresh air, as nothing will ferment or putrefy in vacuo, or to the coldness of the salt, or to both conjointly, is unnecessary to enter into; as such is the effect which is apprehended might be more safely relied on, by the use of salt-petre; and it may

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deserve consideration, whether, by such an expedient, flesh, fish, and fruits, might not be brought fresh from such places, from whence it might be otherwise impossible to have them, by placing an arcutio, to keep off the covering, and the whole environed with salt-petre. A multitude of other purposes to which nitre may be applied might be suggested. But the consequence and importance of these may sufficiently deserve attention. It seems to be universally agreed, that the intense colds and frosts in the northern parts of the world are owing to the nitre in the air; and it has been adjudged, that the cold in latitude 59 in North America is equal to that in 62 in the eastern continent; which may probably arise from the earth there being more impregnated with nitre than in the other; and, therefore, it may possibly be worth while to try, whether salt-petre might not be produced in those parts. And on this subject it might be observed, that in the entrance into Hudson's Bay, on the North of Terra de Labrador, there is a bay in the old maps called Salt-petre Bay, which is not unlikely to have been so denominated from salt petre there. And it appears, that on the southern continent, in a similar latitude, salt-petre has been found.

M. N. G.

ON UNEQUAL CONNEXIONS IN LIFE.

OUR essayists, from the time of Steele and Addison, in exposing the various errors of society, have, in few instances, exerted themselves with more effect than in removing those abuses which had crept into the ancient and laudable practice of patronage. This subject, so immediately connected with the private interests of the author, has been always discussed with more than ordinary zeal: the grievous tax imposed upon genius by the niggard hand of ostentatious liberality, was compressed into the grateful offering of a mind equally conscious of its powers and its obligations; and the gross strain of adulation was gradually considered to be as dishonourable to the patron as disgraceful to the poet.

The thread-bare vices of the great, like their discarded garments, are frequently applied to the use, and languish out a second generation in the service, of inferior men. The possessors at second hand are, indeed, unfortunate in their imitations of those imposing

manners which had secured a long toleration to the original owners: but they become, in time, almost equally formidable by our contemptuous indifference to their absurd pretensions. Derived from one common source, they are, however, transformed in adaptation to the vulgarity of their degraded situation; and are only to be recognised by the nice observer of their various fortunes.

The individuals who have brought this bastard species of patronage into a sort of system, are, from their habits and stations, generally, removed from the notice of what is called the world; and, except by certain universal traits of character, are incapable of a description. In faithfully delineating those peculiarities, I do not despair of making myself understood, as well by the persons to whom they belong as by the unhappy beings who have unconsciously ventured within the sphere of their influence.

The pseudo patron is a gentleman in the middle rank of life, who finds himself turned of thirty, in tolerable circumstances, of a good portly stature, and unblemished in wind or limb. I have noted his age, because it is only after the period indicated that he begins to think seriously, and to labour in his vocation. After a variety of mortifications in his early connexions with society, he discovers that he is burthened with something worse than mere neglected education; that he is uncommonly ignorant and utterly illiterate, but at the same time assuming and ambitious of distinction in no ordinary degree. In discerning the mental superiority of men of inferior worldly advantages, he imbibes a respect for letters; not, indeed, in the way it is felt by a scholar, but as he considers them to be so many *pass-words* to the consideration of his fellows. His first consequent operation is a laudable one: he applies to reading, and endeavours to remedy his defects. But as the animal is the prevailing portion of his composition, he cannot consent to the bodily privations necessary to successful study: his corpulent frame has been sustained by mountains of beef and pudding; and his throat yawns for those plentiful libations which have given a listless equanimity to his plump and dilated cheeks. He returns his octavo abridgments to their garnished shelves; and turns his attention to the sup-

ply of his necessities by less difficult means.

The contemplative mind, in the eager pursuit of the refinements of knowledge, acquires daily an increase of wisdom; but it is unfortunately of an order which avails the owner little in his transit through life. However they may advance him in a future state, his delicate perceptions are often injurious to his present interests; and in spite of his superior endowments, he is easily fashioned into a mere instrument by the hands of a cunning, plodding fool. To a person so biassed in attention from his sublunary concerns, does the man of substance fasten himself with a strong, but imperceptible, hold. Independent of his being his natural prey, he discovers him without difficulty by his ready promulgation of sentiments and opinions directly opposite to his own. If his avarice were less potent, his circumscribed means would prevent him from paying a stated and suitable price for such a slave; or the virtue of the latter would be shocked by a direct barter of his independence: disinterested, although needy, and warmed and gratified by every claim, however insidiously urged, upon his heart, he is won by an infinitely less costly sacrifice. The patron approaches him in the guise of a friend; with admirable sagacity penetrates the mystery of his petty foibles; listens with apparent concern to the details of his abundant vexations and disappointments, and worms himself into his most hidden secrets; assumes his tone and manner, and launches out into loud and earnest professions of honour and liberality; and drops frequent, but remote, allusions to the substantial value of his friendship.

Space, time, and reason, are rapidly trod over amidst the hurried ebullitions of an honest and unsuspecting heart: where truth might serve only to unveil deformity, conclusions are drawn antecedent to the exercise of the judgment. A few convivial evenings consign over the accumulated acquirements of painful years to the use of a heartless and designing hypocrite, who has neither the courage nor industry to climb the difficult ascents to knowledge and virtue. The barriers to his advancement, or to that distinction among men of which he was before vainly emulous, are henceforward removed. A strong impediment to an accession of power or wealth is surmounted by the able assist-

ance of the friend behind his screen ; he enters into company with decorations borrowed for the occasion ; his private or public letters teem with the enlightened sentiments, and are adorned with the elegant diction, of a fruitful mind and pen ; and he obtains, at once, the honours of abstemious wisdom with the enjoyments of luxurious dulness.

He prospers : but his *friend*—what are *his* gains ? He has idled away his summer with a drone, who has stripped him without remorse of the fruits of his labour : his importance to himself, to the world, and even to his patron, has diminished in proportion to the success of his gratuitous service. Years have impaired his vigour, and he has lessened the value of his acquirements by imprudently exposing them upon the shoulders of a fool : the latter has established his reputation, and is no longer dependent upon the brains of another. The witness of his ignorance and duplicity has become the object of his hatred : he treats him with coldness, insolence, and scorn. The irascible temper of the one, and the cold-blooded brutality of the other, produce a lasting quarrel between the two *friends*. The client urges in vain the efficacy of past services : he has been honoured by the notice of a great man ; who retorts upon him, with successful impudence, the reproach of ingratitude and of unrequited obligation.

Such are the consequences of the intimacy of men dissimilar both in mind and fortune : a chivalrous disinterestedness and a designing selfishness are properties equally incompatible with the constitution of a permanent friendship. The nearest natural ties are in some degree indebted for their indissolubility to the action of human feeling. The mother, while she lavishes her fond regards upon her tender offspring, owes to his infant wants her relief from an intolerable burthen : all the associations of the animal creation may in like manner be traced to motives of reciprocal advantage, in which the palpable interests of the individual are, at least, commensurate with the less evident operations of nature. Friendships originating wholly in accidental circumstances are not exempted from those rules to which our nearer connexions are subjected. Damon and Pythias would each gladly have sacrificed himself for the preservation of his friend : but who would not consider a worthless

existence a cheap price for such a friendship—where the ineffable union of congenial souls is cemented by a generous emulation, and a secret consciousness of its perpetuity beyond the confines of the grave ? A sense of mutual interest, although of the noblest kind, has connected minds even of such exquisite feeling—how then are we to characterise that careless profusion which exhausts upon the sterile bosom of cautious vice the fruitful seeds of the most exalted of the human passions ?

S. B.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE hope of attracting the public attention to an interesting and national object, induces my making the Herring Trade, as lately carried on by the Dutch, and now begun by the British, the subject of my present address. Perhaps I may be the means, through your widely-circulating columns, of calling forth that energetic patronage of able and philanthropic legislators which its national importance merits, to procure for the Dutch Herring (emphatically so called) that regard at the tables of the fashionable and luxurious of my own country which its delicious flavour has already commanded over the whole continent of Europe, as well as the Dutch colonies abroad, and to introduce to the general use of every rank so excellent an article of food. Providence affords annually a bounteous supply of herrings ; Art enables us to improve and preserve all their delicate and nutritious qualities, alike the admiration of the epicure and peasant ; Prudence loudly calls on us to lose no time in rendering this source of supply as general throughout the country as it is abundant. On this important subject I hope to be enabled, by your next publication, to state much original and interesting matter.

PISCATOR.

N.B. The Editor begs leave to inform Piscator, and the Public in general, that an establishment of the description he imagines so desirable is already commenced, by a Dutchman of the name of Leever, on a large scale, nearly opposite the Custom-house, Thames-street, which (from report) gives general satisfaction.

NUGA.
No. XIV.

APICIUS, in his colloquy with Darteneuf in the Shades, laments that he did not live in the good times of Vitellius and Helio-gabalus. With equal reason may a modern Epicure bewail his lot in being born two or three centuries too late, instead of being allowed to revel in the luxuries of the reigns of our Edwards and Henries. We are apt to look upon our remote ancestors as "graisfeeders;" but upon recurring to the accounts of some of their grand entertainments which have been transmitted to us, we shall, perhaps, be tempted to acknowledge, that in the decoration of their tables, the ornaments of the banquetting-room, and the rarity of their viands, they far excelled the present degenerate race. And he must be dead to all shame, who will not confess that the "Forme of Curry" contains many a *tit-bit* of which the present race of Epicures, though instructed by "Hannah Glasse" and "L'Almanach des Gourmands," are mainly ignorant. The Morning Post, after a splendid entertainment has been given, is sure to blazon forth the praises of Messrs. Wand, Gunter, or Escudier. But the happiest conceptions of these unrivalled table-deckers fall infinitely short of the refined "sotylties" and "quaint devices" of our inventive forefathers. However fancifully elegant the *plumeaux* of the former may be, I have not found that they have ever yet attempted such a proper and delightful device at a banquet, "as a castell of christall, founded vpon a rocke of pearle, about the which flowed silver streames, in which laie fowles, fishes, and beasts of all kinde, some hurt, some slaine, and some gasping for breath; on the top of which was a faire virgin ladie leaning, and gining hir hands ouer the castell to succour them, verie wonderfullie wrought," or ever made the supper "descend from the top of the roof, in a thorne, : : you see Cupid or Mercury in a play."

The following curious account of "A roiall banquet," the Coronation-dinner of Henry V. and Q. Katheryne, is interesting, as it gives us a notion of the luxury, taste, and invention of those times. The mouth even of an *Encretille* must water at some of the dainties.

"Thus for the firste course.—Brawnne and mustarde.—Dedellys in hurneux.—Fruement with baliem.—Pykein et bage.—

Lamprey powderyd.—Trought.—Godlyng.—Playes fryed.—Marlyng fryed.—Crabhs.—Leche lumbarde florysshed.—Tartys.

"And a sotyltie called a pellican sytlynge on his nest with her byrdes, and an image of seynt Katheryne holdynge a booke, and disputynge with the doctors, holdynge a reason in her right hãde, sayinge, "madame le royne," & the pellican as an answer, (*Ce est la signe, Et du roy, pur tenir ioy, Et a tout sa gent, Elle mele sa gent*)

"The seconde course.—Gely, coloured with columbyne floures.—Whyte potage or creme of almandes.—Brems of the spe.—Counger.—Solys.—Cheuen.—Barbyll with roche.—Fresshe samon.—Halybut.—Gurnarde.—Rochet broyled.—Smelt fryed.—Creuys or lobster.—Leche darpask, w^t the kynges worde or proverbe florysshed, *unc sanz plus*.—Lamprey fresshe baken.—Flampeyn florysshed with a scochon royall, therin thre crownes of golde plantyd with floure delyce and floures of camemyll wrought of confections.

"And a sotyltie named a panter, w^t an image of seynt Katheryn, with a whele in her hande, and a rolle with a reason in that other hande, sayinge, (*La royne ma file, In ceste ile, par bonne reason, auez renoun.*)

"The thirde course.—Datis in com-post.—Crems mottle.—Carpe deore.—Turbut.—Tenche.—Perche with goion.—Fresshe sturgeon with welkes.—Porpies rosty.—Menuys fryed.—Creuys de cawe douce.—Prans.—Elys roast with lamprey.—A leche called the whyte leche, florysshed with hawthorne leuys and redde hawys.

"A march payne garnysshed with dypers figures of aungellys, among the which was set an image of seynt Katheryne holdynge this reson, (*Il est escrit, pur voir et dit, per mariage pur cest guerre ne dure.*) And lastly a sotyltie named a tigre lokynge in a mirrour, and a mā sytlynge on horse backe, cleue armyd, holding i his armys a tiger whelpe, w^t this reson, (*Par force sanz reson ie ay pryse ceste beste,*) and with his one hande makynge a countenance of throwynge of mirrours at the great tigre; the whiche helde this reson, (*Gile the mirrour ma fete distour.*)" Fabian, pp. 586—588. edit. 1811.

And this, it may be observed, was the type of a *jour maigre*, as there were no flesh meats at table!

I think I trace a fragment of *Alceus* in Sir John Cheeke's "Hurt of sedition, &c." (See *Nuam*, No. XIII.)

"For a cittle and a pounce be not the faire houses and the strong walle, nor the defense of anie engine, but, the living bodies of men, being able in number and strength to maintain themselves by good order of justice, & to serve for all necessarie & behouable uses in the common-wealth."

"Οὐ λῆθαι, ἐνὶ ξύλῳ, ἐνὶ τείχεϊ τιτάραι αἱ πόλεις αἱ, ἀλλ' ὅπου ποτ' αὖ ὄσιν ἀνδρὲς αὐτὰς σώζειν ἰδδότες, ἰνὰ ὅθι καὶ τείχεϊ καὶ πόλιν." *Alceus* ap. *Aristidem*, *Tom.* ii. p. 207. edit. Jebb, 1722. •

Locke, in his Chapter "Of the Association of Ideas," §. 16. adduces an instance "of a young gentleman, who having learnt to dance, and that to great perfection, there happened to stand an old trunk, in the room where he learnt. The idea of this remarkable piece of household stuff had so mixed itself with the turns and steps of all his dances, that though in that chamber he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilst that trunk was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that, or some such other trunk, had its position in the room.—I dare say, there are very few inquisitive persons, who read this, who have not met with accounts, if not examples, of this nature, that may parallel, or at least justify this."

A similar discomposure, caused by the loss of an old acquaintance, befall *Porcius Latro*, a professor of rhetoric, who seems, from the story, to have been much in the habit of reading wall-lectures.

"Declamatorie virtutis Latronem Porcium unicum exemplum, cum pro reo in Hispania Rustico Porcio propinquo suo diceret, usque eo esse confusum, ut a soloecismo inciperet; nec ante potuisset confirmari, lectum ac parietes desiderantem, quam appetravit, ut iudicium ex foro in basilicam transferretur." *Seneca*, *Controversiarum* Lib. iv. in præfat. Edit. Bipont. p. 273. T. E.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
I ALWAYS go to hear the city spouters, as I have some idea of becoming a common-council-man myself, as soon as a vacancy occurs in

my ward, and I can procure a qualification.

As I was enjoying the glorious opportunity the late elections afforded me, of indulging my laudable taste for oratory, and listening with profound attention to the declamations of the linen-draper, upon whose charming accents I hung with fond delight, I suddenly felt myself almost pulled backwards by my shoulder. Whereupon I instantly faced about, but could not distinguish the person who had so roughly handled me. Nor, indeed, did I allow myself time sufficient for a minute inquiry, being fearful of losing a word of the speech, in vain attempts to find my gentle friend. My body then assumed its natural position; and so completely had the orator engrossed my attention, that I forgot my late danger. But, alas! this happiness was but transient. The same interruption again occurred; and so violent was the attack, that nothing but the immensity of the crowd saved me from falling. However, I caught hold of a hand on my shoulder, and again turned round to secure the aggressor; but the pressure was so great, that I lost my guide, and was, therefore, reduced to the necessity of inquiring of my neighbours, Who it was that had so insulted me? One asked me what I meant by my insolence? Another declared I was a common disturber. A third giggled, and said nothing. At length, I addressed myself to a gentleman immediately behind me, and said, that he certainly must know to whom I was indebted for this usage. He declared, that "he really did not personally know him," but, by a significant glance, directed my eyes to an object beneath, between him and myself, who was intended, I believe, for a man, but whom dame Nature seemed to have so situated in his growth, that he scarcely stood four feet from the ground. I immediately perceived, that in order to see the speaker, he had availed himself of my shoulder, and that of the gentleman who stood next to me, as "posters" to lay his hands upon, and, by a sudden jump, just to take a peep, and down again. I pitied the poor creature, and, therefore, mildly told him, that he need not have pulled so hard. "Mayn't another gentleman see as well as yourself?" said he, in return. "What the plague! d'ye mean to bully me, sir? I'd have you to know, sir, you're no gentleman, sir—no, sir, you're no gen-

leman."—"Well done, humpty-dumpty," said a fellow on the right.—"He shews a fine spirit," said another, "worthy a nobler carcass."—"Yes," added a third, "he's a man of mettle."—"And a great hero," observed a fourth.—"He puts me in mind of the frog in an opera-hat," said a fifth. Which observations, and a thousand others not necessary to be detailed, accompanied with a laugh from every speaker and auditor, so increased the choler of the diminutive gentleman, that, in order to crush him by a word, I turned fairly round, and said, with a determined voice and air, "Sir, you are *beneath* my notice."—"Beneath your notice! am I, sir? Beneath your notice! Who the deuce d'ye take me to be, then, sir? As much a gentleman as yourself, sir, with all your affectation of consequence, sir. Beneath your notice! Was ever such insolence! Sir, I insist upon an explanation—an instant explanation, sir. I am not to be trifled with, sir. I desire an explanation, sir." And clapping his hat upon his head, and digging his hands into his hips, he strutted up to me in the midst of the ring which was officiously made for us. I confess that I now felt myself to be in rather an awkward predicament. I wished, however, to preserve my dignity, as well as silence my adversary; and, therefore, only said, "This is neither the time nor place, sir."—"I understand you, sir," returned he; "but your subterfuge shall not avail you, sir. I am a man of honour, sir—my name is Jeremiah Dumps—sir—But, here's my card, sir—yes, sir, here's my card."—"I don't want your card," said I; "pray be quiet, sir, for I wish to hear what is going forward."—"He begins to slink off," said a dirty fellow to the left; "follow him, my lord duke, give him his belly-fuff, mun." My antagonist continued; "Beneath your notice, indeed! Beneath your notice, am I, sir? But you're not *beneath* mine, let me tell you, sir."—"Why no," said I, striving to be witty upon him, "I presume I'm *above* it, my little Goliath!"—"You shall not insult me with impunity, sir. I am determined to have satisfaction—in spite of all your efforts to sneak off, sir. Name your time and place, sir: I insist upon it."—"Keep it up, my lad," cried one of my meddling neighbours; "worry the bull;—he wants to cut you—but follow him up close—and you'll have the day."

I still strove to be *down* upon him, and, taking up my hat, said, "I'll extinguish you, sir!"—"What!" said he, with a grinning sneer, which his new friends echoed in a loud laugh, "so you think to make an old story out of Joe Miller, page 43, pass current for your own wit, do you, sir? But it won't do, Simon; you're out for once in your life. No, sir, I'm up to snuff, sir. I see your drift, sir, you want to sheer off—but it won't do, sir—I'm up to snuff."—"That's right," observed a rascal who appeared to enjoy my distress, and who had, before, endeavoured to spirit up the little hero with his commendations, "keep him to the nail. That's the way to gain your point."—"So I see," returned he, encouraged by the remark, which was accompanied by a pat on the back, "so I see; but I'll stick to my text." Then turning to me, he continued, "Do you mean to answer me, sir? Am I to expect you at Chalk farm, or anywhere else, sir? Answer me, I say, sir, yes or no."—"Sir," said I, "I've had enough of your impertinence. If you do not desist from this insolence, I shall call a constable."—"That's your rigg, is it, sir? But you're out of your reckoning for once. Yes, sir, I know what I'm about. And, therefore, if you don't mean to meet me, sir, in a genteel way—why, then, sir—I must do it other thing. Make your election, sir, this instant—I'm impatient."—"Fetch him a digger in the guts, and settle him," cried his second."—"My little ship-o'-my thumb," said I, "this may do very well for the purheus of a biot hel, or for Greenwich fair—but you're among gentlemen here, sir—and livery-men—therefore—if you do not instantly desist—my vengeance shall fall thick upon you."—"Well, sir," returned my inveterate foe, "I perceive that you are determined not to do the thing that's genteel—so here goes."—With that he struck me a violent blow on the pit of my stomach, which only left me breath enough to cry out, "I'm murdered," when I felt the blow repeated. I returned it—but somehow or other—whether it was that I was so unwieldy, or that his diminutive stature gave him an advantage over me, but so it was, that I found myself fain to cry out for quarter: upon which the spectators set up a shout of victory, and lifted up the dwarf with exquisite delight.

Nor were these all the mortifications

I was doomed to endure; for, so great was the tumult, that the speaker was absolutely interrupted, and "Turn him out!"—"Turn him out!" resounded from all parts of the hall. "Aye, scout, scout," said my antagonist, as he presented me with a parting kick; and, in fact, I was absolutely pushed out of the hall, at the imminent hazard of my life.

So ended this unfortunate affair. It effectually damped my courage, and prevented me from lifting up my head in the hall for a full week after, whereby I lost the pleasure of attending to the remainder of the speeches that were delivered at the close of each day's poll.

Now, sir, you may be sure I am not inclined thus to expose myself to your readers for nothing. Certainly not. The immediate object I have in view is to advance a paradox, of the truth of which this mortifying anecdote is an instance. The paradox is this: *Most little men are great men.* That is to say—like the frog in armour, they fancy themselves to be what they wish to appear.

Have you not observed the consequential air they assume? The affectation of consequence they give to all they *deign* to say or communicate? Their pompous inflated language? The cocked hat—the puff—the bluster—the strut? You must have but a very superficial knowledge of human nature indeed, sir, if these facts have not struck you. It is not difficult to account for all this. We find that those who are deformed by early disease, or otherwise, generally attend to the cultivation of the mind, and thus secure to themselves a pleasure of which the world cannot deprive them; while they obtain that esteem and respect from their fellow-creatures which their appearance would fail to excite.

This is, in a certain sense, the case with those of whom I am now writing. Conscious of personal deficiency, they endeavour to conceal it from the world, not by so praiseworthy a method as that I have just described, but by an assumption of dignity, and something else, which serves only to render that form ridiculous, which would, otherwise, be tolerably passable.

Let me not, however, sir, be understood to insinuate, that such is the character of all those who are not decked with every grace of person. On the contrary, I know many of this class, who are, in the strictest sense, gentlemen of merit.

As I am persuaded I shall not be thanked for all this proving, I will now conclude this melancholy letter, by observing, that, for obvious reasons, I shall conceal my real name, and immediate residence, Yours, &c.
January 6, 1813. SUPMALEM.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH of the different NAVAL POWERS.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCE.—At sea, 79 ships of the line; nine from 50 to 44 guns—122 frigates—77 sloops and yachts—4 bombs, &c.—161 brigs—54 cutters—32 schooners, &c.—In port, and sitting, 30 of the line—11 from 50 to 44 guns—29 frigates—18 sloops—4 bombs, &c.—86 brigs—6 cutters—11 schooners, &c.—Hospital ships, prison ships, &c. 28 of the line—2 from 50 to 44—2 frigates—1 yacht—Ordinary and repairing for service, 77 of the line—10 from 50 to 44 guns—70 frigates—37 sloops—3 bombs—11 brigs—1 cutter—2 schooners.—Building, 29 of the line—4 from 50 to 44 guns—12 frigates—5 sloops, &c. 3 brigs.—Making a grand total of 1545 vessels.

RUSSIAN NAVY.—53 sail of the line—34 frigates—59 cutters, brigs, &c.—smaller vessels, 226, carrying in all 4,428 pieces of cannon.—In this estimate are included ships of every class and condition, from a first-rate to a gun-brig; those that are building, under repair, and laid up in ordinary as un-serviceable, as well as those that are in commission, and fit for immediate service.

SWEDISH NAVY.—The Swedish fleet consists of 12 sail of the line, eight frigates, besides cutters, gun-boats, &c. and there are two ships of the line and three frigates building.

PORTUGUESE NAVY.—The Portuguese have eight sail of the line, three frigates, and four sloops, at the Brazil.—At Lisbon there are some ships of war, but they are chiefly unfit for service.

DAISH NAVY.—The present naval force of Denmark consists of four ships of the line, two frigates, and about 120 gun-boats. There are two ships of the line and three frigates on the stocks. Their maritime operations are chiefly carried on by flotillas of gun-brigs, which carry heavy metal, are well manned, manœuvred, and fought, and, in a calm, are formidable even to ships of war.

UNITED STATES NAVY.—The Republican navy, at present, consists of the following frigates:—Constitution, 44, Captain Hull; United States, 44, Cap-

tain Decatur; President, 44; Commodore Rodgers; Chesapeake, 36; New York, 36; Constellation, 36, Captain Bainbridge; Congress, 36, Captain Smith; Boston, 32; Essex, 32, Captain Porter; Macedonian (late British), 38; the John Adams corvette; Hornet sloop, of 16 guns; Syren, Argus, and Onecida brigs, of 16 guns; Vixen, Enterprise, and Viper schooners, of 12 guns; 170 gunboats, stationed at New Orleans; and the Vengeance, *Atua*, *Vesuvius*, and Spitfire bombs.

FRENCH NAVY.—In the various ports of France, Holland, and Italy, the French have 65 sail of the line, and 61 frigates, ready for sea; and 32 sail of the line, and 26 frigates, building and fitting out; so that in a short time we shall have opposed to us, under French colours, a numerical force of 97 sail of the line, and 87 frigates: but even the ships which are pretended to be ready for a start, particularly those in the Scheldt, are very badly manned; an evil for which the enemy does not possess any practicable remedy.

18th January.

W. D. A.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR, THE following original Letter, now in my possession, was written by the late General Washington, shortly after the termination of the American war, and but a few days previous to his disbanding the army he had, during so many years, so honourably commanded; which I have no doubt will be very acceptable to many of your readers.

N. D.

Princeton in the State of New Jersey 30th Oct. 1783.

I HAVE had the honor to receive the duplicate of your favor of the 31st of May—the original is not yet come to hand.

I am not yet returned to Virga, after an absence of almost nine years from my Estate.—When I get there, and can have time to examine into the situation of my affairs, I shall not want a disposition to do complete and ample justice in the settlement, and payment of all my acc^{ts}.—In the meantime, I cannot avoid com-

plaining of the treasim. I have met with from your House in misleading me, as to the mode of transferring the Bank Stock.—Ten years ago, or more, when it was my desire to do this, & you were called upon to point out the form, I was run to considerable expence, and put to much trouble, to follow your directions;—after fulfilling which, I was told that, that mode would not do,—and another was suggested; but the troubles commencing, & my leaving Virginia, prevented the execution of the second.—I speak now from memory, but believe I have not misrecited facts.

As it now is, as it then was, my intention to apply this money towards payment of the Ball^e I owed your House, I would beg of you to take out such powers for the transfer, & give me such precise directions for the execution, as will admit of no doubt, or delay.—As the money will be for your own benefit, by its being applied to the credit of your House, I wish you to have the negotiating of the matter.—The Letter of Administration, Power, of Attorney, or by whatever other name called, may be made out in your name, accordingly.

The Acc^{ts} Curr^t alluded to in your letter, not having yet got to hand, I cannot speak to the contents.—To the best of my recollection, your House was indebted to the deceased Mr Custis when I left Virginia in May 1773.—What may have happened since, I know not—the year following he took charge of his own Estate, I cannot be responsible therefore for what may have happened afterwards.

I have raised no Tobacco for several years on my Estate;—whether I shall ever return to the growth of it again, must depend upon circumstances, and the price it is likely to bear; of which I can form no judgment at this time, or till I get back to Virginia, which will be, I expect, so soon as the British Forces shall have evacuated New York.—I condole with you on the loss of your Partners, Mess^{rs} Cary and Moory, at the sametime that I congratulate you on the happy termination of the War, and restoration of Peace.

I am Sir

Y^r most obed^t Serv^t

Wak^e Welch Esq^r
Merch^t London.

G. Washington

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
 No. 12. Wallingford, Berks, Dec. 12.

PERUSING the laudation on Reason and Instinct in your two last Magazines, has led me into a few thoughts on the subject; and if the following hasty observations appear to you to be worthy of admittance into your next, by inserting them you will much oblige me. I do not intend to enter into any discussion, or to oppose the opinions of your Correspondent Melampus: I shall only express my sentiments; and if they should not coalesce with his, I do not take upon me either to recommend my own, or to blame his theory.

That the brute creation possesses a nearer approach to reason than the word Instinct, in its general *common* acceptation implies, I think must be apparent to every thinking observer: but in calling that approach—Reason itself (by which I mean the same power which LaFontaine allows them, as in Melampus's quotation, "Every quality of reason which man is endowed with, independent of religion"), I think he goes rather too far. Could so stupendous a fabric be raised, so great a blessing enjoyed, as full and perfect reason, without the being whom it enlightens possessing a *soul*, either equal, or somewhat inferior, to that of man? It seems to me that it could not; and if this is admitted, it must follow, that if they have reason, they are endowed with souls.

Sacred history, I think, discourages this hypothesis altogether. If it were the case, would the Almighty uniformly have required the sacrifice of brutes, and never that of human beings? Also, He not only does not *prohibit* our depriving animals of life for our subsistence, but he expressed his divine command to that intent at the creation of the world, and afterwards, by the lips of Moses, established various regulations relating to the use of animal food for the observance of the Jews. Does not this, in spite of all the ingenious guesses of philosophers, almost amount to a conviction that brutes have *no souls*? Would the all-wise Creator have made such a multitude of creatures, and endowed them with complete intellectual perceptions, purposely to be devoured either by their stronger brethren or by man? Or would He, who, we know, delights in the grateful praises of all those who are capable

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of estimating the blessings he bestows upon them, make an exception only with their part of his creation? But if they have reason, they can appreciate the benefits they receive, and yet we find them denied the use of speech to express their thanks, and religion to guide them to the knowledge of their Benefactor. These observations do not apply directly to the production before me, for, in fact, I cannot exactly discover, whether the author of it believes in the existence of souls in the brute creation, or not; but if he does not, I think he has approached nearer to the opinion than, perhaps, he is aware of.

It is difficult, without doubt, to draw the line, as some of the inferior creatures are as far, in sagacity, from the superior ones, as they again are from man: but the division ought to be made, and this might, perhaps, be done by giving the term *Instinct* a more extended acceptation than it now possesses. If it is *Instinct* for the young of animals to fly for protection from danger to the superior strength of a parent; is it not the same instinct to fly from that danger? And again, if the discovering that its safety is threatened requires "a chain of ideas," does it not require the same "chain" to know where it can meet with a shelter? and yet the affection towards, and the reliance upon, a mother, common amongst all animals, is termed *Instinct*: but the discovering and escaping from an impending mischief is called *Reason*. Where is the difference? Can they not both be implanted into the nature of a young animal together? Why is *love* less reason than *fear*? In regard to a bird building a nest, that is allowed to be merely *Instinct*; why, then, must *Reason* be summoned to assist in repairing it when injured; when that is performing exactly the same thing as at first, gathering the same materials, and employing them in the same manner?

Perhaps both the anecdotes of the wolves and the goats, which would seem to argue much against my opinions, may not prove such formidable adversaries as they appear. In contemplating them, it would strike us at first, that *Reason*, in its full sense, must certainly have influenced their conduct: but I think otherwise.—We must bear in mind, that, in both instances, the animals were of the same species: consequently, whatever powers of perception they possessed, they were exactly similar, their

manners and their habits were completely alike, their instincts were of the same standard. One could not perform a single thing which the other was not capable of. One could not see a single danger which the other did not perceive at the same moment. External causes acted on them regularly. They needed no speech to inform each other of their intentions, for the intentions of both were the same. No doubt, each goat meant to lie down for his opponent to pass; but as one saw his fellow-traveller had got the start of him, he took the other part of the action, and walked over. The case of the wolves is similar; but would these circumstances have happened in either case, had the brutes in question been of different kinds, whose manners, habits, and instincts, were dissimilar?

I have neither time nor inclination to account for all the instances which your Correspondent has advanced; but believe I can reduce them all into my system of Instinct, without the aid of perfect reason or an intellectual soul: but I cannot pass over the mention of "Peter the Wild Boy" without an observation. I have read the account of him; but as I think one part of it can scarcely be true, I own myself doubtful of the rest:—not that I question the existence of such a being, or of his having lived partly in the state described; but I am sceptical in regard to some of the habits which are ascribed to him. That part of his mode of life which I allude to is, his walking on all fours. From the formation of the human knee being exactly opposite in its bend, to that of quadrupeds, it appears impossible for a boy to walk long on his hands and feet, as that posture would strain the muscles and tendons, and, of course, be very uneasy, and the greater length of our legs when compared with our arms, would add to that uneasiness, as it would raise the lower part of the body, and, consequently, depress the shoulders and breast, causing the head to hang down. The other method must be by moving on the hands and knees.—Would it be possible thus to proceed far through an uneven path, sprinkled with stones, &c. without lacerating the integuments of the knees, legs, and toes, so as to occasion pain sufficient effectually to arrest his progress? But to return from this digression.

The utility of ascribing perfect reason

or souls to brutes which is proposed is, that the opinion would aid the cause of humanity. Could this be the result, frozen indeed must be that heart, and blunted those feelings, which could oppose the theory for a moment; but I doubt whether, if a conviction of it were to become general, it would ever improve their condition. If we look around us, we shall see, that only the ignorant, the lower class of society, use the brute creation ill. No man of science or reflection would surely give unnecessary pain to any creature. That they possess the sense of feeling in as acute a degree as ourselves, is not doubted by any one. If this consideration will not arrest the barbarous lash of cruelty, will the belief of their possessing a soul do so? Would not those of an unfeeling disposition exercise the same tyranny over a human being who, they know, is endowed with it, if they dared, as over a horse or a dog? The infernal discipline exercised in the slave trade (now so happily abolished) answers the question at once.

These observations, as I said before, are only superficial, and, perhaps, may be included in Locke's opinion, as quoted by Melampus; but as I feel much interested in the subject, I have sent them to your valuable Miscellany, in the hope that they may elicit the notice of some more able pen, which might correct their errors, or strengthen my present sentiments by better arguments than I have the ability to use.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

H. W.

HAWTHORN COTTAGE.

A TALE.

BY J. J.

(Continued from page 34.)

THE fellow when he saw Henry, conscious of what he had done, and surprised by a man of Henry's appearance at such a time and place, immediately formed the only opinion, which could correspond with his present situation, and seeing Henry preparing to address him, turned his horse's head, and fired—at the same time Henry snapped his pistol, but it missed fire, and the man, setting spurs to his horse, was soon beyond the reach of a second attempt, had Henry been able to make it—he was not—the villain's ball had

passed through his right arm, just above the elbow—the pistol dropped from his hand—he took his handkerchief from his pocket, and, binding up the wound as well as he could, ran, as long as his strength would permit, in hopes of overtaking Will—but his haste only quickened the circulation of the blood, and increased the loss of it, without serving his purpose; he had scarcely reached the common, before he found himself unable to proceed any farther; he laid himself on the ground, and taking off his neckcloth, wrapped it tight over the handkerchief, and made a second attempt to proceed: with great difficulty he, at length, reached the bottom of the lane; here he fainted—he recovered again—but so exhausted that he could not rise, and must have lain there but for Will—who shortly after came riding at full speed, and would have passed him, had not Henry, hearing the horse's feet, called out as well as he could for assistance.

Will stopped his horse, and, seeing Henry on the ground, alighted and went up to him.

"Is it you, Will?" said Henry.

"Yes, sir," replied Will: "I hope you are not hurt."

"I am indeed, my good fellow—if you are able, get me to your house—I am wounded by a pistol-shot."

Will's strength and dexterity were the only and the best answer to Henry's request—surprise and concern had shut his lips—but his hands were effectually serviceable.

Henry inquired on the way concerning Ellen, and was informed by Will, that she was very much recovered by the time he got her to his house—that his wife had put her to bed—where he had left her in a fine sleep when he set out to seek him.

"Did you mention my name?"

"I did, sir, and told her it was your horse she rode on, and that you would be with her presently. She seemed satisfied with that, but was very uneasy afterwards at your delay. I was afraid she would have insisted on knowing the reason of your absence, which, I am sure, would have alarmed her very much; but soon after she got home, my wife got her to bed, and she went off into a sweet sleep, and, as I said before, I came away in search of your honour."

When they had reached home, Henry desired Will to help him to bed imme-

diately—which being done, Will proposed a surgeon.

"No," said Henry; "I think, as the wound is well secured by these bandages, sleep will do me most service at present."

But Will could not be satisfied with Henry's opinion, and went immediately for the surgeon, who did not live above half-a-mile from the place.

When the surgeon arrived, Henry was asleep—he was unwilling to disturb him; but conceiving it absolutely necessary that the wound should be dressed, he set about it—the ball had gone quite through, and the wound appeared of such a nature as would require much time and skill to cure.

The surgeon had taken off the bandages without disturbing him, but in attempting to probe the wound, Henry started, and cried out—the surgeon desired Will to hold him, so as to prevent any sudden motion while the probe was in the wound; and so much exhausted was Henry, that he soon after sank into sleep again. This operation being finished, and the wound dressed and bound up, the surgeon departed, leaving the necessary directions respecting regimen, &c.

It was noon before Ellen awoke—she was so much restored by sleep, and the expectation of seeing her lover, that she immediately arose, and entered the parlour just as Molly was preparing to set the dinner on the table.

"Lord, ma'am," said Molly, "I declare you quite frightened me—well, and how are you?"

"I thank you," replied Ellen; "I feel very much refreshed—Pray is Mr. Emersly here?"

"Oh yes, he is here," returned Molly; "and I don't know when he will be able to be any where else."

"What did you say?" said Ellen, hastily.

"I say, the gentleman you inquire after is very ill."

At this instant Will came in.

"Oh, sir," cried Ellen, "Is not Mr. Emersly well?"

Will took hold of her hand—

"My dear good lady, don't ye be alarmed—Mr. Emersly is asleep—he is not very well, but don't ye be alarmed. Molly, my girl, see that the lady wants for nothing, while I go to my young master."

"Oh, sir!" cried Ellen, "may I see him—or—if you please—will you ask

him how he is, in my name—tell him—
—Oh Heaven preserve him!

At this time Will was half way up stairs, for his heels were always quicker than his ears.

Ellen, in a tremulous voice, addressed Molly again, whose natural temper returned, and now appeared in a very sour countenance.

"Have you, ma'am—have you seen the gentleman?"

"Oh yes, I have seen him!"

"Was he very much fatigued?—Did he look pale?"

"Paler?—Oh, Lord, yes, to be sure—why, he has been shot!"

Ellen gave a loud shriek, and fainted away in the chair—

"The Lord bless me—here'll be a fine to do with this gentleman and lady—and my fool of a husband to take them in—Well, he may look to them himself for me—I'll not be put out of my way for them—What if he did live with his uncle—his penny was earned before he had it, I'll warrant; and I see no reason why people, when they have once left master and mistress, should be troubled with them afterwards."

Will, alarmed by the outcry below, came down immediately to know the cause, and met his wife returning with the water."

"What is the matter, Molly?" said Will.

"Why, the lady has sounded—that's the matter!"

"Ah, Molly! Molly!" said Will, and snatching the water from her, ran into the parlour with it—but Ellen had recovered without it, and, seeing Will, begged she might be admitted to see Mr. Emery.

"Why, ma'am," said Will, "he is still asleep, and it would be a pity to disturb him; but if you desire it, I will show you his room."

"I'll not disturb him, sir," replied Ellen.

But the doctor entering at the instant, and assuring her it might be attended with dangerous consequences, she consented to remain below—the doctor himself finding his patient was not awake, did no more than look at him, and leave his medicine.

Henry awoke soon after the doctor was gone, and after taking his medicine and some weak broth, fell asleep again, and continued to doze all that day—but at night came on, he became restless and feverish—the doctor paid another

visit just before supper, and, alarmed at the unfavourable change in his patient, directed the continuation of his fever draughts, and said, it was positively necessary that somebody should attend him all night.

Will, knowing the temper of his wife, thought in point of tenderness, if not of skill, he should be the best nurse of the two; so immediately volunteered his service—the doctor said, it was not material who sat up with him, as nothing more seemed necessary than to administer his draughts at the stated times, and to be ready, in case of delirium, to prevent his throwing off the bed-clothes, or exposing himself to danger.

With these directions, Will placed himself by the bed-side, and Ellen and his wife went to bed together—but Ellen, whose anxiety kept her awake, had not been in bed an hour, before she heard, in the adjoining room, enough to convince her that the nurse was asleep, however the patient might be—she got up, and, putting on her clothes, went softly into the room her limbs trembling with fear of being overcome at the sight of Henry—but the first sight that presented itself was poor Will, as sound asleep as Palinurus under the influence of the Stygian bough—the poor fellow, having slept none the night before, and fatigued with the bustle of the day, had undertaken for more than he could perform.

Ellen did not disturb him, but went up to the bed side, and, drawing the curtain, saw Henry with the fever glowing in his face, and his arm bound up beside him—with a heart replete with love and gratitude—secure from the eye of the world, and confident in that of heaven—she kissed his cheek, and bathed his pillow with her tears.

The prayers and watchings of a saint were never performed with more devotion than were Ellen's now—her eyes, alternately fixed on Heaven and Henry, shed tears of piety and love—while every motion and every moan alarmed her tender breast—now she would gently raise his head and shift his pillow, and adjust the clothes which his restless state disordered—then watch his breathing, and thank kind Heaven for every minute's rest.

Towards the morning Henry awoke—he looked at Ellen, but recognized her as a being merely visionary—from a sudden sense of impropriety, she started from his sight, but a moment's

reflection brought her back again—the poured out his medicine, and solicited his consent to take it—he took it, with his eyes fixed on her—he returned the cup, looked wild, and sunk upon his pillow—she took the cup, and burst into tears!

Will, who always awoke at his usual hour, began to rub his eyes, and starting from the chair, and seeing the day break, exclaimed—“ Bless my soul!—Oh, hang my sleepy head!”

Ellen, unwilling to be seen by Will, left the room, and slipping off her clothes got into bed.

Will now pulled aside the curtain, and seeing Henry awake, immediately poured out a bottle of his medicine, and bringing it to his bed side, asked him how he did.

“ I am better, Will,” replied Henry.

“ Heaven be praised!” said Will—and offered the cup.

“ I have just taken my medicine,” said Henry.

“ Oh, sir, how can that be—Why, who could give it you?”

“ An angel!” replied Henry.

Will looked at him, and naturally conceiving him to be light headed, drew the curtain, set down the cup, and prepared to act as the doctor had directed in case of delirium—but before he returned, Henry was asleep again, and remained so when Will was summoned to breakfast by his wife Molly.

“ Well,” said Molly, as they sat down to breakfast, “ what sort of a night had you?”

“ Why, a pretty good one,” replied Will—“ he slept very well.”

“ Ay, and I think if you had been asleep too it would ha’ been full as well for you.”

Will was ashamed to say he had.

“ Why, my dear, what could I do?”

“ Do? you should ha’ done as I told you at first, not ha’ taken them in at all—there’s George Hodges, at the Crown, would not ha’ done it, I know—but you always was a simple fool.”

“ Why, Molly, now, why can’t you be good-tempered?”

“ Ay, good-tempered indeed—I have enough to make me good-tempered—but this I insist upon, Will, that you go this morning to his father, or his uncle, or whoever he is, and desire him to take them away—for here they shall not stay—there is enough to do without attending upon them day and night.”

“ Why, I was thinking,” replied Will, “ it would be best to let Mr. Emersly know where they are, for I dare say he is very uneasy about them, poor gentleman.”

“ Ay, and so am I,” quoth Molly; “ and, therefore, the sooner he has them away the better.”

“ Well, my dear, I think so too—but you know it is impossible to move the young gentleman, while he is so bad: I’m sure, I am very uneasy at leaving him, for he was quite light-headed when he waked this morning.”

“ It does not signify, Will; for I tell you, once for all, here they shall not stay—so get your breakfast, and set off.”

Will said no more, but began to prepare for his journey to Elderfield Hall.

Just before he set out, Ellen came down stairs, and hearing that Will was going to Mr. Emersly, requested he would call, in his way, at Hawthorn, to relieve her father from his fears on her account.

When Mr. Emersly acceded to the request of Henry to visit his brother, it was on the condition of his returning the next day; and as the respect which the reasonableness of Mr. Emersly’s injunctions always claimed, and which, consistent with that gentleman’s notions of tutelary authority, he always exacted, appeared to have been unnecessarily violated by his absence the following day; he began to admit surmises directly opposite to the opinion he had long formed of Henry’s character.

Under these impressions he set out for Ashbourne Hall, and was received by the Baronet with all the hypocrisy necessary to the insidious pursuits of such a villain.

His instructions to Sedley had been to have Ellen conveyed to a certain house about ten miles from Ashbourne Hall, where Sedley was to prepare her for the reception of him the next day, by the most plausible mediatory apologies for the violence she had received, and the most positive assurances of an honourable proposal—a mock marriage was to have been the consequence of her consent, or a philterous infusion, by impairing her reason, to have insured his success without it—but his designs being again frustrated, he resumed the mask, and displayed as much anxiety and surprise at the absence of Henry as Mr. Emersly did.

“ When, and upon what occasion,

"Did he leave you?" requested Mr. Emersly.

The Baronet, unprepared for a circumstantial inquiry, hesitated a few moments.

"Why, sir, Mortimer and his daughter had spent the greatest part of the day here—and were here when my brother arrived—a sudden indisposition, from which I endeavoured to relieve myself by a walk, occasioned my absence, and, in my return home, I met them in company with my brother, whose gallantry, I imagine, had induced him to see the lady safe-housed—thus far, sir, from my own evidence—the information of my coachman is of a much more serious nature—he arrived yesterday morning about one o'clock with the news of their having been attacked by some ruffians, who had wounded Mortimer, and had carried off his daughter—and that my brother had taken his horse in pursuit of her—I should have sent to Mortimer's this morning for a further inquiry; but, positively, so many things have occurred to prevent me, that I am sorry to say I have not yet been able."

"I thank you for your information," said Mr. Emersly: "nothing must prevent my going immediately to Mortimer's house."

Mr. Emersly arrived there a short time before Will Hurst; and finding Mortimer in a condition not to be disturbed, had satisfied himself, that, so far as respected *him*, the Baronet's account was true—and as no farther information could be derived from that quarter, was about to leave it—when Will Hurst arrived.

Will, without any other ceremony than his humble obeisance to an old and worthy master, began his address with, "Heaven bless your honour—I hope your honour's well—I am sorry to tell your honour that my young master is at our house, the Bull, in Bush Lane, and that he would be glad to see your honour."

"I thank you for your trouble, Will; but why should you be sorry to tell me this? or why did he not come to me?"

"Why, sir, please your honour, he is not very well."

"Ah, Will! I feared as much—I will return with you."

"Pray, sir, does one Mr. Mortimer live here?"

"He does, Will—what is your business with him?"

"I was to tell him, sir, that a young

lady at our house desires he will not be uneasy about her."

Mr. Emersly now began to form some idea of what had happened; and fearing Henry's illness, like that of Mortimer, might be the consequence of a wound, put the question to Will, and was hastened to his departure by his reluctant answer in the affirmative, having undertaken to deliver Will's message to Mortimer on his return.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
IN offering a few remarks on the present practice of employing climbing boys for the sweeping of chimnies, I trust the manifest importance of the subject will plead my apology for thus troubling you. My hand, sir, is indeed feeble; but if stretched out in the cause of humanity, it will acquire strength, even from the support it yields. I need not recapitulate the too well authenticated reports of disasters and cruelties consequent upon this barbarous system; the dreadful catalogue must be fresh in the memory of your readers. When I call to mind the persevering exertions of many zealous champions of benevolence to put a stop to this disgraceful practice; when I reflect that all their attempts have proved unavailing, all their efforts abortive, that this has occurred in a civilized country and an enlightened age; I cannot but consider it a national disgrace.

Still, sir, I think something effectual might be done for this hapless class of beings, would the Legislature but take their sufferings into consideration: and surely, a senate, who, to their eternal glory, abolished that infamous traffic in human flesh, the slave trade, will not refuse their assistance to these poor sons of sorrow. The plan, which I wish, with deference, to submit to their notice, is simply this; to impose a tax on master chimney-sweepers for every boy employed by them for the purpose of climbing, with a heavy penalty in case of any infringement of this law: the produce of the tax to be distributed in encouraging such as made use of any of the machines that have lately been invented in substitution. This would give the latter such a preference over the former, as would enable them to work at a much cheaper rate, and might thus tend to the gradual abolition of a practice which humanity shudders at.

London, 15th Jan. 1813.

B.

We avail ourselves, with pleasure, of the permission granted to us, by Mr. A. J. Valpy, Proprietor of the Classical Journal, to insert the following Life of the celebrated Dr. Richard Bentley, which appeared in the Xth Number of that work for June 1812. We have added a few notes from various sources, which, we trust, will not be found either irrelevant, or void of entertainment.

LIFE OF DR. BENTLEY.

THIS most distinguished critic and learned divine was born at a small village in the West Riding of the county of York, named Oulton, in the parish of Rothwell. His ancestors were formerly of some consideration, and had been possessed of a valuable estate at Repenshall, in the parish of Halifax. His grandfather, James Bentley, had a command in the royal army during the civil wars: and being involved in the fate of his party, had his house plundered, his lands confiscated, and was himself imprisoned in Pontefract Castle, in which place he died. Thomas Bentley, the son of James and father of Dr. Bentley, was a blacksmith of some reputation at Oulton, where he married the daughter of Richard Willis, who had formerly been a major in the service of Charles the First. This lady, who was a woman of a very strong understanding, taught her son Richard the accidence. It was to her father that Dr. B. was principally indebted for his education. Through him he was placed at the grammar-school at Wakefield, where his extraordinary talents soon raised him above the level of his school-fellows. On the 24th of May 1676, he was admitted a sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, under the tuition of a Mr. Johnson, at the very early age of fourteen years and four months. He proceeded to take the degree of bachelor of arts; and on the 22d of March 1682, stood candidate for a fellowship, and was rejected on the score of his county being full! Soon after that, he became an assistant at the free grammar-school at Spalding. That he did not, however, continue long in that occupation, appears from his having become private tutor to the son of Dr. Stillingfleet, Dean of St. Paul's, in 1683. As some compensation for the refusal of a fellowship, he had been recommended by his college to the learned Dean, who was so far sensible of the

merit of the person he had to deal with, that he gave him the choice of carrying his pupil to Cambridge or Oxford. He determined upon the latter university, principally on account of the Bodleian library, the MSS. of which he examined with the most minute attention. This paved the way to his future greatness, and laid the foundation of that critical sagacity for which he was afterwards so eminently distinguished. Being now of age, he disposed of a small estate, which he had derived from his family, to his elder brother, and laid out the whole of the money he had received for it in the purchase of a small but valuable library. In 1684, he took the degree of M. A. at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1692, he was collated by Dr. Stillingfleet, who was now Bishop of Worcester, to a prebend in that church, and was made his patron's domestic chaplain. Soon after this, he was recommended by Dr. Stillingfleet and Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Litchfield, as a fit person to open the lectures upon Mr. Boyle's foundation, in defence of natural and revealed religion. This gave the doctor a fine opportunity of displaying his talents to the best advantage. He was well aware of this, and made a very powerful exertion. He studied deeply the whole of the Newtonian demonstration of the existence of a Deity, and took care that his sermons should benefit from it. His reputation as a preacher was consequently raised; in fact, his sermons at Boyle's lectures were universally admired.

In 1693, he was made library-keeper at St. James's; and in the following year arose the famous dispute between him and the Hon. Charles Boyle, with respect to the Epistles of Phalaris. Mr. Boyle, it appears, had just published an edition of these Epistles, with a Latin version and notes. The doctor asserted that these Epistles were spurious, that they were the production of some sophist of a much later age, and altogether a contemptible and wretched performance. Some reasons for questioning their authenticity were printed by Dr. Bentley, at the end of the second edition of *Wotton's Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning*. These remarks were warmly taken up by the partisans* of Mr. Boyle, who

* I will tell you what Mr. Pope told me, who had been let into the secret concerning the Oxford performance—-that

immediately committed to the press an elaborate and impertinent reply, in which the doctor was somewhat roughly handled. But this triumph was to endure but for a time: Dr. Bentley took up the matter seriously, examined the Epistles with still greater exactness, and after having taken a thorough view of the subject of discussion, gave to the world that inimitable and unrivalled piece of criticism, his *"Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris."*

From the caprice or partiality of the age, it appears that Boyle was the general favourite, and that his side of the question was thought to be the true one. The principal scholars of that day, next to Bentley, were Kuster, Baxter, and Barnes; the two former of whom had the highest opinion of the talents and learning of the doctor. Barnes, it appears, had been roughly handled by the doctor,† on account

Boyle wrote only the narrative of what passed between him and the bookseller, which too was corrected for him; that Friend, the Master of Westminster, and Atterbury wrote the body of the criticisms; and that Dr. King of the Commons wrote the droll argument to prove Dr. Bentley was not the author of the Dissertation on Phalaris, and the Index. And a powerful cabal gave it a surprising run." Bishop Warburton's Letters.

* "This Dissertation was, for some time, a very scarce book; but it was reprinted in 1777, by Bowyer and Nichols, with the advantage of several valuable notes and observations, either collected from, or communicated by, Bishops Warburton and Lowth, Mr. Upton, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. Markland, Dr. Salter, Dr. Owen, and Mr. Toup," (Chalmers's General Biographical Dictionary, Vol. iv. note Bentley,) and the disadvantage of Bentley's orthography mauled and mutilated by the caprice of Dr. Salter, who was handsomely trounced for his absurd innovations in the orthography and punctuation "By the Reverend and ingenious Mr. Robertson," in his critique on the republication, in the "Critical Review," vol. xliii. See these judicious animadversions in "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. vi. pp. 250—255. Mr. Nichols observes (*ibid.* p. 757.), that "of this edition of the 'Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris' only 350 copies were printed, and of those by far the greater part were sold for waste paper!" A copy of this edition, at the present day, generally sells for £1 1s. to £1 11s. 6d.—*Ed.*

† Dr. Bentley used to say of Barnes, that "he understood as much Greek as a Greek cobbler." See also a Letter from Bentley to Dr. Davies, in the Monthly Review for March 1756.

of one or two absurdities which he had fallen into in his edition of Homer. But whatever errors Barnes may have committed, we cannot but confess ourselves very much indebted to his industry and exertion. His learning was certainly more considerable than the natural prowess of his understanding. But are we on that account to allow a man no credit for having made amends by application for the defects of nature? Classical learning, however, in the age of Bentley, was very confined; and the approbation of the few who were skilled in it, was far from being sufficient to defend this performance of the doctor from the burlesque and petty conceit of a Swift, or even of a Garth. What we particularly allude to is, the ludicrous manner in which the doctor was satirized in the *Tale of a Tub*, and the illiberality shown in Dr. Garth's Dispensary:

"So di'monds take a lustre from their soil,
And to a Bentley 'tis we owe a Boyle."
In a style like this was it, that those "children of dirt," the punsters at Cambridge, drew the picture of the doctor in the hands of Phalaris's attendants, who were putting him into Phalaris's bull, while the doctor was represented exclaiming, *I had rather be roasted than boiled.* Thus it seems, that the sense and judgment of the great body of the literary world was blinded, as it were, and bewildered by the vague ideas of two of the leading wits of the age, as they are pleased to be called. It were impossible for Dr. Bentley to have lived at a time when the way in which he employed his talents could have met with less encouragement. One half of his contemporaries had not the means of discerning his merits, the other were unwilling to give themselves the trouble, being tight-bound and bigotted to the erroneous notions of a few. Mr. Walpole, speaking of Mr. Boyle's Phalaris, says, "This work occasioned the famous controversy with Doctor Bentley; who alone, and unworsted, sustained the attacks of the brightest geniuses in the learned world, and whose fame has not suffered by the wit to which it gave occasion." Mr. Towers, in his British Biography, expresses himself thus: "In the controversy between him (Dr. Bentley) and Mr. Boyle, the popular clamour, indeed, was in favour of the latter; but Bentley's is unquestionably a much more valuable performance than that of Boyle.

The latter, considered as a mere English composition, has the advantage in point of style; and pleased the generality by the personal satire which it contained against Dr. Bentley, who had many enemies. But Bentley had greatly the superiority with respect to just reasoning, critical sagacity, and extent of learning; and his vindication of himself also contained many shrewd and sarcastical strokes against Mr. Boyle and his performance. Much has been said in favour of Mr. Boyle, as a *gentle* and *polite* writer; and it must be confessed, that Dr. Bentley's manner was often too assuming, and that he was deficient in point of civility. But notwithstanding this, there was, perhaps, a much greater want of real candour and politeness, whatever affectation of them there might be, in the very contemptuous and unfair manner in which Dr. Bentley was treated throughout Mr. Boyle's book, than in any thing which Bentley had said against Boyle. Bentley, with all his foibles, was too respectable a character to be a proper subject of such treatment, though Swift, Garth, and Pope, have joined in countenancing the popular prejudices against him." Mr. Dodwell, a person in great repute at that time with the Christ-Church men, and who was, in conjunction with other friends of Mr. Boyle, concerned in compiling the answer to Dr. Bentley's Dissertation, was candid enough to declare, that in no volume of the same size, was he ever known to have discovered so much critical sagacity and sound learning, as in the doctor's performance. In the eyes of literary men of the present age, the work is considered inestimable; and it is to be regretted, that a volume so instructive, and so indispensable in the acquirement of Greek literature, should actually be out of print. "*Bentleins in immortalis ista de Phalaridis epistolis dissertatione,*" &c. says Professor Porson, having occasion to quote from this inexhaustible fund of classical information. Is it then possible to see the press of his own university looking upon this with a mere passive indifference? "*O! pudor! O! magna Carthago probrosis Altior Italie ruinis.*"

In the year 1696, Mr. Bentley was created doctor of divinity by the university of Cambridge, and some time after that admitted *ad eundem* in the university of Oxford.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII. Feb. 1813.

In 1700 he was presented to the Mastership of Trinity College,* Cambridge, which was reckoned at that time to be worth near 1000*l.* a-year. Upon this promotion he resigned his prebend of Worcester; and in 1701, was collated to the archdeaconry of Ely. Being thus placed in a state of ease and affluence, he entered into matrimony, and indulged his inclination in critical pursuits; through the medium of which he soon evinced such erudition and sagacity, that he was considered by many, even at that time, as the greatest critic of the age. In the mean while, however, he carried matters with so high a hand in the government of his college, that a complaint was urged against him before the Bishop of Ely, auditor, by the vice-master, and the other seven seniors, who, amongst other charges, accused him of having embezzled the college money. In answer to this, he presented his defence to the bishop, which he published in 1710, under the title of, *The present State of Trinity College*; and thus began a quarrel, which continued without intermission, and with the most virulent animosity on both sides, for upwards of twenty years, when the dispute at last terminated in the doctor's favour. In 1716, on the death of Dr. James, he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity in his university; annexed to which was a good benefice in the bishopric of Ely.

In 1717, his Majesty King George the First, being on a visit to the university of Cambridge, and having, as is usual on such occasions, nominated, by mandate, several persons for a doctor's degree in divinity, our professor, whose office it was to perform the ceremony called *creation*, demanded four guineas from each person, besides a broad piece of gold, and absolutely refused to create any doctor without the payment of these fees: hence arose a long and warm dispute, during which the professor was first suspended, and then degraded: but on petition to his Majesty for relief from that sentence, the matter was referred to the court of King's Bench, where the proceedings

* "The late famous Dr. Bentley was of St. John's College, which is parted from Trinity College only by a wall. When he was made Master of Trinity, he said, 'By the help of his God he had leaped over the wall.'—Pegge's *Anonymiana*, Cent. iv. 7.

against him being reversed, a mandamus was issued, charging the university to restore him.

With respect to the dispute which existed so long between Dr Bentley and his college, we are informed by Mr. Whiston, that, after four years of unexceptionable conduct, the doctor was induced in a single instance to recede from the excellent rule of *detur digniori*, in the election to a fellowship. It is to this first false step that all his other misdemeanors are to be referred. Our readers will find a concise and accurate account of his controversies with his college and university in Mr. Gough's *Anecdotes of Topography*.* There are also some authentic papers relative to the subject, in the Harleian collection of MSS. now lodged in the British Museum. Dr. Bentley was endowed with a natural hardness of temper, which enabled him to ride out these storms without much disturbance of mind, or interruption to his literary pursuits. That his public conduct was not in some instances correct, we are bound in duty to confess; but at the same time it must be allowed, that the charges of misconduct brought against him were, usually, through the malicious virulence of his adversaries, so hurried with false accusation, that the doctor had, in general, the good luck to steer clear of the difficulties with which he was embarrassed, by means of the very measures which were intended to involve him the deeper. In his private character, it is generally allowed he was too fond of money, but still without being avaricious. His turn was, on the contrary, rather extravagant than otherwise; and the noble style in which he beautified and adorned the lodge at his college, is a proof of his liberality and generous disposition. As he never appeared desirous of forming an extensive acquaintance, and was, in general, backward to admit any into his society, except such as were distinguished for their learning, or the qualities of their mind; in his friendship, he was naturally warm and sincere. As a husband he was affectionate, and as a parent indulgent. In his conversation, he had the felicity to be able to temper the severity of the critic with a peculiar strain of vivacity

and pleasantry. He died at his lodge in Trinity College, on the 14th of July 1742; at the very advanced age of 80 years. To his latest hour he could read the smallest Greek character without the assistance of glasses; and he died of a young man's disorder, an inflammation in the pleura. He was of a large and rather robust frame of body, and of strong features. These gave a dignity to his aspect almost amounting to severity, and, probably, heightened the opinion which many had conceived of the haughtiness and roughness of his temper. That this was but hasty conception is clear from the following fact, viz. that he was of so tender a disposition that he never read a touching story without tears. He had, at one time, been afflicted with a slight paralytic stroke; and this, perhaps, made the softness of his nature the more apparent; though it is certain, that previously to that event, he was endowed with great tenderness and sensibility. In the contest about the visitatorial power, when he met his old friend Bishop Moore appearing in a hostile manner against him, it is said that he literally fainted away in the court.

When we reflect upon the great abilities and uncommon erudition of which Dr. Bentley was possessed, it casts some disgrace upon our country, says Dr. Kippis, that even his literary reputation should be so long looked upon with total indifference, and that he himself should be represented as a mere verbal critic, and as a pedant without genius. The unjust light in which he has been viewed was not so much owing to the violent exertions of the party attached to Mr. Boyle, as to the venal disposition of the wits and poets of the day, who are ever known to favour the more numerous party. The slashing Bentley of Pope will be recollected by thousands, who have neither the will nor the ability to probe the real merit of the doctor's literary productions. Having made this allusion to the line of Pope, we shall add the candid note

† "Dr. Bentley used to compare himself to an old trunk, which, if you let it alone, will stand in a corner a long time; but if you jumble it by moving, it will soon fall to pieces."—Nichols's L. A. Vol. iv. 351.

Dr. Bentley used often to say to his nephew, "Tom, I shall thrash thee;" meaning that he should outlive him.—Ibid. p. 331.

* See also Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," Vol. i. pp. 158—160, iv. 407, 408.

of the poet's right-reverend editor.*

"This great man, with all his faults, deserved to be put into better company. The following words of Cicero describe him not amiss:—*Habuit à naturâ genus quoddam acuminis, quod etiam arte limaverat, quod erat in reprehendis verbis versutum et solum: sed sæpe stomachosum, nonnunquam frigidum, interdum etiam facetum.*"—In the fourth book of the *Dunciad*, our critic is introduced at greater length, and treated with still greater severity. In addition to the reason we have already given, it should seem that Mr. Pope was actuated by a petty sort of revenge, falling little short of personal resentment. We are told, that when Bentley and Pope were both dining, one day, with Bishop Atterbury, the learned prelate pressed the doctor very much for the opinion he entertained of the English Homer. He for some time eluded the question; but at last, being urged to speak out, he said, "The verses are good verses; but the work is not Homer, it is *Spondanus*." Here we cannot but admire the candour of the doctor, who unquestionably spoke his own opinion. We are apt to believe, that even so the doctor gave Mr. Pope credit for more than he could with propriety lay claim to; and we suspect, that if he had substituted the name of *Madame Dacier* for that of *Spondanus*, he would have arrived still nearer at the truth.

(To be concluded in our next.)

* A FRAGMENT.

SIR CHARLES had been much delayed on his journey by the badness of the roads and great want of horses, and it was past eleven when he arrived at Grosvenor Square. "Is Mr. Belmour with you?" said the Baronet to a servant who opened the door.—"My

master is not at home, Sir Charles."

"Not at home! and your mistress, my daughter?"—"She has been most anxious on your account, having expected you some hours sooner."—A minute after his darling Emily was pressed to his bosom.—"My dear father!" cried she, as they entered the parlour, "What has detained you so long? I was fearful some accident had happened."—"Several detentions on the road, my love, have made me much later than I expected; but, where is your husband? he knew I was to return from Bath to-day; surely he should have been at home to receive me." Emily blushed deeply, and hung down her head.—"My Henry!"—said she, in a faltering voice—"My Henry was under the necessity of attending to a particular engagement with some friends; he desired me to say, he would return the moment he could leave them."—The Baronet was incredulous; but, unwilling to give his daughter the pain of knowing that he considered this excuse as a subterfuge, he expressed himself satisfied with it.

Emily having shortly after quitted the room to order some refreshment, Sir Charles was left at liberty to pursue his meditations.—It was but too evident all was not right; he had watched his daughter with all the anxiety of a dotting parent. Her dissimulated cheerfulness could ill conceal the ravages which one short month had made in her. That countenance which had always beamed with the unclouded ray of content, now bore deep traces of care and melancholy; her frame seemed sinking under the pressure of fatigue and watching. Long did he ruminate on the probable cause of this alteration—the dreadful truth, at length, flashed on his brain—Henry Belmour had, from early youth, been strongly attached to play; his ardent affection for Emily Moreton, for a time, overcame this passion; and the Baronet, in giving him his daughter four months since, flattered himself that his unhappy failing was wholly eradicated, and that this young man, who really possessed a head and heart which did honour to human nature, would not hesitate to prefer the endearments of a fond and amiable wife to the selfish enjoyment of a gaming-table—Alas! he was now painfully undeceived; Belmour's absence was too certainly accounted for—His only child, the joy of his age, for whom alone he cherished

* In a letter to Dr. Birch, Bishop Warburton thus speaks of Bentley: "Good sense is the foundation of criticism; this it is that has made Dr. Bentley and Bishop Hare the two greatest critics that ever were in the world. Not that good sense alone will be sufficient. For that considerable part of it, emending a corrupt text, there must be a certain sagacity, which is so distinguishing a quality in Dr. Bentley." And again in a letter to Bishop Hurd, "[Toup] is certainly well skilled in the Greek tongue, and possesses, besides, a particle or two, discerned from Bentley's *vir*, which I regard as the soul, or *τὸ πᾶν*, as we may say, of the critical world."

existence,* and whose happiness she thought he had secured by uniting her to the man of her choice, was—bitter reflection!—sacrificed to a *Gamester*.—Emily returned, and they sat down to supper. Their meal passed quickly and mournfully away.—It was near two, still Henry had not appeared. Unconscious that her father suspected the cause of his protracted stay, Emily endeavoured to account for it by several plausible suggestions, urging the regret that her Henry would experience at being so long detained from paying his duty to all which the Baronet, anxious to spare his daughter unnecessary pain, kindly assented.

While the time passed thus unhappily at G—— Square, Belmour was engaged at a fashionable gaming-house, surrounded by a set of sharpers and adventurers; men who, having neither fortune nor character themselves, made it their occupation to prey on those of their more fortunate neighbours. Some of these harpies, who had introduced themselves under the assumed appearance of gentlemen, had this day prevailed on him to join them in a dinner-party. He, however, solemnly promised Emily that he would be back long before Sir Charles could arrive.—Indeed, such, most assuredly, was his intention. After dinner, the bottle was briskly plied, till one of the party proposed cards: Henry objected, and urged his promise to return early.—“Only for half-an-hour,” was the reply: “it is now, but eight, you need not return till nine.”—Heated with wine, and attracted by his inclination for play, Henry was drawn in to consent—then did he seal his ruin—the stakes weren’t first moderate, but gradually increased to a considerable sum. Bumper after bumper was resorted to, till Reflection was driven from her seat. The time was passed, but his engagement at home—his promise to Emily—his duty to his father-in-law—all were forgotten—all yielded to the infatuation of the game. He had lost very considerably, he played still higher to recover himself; the run continued against him, and at four o’clock he found himself a ruined man. His temper soured by repeated disappointment, he became quarrelsome; and disputing with one of his companions, such high words passed as induced them to adjourn to a private room to settle their difference with pistols—Henry fell at the first fire—at five,

word was brought to his anxious family, that he was no more. Thus fell Henry Belmour—a young man of excellent abilities, endowed with many eminent virtues, and possessing as fair a prospect of happiness as ever fell to the lot of imperfect man.—He fell, one among the many sad victims to the destructive vice of Gaming.—His father-in-law—His wife—but no!—their anguish must not—cannot be depicted—
London, February 1813. B.

MISCELLANEA.

DR. CLARKE, in the first volume of his *Travels*, page 824, speaking of the Sea of Azof and the mouths of the river Don, adds the following remark:—“A curious phenomenon occurs during violent east winds: the sea retires in so singular a manner, that the people of Taganrog are able to effect a passage upon dry land to the opposite coast; a distance of twenty versts, or rather less than fourteen miles: but when the wind changes, and this it does sometimes very suddenly, the waters return with such rapidity to their wonted bed, that many lives are lost. In this manner, also, small vessels are stranded. We saw the wrecks of two; these had cast anchor in good soundings near the coast, but were unexpectedly swamped upon the sands. The east wind often sets in with great vehemence, and continues for several weeks.” This is so remarkable an illustration, of the means by which the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea was effected, that it is most singular Dr. Clarke has not noticed it. (*Exodus*, c. xiv. 21.) The cause I should conceive to be nearly the same in both cases—that is, the proximity of a high continued chain of mountains; which, by changing the wind, and compelling it to blow in one direction, give it redoubled strength and power. To what extent the same phenomenon may be seen in the Red Sea, I am ignorant; or whether that sea be not of too great a depth to allow it at all: for Dr. Clarke expressly mentions, that the water is shallow where it takes place. Be this as it will, the means by which the miracle in question was effected are worthy observation; and for this reason—because no power till then unknown in the works of nature was employed.—But the miracles which our blessed Saviour performed, as raising a person from the dead, send-

ing an immense multitude with a few leaves and small fishes, &c. are of a different and higher rank, and so contrary to the common course of events, as to argue, at least, a preternatural power in him by whom they were effected.

Men of genius, and especially poets, have seemed to place all their happiness in the hope of retirement. Were we to judge from their works, it might be supposed that they were above feeling the praise or censure of the world, insensible of its ill treatment, and careless what its judgment of them might be when they were no more. But is this really the case? Assuredly not. The same restlessness, the same disquietude, the same uneasiness under existing circumstances, and wish for something yet untried, which preys upon the generality of mankind, has been ever the feeling of men of genius. Perhaps at the moment when Goldsmith penned those fine lines in his Traveller,

"O sweet Retirement, friend to life's decline," &c.

he really wished to retire from the bustle of the world, to scenes better suited for calm contemplation. But it is an undoubted fact, that this self-same man was greedy of praise even to adulation, conceited, and a coxcomb: and so extremely hypochondriac, as frequently to leave the society of his pleasantest and best friends, "to go home" (as he termed it) "and brood over his miseries."

"I can conceive but two classes of beings able or fit to endure solitude for any length of time: I mean, such as are either more or less than man. The latter of these, then, must be a dull insensible animal; born in human shape indeed, but without those sentiments and feelings which dignify and adorn his species, and incapable of reflection. To him retirement would be no privation, for society yields him no pleasure; solitude no punishment, since he is so with his fellow-creatures cannot give him delight. Such we may often find; not, indeed, in a state of actual seclusion from the world; or living, like the hermits of old, in some cell or cave remote from the haunts of men; but in the crowd, in the very throng and press of the world, in the scenes of gaiety and dissipation. It is they, I mean, to whom all is a void, the tender ties of blood or

affection unfelt or disregarded, and this goodly scene of Nature is a dry and barren desert. To men of a habit so cold and phlegmatic, society is an insupportable oppression, and retirement, far from being disagreeable, is a relief from the tedium of conversing themselves, or listening to the conversation of others.

As to the other class to which I have alluded, it is composed of beings rarely, very rarely, to be met with: I mean, those who fly to solitude with the hope and endeavour to become wiser and better, and who, in the silence of privacy, can think and determine how they may best perform the duties of their different stations in the world. If the former were enabled to bear solitude from the total want of all reflection, the latter can most truly enjoy it, by looking back with pleasure on a life well-spent, and in forming happy omens of the days which are yet to come.

It is a common error to imagine, that a person who settles in the country must live, at least, in comparative, if not in total, solitude. It is a common expression to say of a man, that "he is buried in the country." The phrase, I think, came to us from the French. Come from what nation it will, it is not entitled to unqualified credit. It is hardly necessary to say, that one may live in much greater solitude in a town, than is possible to be done in the country. In London, indeed, families may live next door to one another for twenty years without forming any acquaintance. Now in the country this cannot be the case. If the families do not visit, certain bows, salutations, and mutual remarks on the weather, are sure to take place; which shew, at any rate, good will towards each other, and an inclination to be on good terms, if any opportunity should be given by the other party.

There is a ridiculous story told of Lord Chesterfield, which sets that nobleman's ideas of a country life in so strong a point of view, that it deserves to be related. Walking, one day, with a friend in the street, he was exceedingly annoyed by a little cur, which continued barking and biting at his heels. He bore this for some time with great patience; but, at length, turning round, said, with apparent good humour, "I wish you were married, sir, and settled in the country!"

The following is the translation of a curious passage which I lately met with in Aulus Gellius (Book x. Chapter 10.), and is so good an explanation of a custom still common in Europe, that it may not be unacceptable to your readers. "I have heard that the ancient Greeks used to wear a ring on the *third finger of the left hand*;* and it is said, that the Romans in general wore them in the same manner: for which Appian, in his *Ægyptiaca*, gives this reason. He says, that upon opening the human body (*anatomizing* it, as the Greeks call it), as was the custom in Egypt, it has been discovered, that there is a nerve, and that a very fine one, which runs and extends itself the whole way, from that particular finger which I mentioned, to the heart of the man. It, therefore, seemed to be proper, that finger should have the best claim to such an honour, which was connected with, and, as it were, a continuation of the heart itself."—The same author (Book iii. Chap. 5.) gives this reason why the palm-tree was esteemed the emblem of victory: "If you take the wood of the palm tree, and place the heaviest burdens and weights upon it, contrary to the nature of other wood, it is not bent downwards, but rises against the weight; and bends upwards. For this reason, the ancients esteemed it the emblem of victory, as it will not yield to, but resists, opposition."

It is well known, that St. Matthew's Gospel is supposed by many, as well on account of the nation of the writer as the people to whom it is addressed, to have been originally composed in Hebrew. There is a singular proof of this to be drawn from our Saviour's Sermon upon the Mount, which I am not aware has been hitherto adduced in support of this conjecture.

The proof to which I allude arises from a peculiar idiom of the Hebrew language. Having no present tense, they employ the future in its stead.

According to this position, nearly the whole of the first part of what have been commonly called "the Beatitudes" will apply rather to present and temporal than to future and heavenly blessings. And if we examine carefully into the contents, it will appear that this is the true interpreta-

tion. For the idea that "in our Father's house are many mansions," must be carried very far indeed before it is possible to believe that the blessings here described are intended as the final and peculiar reward of each solitary individual. The object of the whole discourse is rather, as it appears to me, to shew that there is no degree of merit or goodness, of what sort or kind soever, which fails, even in this life, of meeting with its concomitant and certain reward. According to this system, I subjoin a few verses, with the proposed explanation. (St. Matthew, Chap. 5. V. 3, &c.)

3. Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven, *i. e.* a frame of mind suitable to heaven, or which may fit them for concurrence with heaven. N.B. With regard to these two *present* tenses, let me observe, once for all, that the auxiliary verb would, in Hebrew, be totally omitted, and the verse read thus: "Blessed poor in spirit, for theirs kingdom," &c.—This defect or idiom (if you so please to call it) of language, the Greek has, in the *latter* instance, only endeavoured to supply.

4. Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted, *i. e.* are comforted by their Father in heaven.

"5. Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." The meek are well said to inherit the earth, for they alone have the enjoyment of it.

"6. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." This will hardly need comment.

"7. Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." The merciful man receives some return for his good deeds from his fellow-creatures, but he shall receive a tenfold reward from Him who is the fountain of mercy.

"8. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." But we are taught to believe that, in a future state of existence, this will be a happiness common to all the blessed. In our present state, it is only the pure in heart who can at all be said "to see God." For they trace the operations of his hands; his works of infinite mercy and goodness are ever present to their sight; and the blessings which he daily showers upon us, unobserved by the bulk of mankind, are by them distinctly marked and known, &c. &c.

It would be injustice to conclude these

* Literally, "on the finger nearest the little one."

remarks, without making some mention of the work which first suggested them: I mean, Isaac Walton's *Treatise on Fishing*. It will sound odd to the ears of many of my readers to recur to a treatise on fishing for the illustration of a passage in the New Testament. But those who have perused this excellent book, the work of a man little acquainted with the learned languages, and living far from the favoured abodes of science, will, I am sure, join with me in a tribute of praise to him who has so admirably united amusement with instruction, and rendered the idle pursuits of "the angler's solitary trade" subservient to the noblest purposes of piety and devotion. The descriptions are so completely identified with the place and season, the dialogue so artfully managed, and the reflections arising from the little occurrences which take place so just and natural, that (independently of its merit as a technical treatise) I know of no book that can exceed it — it might be called "The Religion of Nature."

The greatest discoveries frequently are made by means apparently the most inadequate. That the annual revolution of the sun was completed in 365 days, is said to have been first known by accident. There was a well near Syene, in ancient Egypt, into which, on a certain day, it was observed the sun cast no shadow, being exactly vertical. Astonished at this, the inhabitants came in crowds to behold the miracle—A day passed, and yet the well was not entirely free from shadow. Another and another day rolled on, and yet the shadow increased. The circumstance created so much wonder, that persons were appointed to watch: by whom it was discovered, that in 365 days, and not sooner, the same phenomenon was visible. The inference was obvious.

It appears, from many proofs, that our knowledge of astronomy is by no means so superior to that of the ancients as is generally supposed. That the stars are not bodies of fire, and that the sun, not the earth, is the centre of the universe, are discoveries not of modern date, but opinions received and credited by certain of their philosophers, though contrary to the doctrines then generally prevailing on this subject. Nay, Anaxagoras went so far as to affirm, that the moon was larger than all the Peloponnesus, and that it con-

tained hills and vallies like the earth; * a wonderful discovery for that time, if we consider that the tide of popular prejudice was decidedly against him, and that his observations were made with the naked eye, though, perhaps, in a very serene atmosphere.

Query, If the word "*beeves*," so often used in Pope's *Homer*, as a word for horned cattle, is to be derived from the singular "*Beef*?"—It would seem so from analogy—we have *leaf, leaves—elf, elves—calf, calves*.

Can any of your Correspondents (and Mr. Moser in particular) inform me which is the celebrated "*Grub-street*," so often mentioned by the wits of Pope's time, and give the reason why it became so celebrated as the resort of bad writers? Is it the Grub-street near Finsbury-square? A. B.

MEMOIR OF JOHN BRENT, ESQ. †

MR. JOHN BRENT was born in the year 1729, at Portsea, in the county of Hants, of pious and excellent parents, who, knowing the value of religion themselves, brought up their children in the *nurture and admonition of the Lord*. He served his apprenticeship to a shipwright in his Majesty's yard at Portsmouth, and, in the year 1762, removed to his Majesty's yard at Sheerness, where he filled the situation of foreman of the new work along with the late Sir John Williams. About the year 1768, he was appointed assistant-surveyor to the East India Company, under the late Gabriel Snodgrass, Esq. In the year 1770, he entered into partnership with John Randall and John Gray, Esqrs., in the ship-building line at Rotherhithe—here he continued for many years maintaining a high and deserved reputation in his profession. His mind was active, and his body strong, whilst his skill in naval architecture exceeded that of most men, and few did more for its extension and improvement. The comprehensiveness of his views, and the promptness of his

* See his life, by D. Laertius.

† From a Sermon, delivered at Worship-street, Sunday Morning, August 9th, upon the decease of John Brent, Esq. who died July 1, 1812, in the 83d year of his age. By John Evans, A. M.

conception, have been the subject of general admiration.*

The blessing of Providence descended on his superior knowledge and honest industry; by which means he was enabled to retire about twenty years ago to the enjoyment of ease and comfort for the remainder of life. He had erected a small, but neat, mansion at Elliott Place, Blackheath, where he lived beloved and revered by all that knew him. His venerable appearance, his cheerful looks, and his kind address, will not be forgotten by those who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His was a *patriarchal* dignity—the contemplation of which excited the mingled sensation of love and esteem. He was married twice—by his *first* wife, who died Jan. 23, 1793, and who was distinguished for the mildness of her disposition and the softness of her manners, he had eleven children, two only of whom, *Mr. Samuel Brent* and *Mr. Daniel Brent*, live to cherish the virtues of a parent whom they loved and revered. At the time of his death he had nine grandchildren, and eleven great-grandchildren. By his *second* marriage, he united himself to the eldest daughter of the late truly respectable and reverend *John Sturch*, of Newport, in the Isle of Wight—who not only proved a suitable companion

in his declining years, but by her constant kindness and attention smoothed his descent towards the tomb. As to his religious character, much might be said. He was only *eighteen* years of age when he joined the General Baptist Church in St. Thomas's-street, Portsmouth. Upon his removal to London in 1768, he became member of the General Baptist Church, which, in the year 1688, met for religious worship in Fair-street, Horsleydown; but has now for some years assembled in the old meeting-house Church-street, Deptford, under the pastoral care of the *Rev. William Moon*—by whom he was interred in the adjoining cemetery, and who afterwards improved the mournful event by a discourse suited to the occasion.

Of the *DECEASED*—it may be said with truth, that he adorned the doctrine which he had unequivocally and conscientiously professed. Though possessed of much natural warmth, he was averse to the narrowness of sectarian views, and had an utter dislike to the unlovely asperities of bigotry. His ideas of religion were enlarged and liberal. The goodness of the Deity in nature, providence, and grace, had made an indelible impression upon his mind. I have heard him expatiate on this his favourite subject with tears of joy. *Universal redemption*, and its legitimate concomitant, *UNIVERSAL REDEMPTION*, were themes on which he dwelt with rapture. And the benevolent disposition which he cherished in consequence of this belief, rendered him happy in himself—useful to his fellow-creatures, and a blessing to the world.

His faith and practice went hand in hand—he never, even in thought, separated them—in him they formed an edifying and delightful union to the latest period of life. Of the *scarcities* he might justly exclaim—*Thy statutes have been my song, in the house of my pilgrimage!* As to rustic work, nothing but indisposition could prevent his attendance there. Nor was it the regularity of his attendance only

* *Naval architecture* was held by the ancients in great estimation—and those who practised it, were even ranked among the *divine* heroes! The astronomical signs of *Aries* and *Laurus* in the Zodiac were no other than *two ships*, the former transported *Phryxus* from Greece to Colcho; and the latter, *Europa*, from Phœnicia to Crete. In commemoration of the constructor of these marvellous vehicles—they were metamorphosed into the constellations of the firmament. A more fitting compliment could not be paid them; for *Dr. Doddridge*, wishing to eulogize *Mr. Isaac Newton*, beautifully remarks, that “his discoveries have arrayed him, as it were, in the beams of the sun, and inscribed his name among the constellations of heaven!” May that happy period soon arrive, when *naval architecture* shall revert to its alone primeval peaceful purpose, that of conveying human beings from one part of the earth to another—and that of exchanging the fruits and productions of distant climes throughout the world? In the mean time, the good man must regret the melancholy necessity there is, in the present perturbed state of human affairs, of forming the *finest bulwark* of our *BELOVED COUNTRY*.

† Though he had not enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, yet he was anxious to have his mind well informed, particularly on the important subject of religion. He employed his leisure hours in reading the best books he could obtain on every subject, and took the *Monthly Review* almost from its commencement.

that deserves to be mentioned, but the serious and devout manner in which he conducted him self during the whole of the service. He listened to the accents of religious instruction with delight, and his features glowed with a heartfelt satisfaction. Indeed he often reminded me of the picturesque description which Dr. Watts gives of the true worshipper—

Not like a stranger, go and come,
But like a child at home!

And with respect to PRAYER, it was an exercise in which he indulged, as an appropriate homage to the Supreme Being, and a principal medium of moral improvement. Indeed, with as few imperfections as any man I ever knew, he was anxious to do the will of God in his day and generation. As to his benevolence and zeal, his contributions to charitable objects and to charitable institutions were cheerful and prompt, agreeable to the ability which Providence had bountifully given him. His ready support of the *General Baptist Education Society* is deserving of particular mention. He knew that by means of this institution, several churches had been supplied with young men of ability and learning, who are assiduous in promoting the cause of righteousness and of truth. The interests of religion indeed lay near his heart. He had nothing of that constitutional apathy, or of that criminal indifference, which is to be found even in some professors of Christianity. An unbeliever is the creature of insensibility, a bigot is the dupe of prejudice, and the enthusiast is a slave to the reveries of his own imagination. But the Christian, rational, serious, and cheerful, rejoices in the progress of true religion as a permanent source of happiness, the firmest cement of society, and the best preparation for eternity. In the excursions, therefore, that my aged friend took annually during the summer season, (and this was his practice for many years) he would often tell me upon his return, how gratified he had been to observe large and flourishing congregations.

Throughout the whole of life, my venerable friend enjoyed an uncommon share of health and strength, till within two years of his decease. His constitution was shaken by the slow and certain approach of old age. But he was cheerful in the social circle, and active in the last period of his existence. He had been on a visit to his youngest

son in Essex; but returning home, was immediately taken ill, and after a few days indisposition, expired without a groan on the 1st day of July, in the 83d year of his age.

And when Old Time did lead him to his end,
Goodness and he fill'd up one monument!

Shakespeare

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.
SIR,

February 17, 1813

I AM happy to find that my thoughts upon Reason and Instinct have obtained the attention of your respectable correspondent Y. Y. because I recognise in his remarks the characteristics of a gentleman, the liberality of a genuine philosopher, and the earnestness of one whose talents are rather directed to the discovery of fact, than the exposure of verbal errors in an opponent. The cause of truth will never suffer in such hands, and we may lay it down as an axiom founded in experience, that bitter retorts, acrimonious language, and hypercritical observations, will always fail of obtaining what those who are prodigal in the use of them profess to have in view.

I shall now, SIR, proceed to the immediate notice of Y. Y.'s letter.

If your correspondent will take the trouble to re-peruse my first essay, I think he will perceive that my object has not been "to prove that the superiority of reason over instinct is not so great as the vanity of man would lead him to suppose." On the contrary, have I not stated that, agreeably to my theory, "when we compare the different gradations of reason in the two, the superiority of that possessed by man, over the contracted intellectual faculties of animals, is distinctly perceived?" I admit that the range I allowed myself in that paper might have induced some such a conclusion; yet, a careful examination of what I have written, would render it clear, that no such notion was meant to be advanced. But, though I have indulged myself in some measure of latitude, I am by no means disposed to recal my sentiments to the degree your correspondent requires. If the evils I have denounced can be traced to any other source than reason, then, indeed, I must abandon the argument. But, whether they are corruptions of this faculty, or are its genuine offspring, still we must charge them upon it, unless Y. Y. will shew

R

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that prejudices and passions are purely instinctive. That the latter may be considered in this light, I am not prepared, at this moment, to dispute; but that prejudices are so in every instance, I must deny. If it will serve the argument of your correspondent, I will acknowledge that a right use of reason will eradicate prejudices: yet, he, on his part, must allow that though prejudice is a corruption of reason, it is, also, an emanation from it, and if an emanation, then, a property of reason. I admit, no medium between reason and instinct; and, therefore, whatever cannot be resolved into the one, must belong to the other: whence it follows, that when we are conducted by the ignis fatuus of our own imaginations, we are led by reason—no matter how distorted, unless Y. Y. will contend that all imaginations are instincts. The arguments against such an opinion I shall not anticipate. It is sufficient that I have recourse to them when it is advanced, and that I confine my remarks to what has really been asserted.

But it may, perhaps, be said, "what object does Melampus propose to himself as the ground of his reasonings?" If I have not made this sufficiently clear I am sorry for it. I should have thought that when I commenced my second essay, or letter, with saying that "my task is considerably lightened by the arguments of many celebrated philosophers in favour of the idea that brutes are endowed with a certain portion of reason," it would have appeared to the most cursory reader that I purposed to defend this proposition. But, if this were not enough, surely the whole course of arguments I have pursued, is sufficient to shew that such was my design.

I have already replied to the argument that, in order "to raise Instinct to its proper rank, it will not be found necessary to depress Reason below its real value," inasmuch as I have denied the existence of such an intention.

We come now to a charge of a more serious nature. I have, it seems, either neglected to define the terms Reason and Instinct correctly, or have involved their precise meaning in "perplexity."

Perhaps there may be a degree of obscurity, or rather of inaccuracy, in the assertion that "ideas are another name for reason." It would have been more congruous to truth had I said that "a regular connexion of ideas, not

founded in error, is another word for reason." This is evidently the correct arrangement of the proposition, and I stand corrected. But, have I given no precise "definition of the terms?" I think, that when I assert, with Paley, that "an instinct is a propensity prior to experience and independent of instruction;" I, at least, define one of the terms. And, when I add that, "of course, whatever men or animals perform, for which a motive can be assigned, or an object traced, or by which a train of thoughts may be engendered, must resolve itself into reason;" assuredly, the accusation will fall to the ground. But, sir, not only have I given these explanations at the commencement of my remarks, but other definitions are so interwoven with the whole of them, that it would extend this reply to too great a length, were I to attempt a separation. If, however, I had failed to shape my reasonings according to the rule Y. Y. has laid down, certainly the acknowledgment that may be found at the close of my last paper, that any deficiency on this score ought to "be attributed to my natural inability to do justice to the subject," might satisfy him. I have rather attempted to throw together a few desultory observations, in order to excite the attention of those of your readers who are better qualified to handle the subject, than to enter logically and elaborately into the arguments.

It is generally allowed, that, to raise objections, is much more easy than to answer them. Hence, when Y. Y. expresses himself "at a loss to conceive how perception and volition can be numbered among the properties of reason," he is cutting me out more work than the limits of this article will admit. And, perhaps, I might justly refuse to notice his objection, till he himself has established its validity. But I am not disposed wholly to avail myself of this point of etiquette; and shall, therefore, just observe, that perceptions have been divided into two classes, some "natural and original, others acquired and the fruit of experience." It is with the latter kind I have now to do.

When I perceive, on the new turned beds in my garden, the impression of a human foot, I conclude that a poacher has been there: Here is, first, an ac-

quired perception; viz. that such and such foot marks are those of a man, and not of a beast, I know by experience. Secondly, there is an exercise of reason—"I perceive somebody has been here. I am sure that none of my family or servants would be so thoughtless or wanton—and I hence infer that a thief has trespassed in my garden." Can any thing be clearer than that perception, in no very "extensive acceptance of the term," is a property of reason?"

Volition is still more evidently a part of that faculty. The power of choosing is nothing, if I have no reason or argument to guide me. Indeed, the definition which every petty dictionary gives of the word, implies an exercise of reason "It is," says Johnson, "the act of willing or determining any particular action by choice." But enough of this for the present.

When I found that your correspondent attributed to me the doctrine that "the conduct of ants and bees, in making provision for future exigencies, is the effect of reflection," I wondered where he could find such an assertion, because I have, all along, represented the building honey-combs, nests, &c. as the operation of instinct. But, upon reference to the paragraph that gave rise to this mistake, I perceive it to be so loosely worded, that he might well have supposed the fact to be as he has stated it. He will, however, readily acquit me of entertaining such a notion, when he looks over the observations in p. 868, beginning, "The mere act of building a nest, however curious, is certainly instinctive, &c."

I have now, sir, I hope, "cleared up all the doubts" of Y. Y.; and shall wait with impatience his further provocation of the subject.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,
MELAMPUS.

GRAND MASONIC FETE TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MOIRA.

ON the 27th January, a Grand Masonic Fete was given at Freemasons' Hall to the Earl of Moira, as a tribute of gratitude and esteem, from the brethren, for his zealous services as Acting Grand Master of the Masons, under his Royal Highness the Prince

Regent, for twenty-five years. The Meeting was most splendid. The Duke of Sussex, as Deputy Grand Master, was in the Chair; and he was supported by the Duke of York, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Gloucester, the Swedish Ambassador, the Grand Officers, and a company as numerous as the Hall could contain. It was conducted with a most commendable attention to the comfort of every individual, and the day was spent with the highest conviviality as well as order; though it was impossible not to mix with the testimonials of affection expressed towards the Noble object of the Meeting, proofs of the regret which was felt on the departure of a Brother, to whose unremitting efforts and conciliatory address, they truly ascribe the renovation and present splendour of the fraternity. The illustrious Duke in the Chair, and the Committee of Managers, had so arranged the plan of the entertainment, that a considerable part of it was conducted in the usual form of a public Fête, so as to admit of the presence of Ladies; and, accordingly, a number of beautiful women, were seated in one gallery—the Duke of Kent's band in another; and the toasts and sentiments were enlivened by some admirable glees and songs by a party of twelve of the best Vocal Performers. His Royal Highness gave—"The King;" "The Prince Regent;" "The Duke of York and the Army;" "The Duke of Clarence and the Navy;" "The Dukes of Kent, Cumberland, and Gloucester;"—and the first three of these illustrious personages expressed their thanks in short and appropriate addresses. The Noble Duke gave also "The Ladies" who had honoured the Masons with their company—and Lord Moira, who sat on the right hand of his Royal Highness, proposed "The Health of the Duke of Sussex." This the Noble Earl introduced by an elegant eulogium on his Illustrious Friend, and drew from the Royal Duke an admirable address of thanks to the company.

The Duke then, before entering on the great business of the day, rose to propose the health of the Earl of Moira; not in his character of a Mason, for that he would reserve for the Brotherhood when their visitors had withdrawn, but in his character as a Soldier and a Statesman. The illustrious Duke, in reciting the services of the Noble

Chairman, it flowed from that Brotherly feeling, which in Masons tempted them to overlook every demerit, and magnify every merit, in another. His Royal Highness had, indeed, drawn a portraiture with a master's hand; trusting that the beauty of the outline, and the vividness of the colouring, would excuse a deviation from the resemblance. All he asked was, credit for good intentions, and his being ever ready in the cause of his country. This was all the merit he claimed; and, among his obligations to his Prince, he deemed, it the first, that he had placed him in a situation where he had an opportunity of endearing himself to the Brethren of that Society. He commented upon the honour they received from the presence of so many of the Royal Family, which evinced their love of the Craft, and offered an example to the world, of the happiness of England, where Princes joined in all the social relations of life; and authority did not, as in other countries, parch up and wither the communion of mankind. He concluded with a most animated eulogy on the benefits of the Masonic Institution, and warmly inculcated their doctrines in every condition of life.

The Ladies, who had been admitted to the gallery to witness this splendid scene, among whom, the Countess of Loudoun and Moira was conspicuous, now retired; and the Hall being cleared of strangers, at ten o'clock the Lodge was regularly opened and tyled.

"The King and the Craft."—"The Prince Regent, Grand Master;" and other standing toasts were drunk.

The Duke of Sussex then rose, and, in fervent terms, expressed the sense entertained by Masons of the estimable qualities which had distinguished their Acting Grand Master, Lord Moira, and of the esteem and gratitude they felt towards him. He also pronounced an excellent Oration on the sublimity of the Institution, which had, for its objects, the welfare of individuals, and universal prosperity; which invited to deeds of kindness, and entitled its members to respect; which had, for its basis, the most anxious and active exertions for the happiness of all mankind, and inculcated good-will and benevolence to the whole human race. Recurring to a warm panegyric upon the Noble Earl, he invested him with the jewel prepared for the occasion, and presented by the Society of Masons, not as a mere recollection, but to carry with him as

a bright star to lead him to glory in India, and conduct him in safe return to his admiring Brethren.

The jewel, a most brilliant Badge (value 500 guineas,) was shewn round the Lodge, and finally suspended about his Lordship's neck, who was then upon called to the Chair, and returned thanks in a speech replete with feeling, energy, and eloquence. He would wear it, he said, as a monitor sensible of his actions, to incite him to spread the philanthropic and benevolent principles of Masonry over the vast country to which he was going. He said, that if he, indeed, possessed in any degree the virtues which his Royal Brother had so graciously ascribed to him, they were no more than an emanation from the principles of the Fraternity to whom he addressed himself—and he could not better illustrate the fact, than by relating to them an Eastern Apologue. It was the practice in Asia, to use a perfumed clay in the bath instead of soap, or almond-powder, as practised here. On one occasion, a Caliph, delighted with the delicious scent, in rapturous exclamation, spoke to the clay, and extolled its perfume. The clay was animated, and spoke in answer—"I am, please your Highness, a piece of common and ordinary clay; but mark the benefit of good association—I came in contact with a rose, and I imbibed its odour." Even so, he said, he had borrowed the odours of the virtues, with the possession of which, they had been pleased to compliment him, from his coming in contact with their society. His gratitude and affection would only cease with the last pulse of life.—(*Tumults of applause.*)

A great variety of appropriate toasts and songs followed this. Lord Kinaird, Sir J. Doyle, and others, took occasion to deliver their sentiments to the Lodge; and the evening was concluded with the utmost conviviality and Masonic decorum.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

527,

I SHALL esteem as a favour a farther explanation from your Correspondent Y. Y. of the following extract from his reply to Melampus, on page 8, which

* An Account of the Masonic Festival is in the press, with the Speeches of the A.G.M., D.G.M. &c. taken in short-hand by Brother Fraser. (See the Advertisement on the Front of the Wrapper of this Month's Magazine.)

appears to be perfectly necessary, if we consider it as the principal feature in this interesting subject—the argument on which the issue of this useful debate depends: he writes, “I am equally at a loss to conceive how perception and volition can be numbered among the properties of reason.” How, are perception and volition not the properties of reason, whereas they always accompany that faculty? I can by no means favour the idea of reason being “possessed by animals in any degree whatever, but am desirous to be acquainted with the nice point of distinction which seems to have been aptly touched on by Y. Y.

Feb. 7, 1813.

W. G.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
H^{AVING} informed an occupier of a garden-ground, “a Poor, Cottager,” of the Horticultural Experiment, as inserted on page 35, I was much disappointed to find my endeavours to extend its usefulness fail, by reason of not comprehending the plan of elevating by digging “a surface of fifty feet on a base of forty.”

If the writer of the above would have the goodness to simplify the experiment in a future number of this Work, he will be conferring a favour on

Feb. 7, 1813.

W. G.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

List of Books which produced remarkable Prices at the DUKE of ROXBURGHE'S late SALE, MAY 1812.

Theology.

	£	s.	d.
T HE Holy Bible, <i>illustrated with Prints</i> , published by T. Macklin, 6 vols. folio, blue Turkey, Lond. 1800.....	43	0	0
Seuait un Recueil des principales Places de la Sainte Esriture, qui traitent de Foy en Dieu, par Edouard Roy d'Angleterre. Ecrit par sa propre main, et dedié à son Oncle le Duc de Somerset. MS. 12mo.....	25	10	0
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The Prouffitable booke for Maue's Soul, called the Chastysing of Godde's Chyldren, fol. brown Morocco (a beautiful copy), West. Caxton.....	140	0	0
The Booke named the Royall, 4to. Morocco, Lond. W. de Worde, 1507.....	10	0	0

Fathers, &c.

Augustini de Civitate Dei, fol. C. T. Venet. 1470.....	8	15	0
The Golden Legend, or the Lives of the Saints, fol. wants fol. 1, 4, 8, 9. See Notes by Mr. Herbert, &c. West. Caxton, 1483.....	31	0	0
Another copy of the same book, 1483, imperfect both at beginning and end.....	6	0	0
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Miscellaneous Theology.

Sanchez de Sancto Matrimonii Sacramento, fol. Ant. 1626.....	3	3	0
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Mythology and Religion of the Ancients.

Boccacii de Genealogia Deorum, fol. *Ed. Pr. exemp. splendid. C. T.*
Venet. 1472 16 16 0

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Statutes at Large by Runnington, 13 vols. 4to. *Lond. 1786, &c.* 20 10 0

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The Proceedings of the Sessions of the Peace for the City of London,
 and the County of Middlesex, at the Old Bailey, from the first regu-
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Paris, 1629 15 15 0

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1481 115 0 0

Philosophy, Morals, &c.

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Eyb Margarita Poetica; fol. *C. T. Ed. non inventa in Bibliograph.*
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<i>Agriculture.</i>				
Rei Rusticæ Authores Antiq. Ed. princeps, fol. C. T. Exemp. splendid. Venet. Jenson, 1472		27	6	0
<i>Witchcraft, Impostors.</i>				
A Complete Collection of 151 the Tracts, both printed and MS. concerning MARY TOLT, the celebrated Rabbit Woman, collected by G. SKEEVENS, Esq. with her Portrait; to which has been lately added, a curious Original Letter from Mr. HOWARD, the pretended Accoucher, to the DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, then Secretary of State, detailing the whole Circumstances of the Case, 8vo. Russia.....		26	15	0
<i>Philology.</i>				
Musuri Etymologicon Magnum, M. C. C. R. Exemp. splendid. fol. 1499		18	10	0
Stephani Thesaurus Ling. Gr. 4 vol. fol. M. C. C. R. Paris, 1572		35	0	0
Constantini Lexicon, Gr. et Lat. fol. Genevæ, 1592		9	18	0
Prisciani Opera omnia. Ed. princeps. Exemp. nitid. C. T. fol. Venet. 1470		10	10	0
Dictionaire de la Langue Brejoime par Pelletier, fol. Paris, 1752		4	11	0
Hickesii Thesaurus Ling. Septentrion, 3 vol. fol. M. C. Oxon 1705		13	13	0
Shaw's Galic and Eng. Dictionary, 2 vol. in 1, 4to. Lond. 1780		2	12	6
<i>Rhetoric.</i>				
Ciceronis Rhetorica, fol. C. T. Neapoli. Ed. Maittaire et De Bure ignota; exemp. nitid. sine anno		10	5	0
<i>Orators.</i>				
Isocratis Orationes, Gr. fol. Editio Prin. Mediol. 1493. The first and last leaves of this Copy have been cancelled to insert others with the following date, Venet. 1535		8	18	6
Demosthenis Orationes, Gr. Ulpiani Comment. et Libanii Argument. C. M. fol. Basil. 1532		8	0	0
Quintilianii Opera Burmanni, 4 vol. 4to. M. C. Bat. 1720		8	15	0

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1813.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Accidents of Human Life, with Hints for their Prevention, or the Removal of their Consequences. • By Newton Bosworth, Honorary Member of the London Philosophical Society. 1 Vol. 12mo. pp. 209.

IT is a circumstance extremely honourable to this age and nation, that while the *acute sensibility* of the German school, which, from points unfounded in fact, and speculations upon them equally unfounded in philosophy, hath diverged into all those eccentricities of false feelings that could accrue from false principles; in consequence of which, morbid excess of pseudo pity hath become either ridiculous or immoral; honourable, indeed, it is to us, we must reobserve, that we have, from the suggestions of real sensibility, founded upon the basis of nature, and stimulated by truth, pursued a line of conduct diametrically opposite; and while the false philosophers of the continent have troubled for the fate of a moth, and even, descanting on things inanimate, lamented the untimely death of a flower, we have turned our benevolent passions to objects of real importance, and only suffered pity, "the attribute of heaven itself," to operate to the advantage of society, and sensibility to be excited, not by frivolous objects, or impelled to blazon the high wrought scenes of profligacy and vice, but have made them subservient to VIRTUE and MORALITY.

From the natural combination of these has sprung that amiable and excellent propensity of the mind, termed PHILANTHROPY—a propensity that is, in Great Britain, the distinguishing feature of the present times. From this, also, the numerous establishments, plans, and literary exertions, all tending to the same point—THE BETTERING THE CONDITION OF MANKIND, have arisen, and *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LXIII, Feb. 1813.

among the rest, the small volume, whose title marks this article, and whose various subjects have, in all their branches and observations, emanated from that general system of *benignity* to which we have adverted.

"Much," says the author, "has been said in jest about the miseries of human life; why may not something be said in earnest about its ACCIDENTS—those frequent sources of deep and lasting misery?"

"By accidents," he continues, "I mean simply those sudden and unexpected events, generally of a calamitous kind, to which we are all more or less exposed. Though they are often said to be casual in their occurrence, they are all produced by their proper causes, as much so as the most regular appearances in nature. They are only called accidents, because previous circumstances did not appear to indicate them; or, in simpler terms, because they came upon us unawares. The well ordered mind admits not so fickle a divinity as chance, but

—sees a God employed
In all the good and ill that chequer life.

"Nothing, therefore, can be farther from my intention, than, by the term I am obliged of necessity to use, to exclude the idea of an over-ruling Providence extending to the minutest events as well as to the greatest."

Of this doctrine of *chance*, exploded even by the rational philosophers in the ancient world, and banded from *system* to *system* by the shuttlecock speculators in the modern, no one that has even dipped into this work could, for a moment, suspect our author of writing in favour; therefore we shall, as we approve of his intention, suffer him in his own words to explain it.

"The design of this little volume," he observes, "is, to do something to—

wards the removal of the ignorance complained of, by communicating to general readers, and especially to young persons, such information as I have been able to collect on the subject of bodily accidents in general, whether arising from fire, water, journeying, heat, cold, amusements, violent exertions, or other causes; together with the best methods I could think, hear, or read of, for avoiding those accidents or alleviating their consequences.

"Having been long accustomed to the instruction of youth, it was natural to consider a course of addresses to young persons, as the best mode I could adopt for conveying the information I had to offer."*

We are of the same opinion; information conveyed in lectures seems, said a professor whom we well remember, to be inhaled from a *scientific atmosphere*; it fixes itself in the mind, not only by *contemplation* but *conversation*; and when it takes a *written form*, its dictates become at once *extensive* and *indelible*.

Mr. B. as the precursor to his work, has introduced

"THE FOX AND THE BOAR,
A Fable from *Æsop*."

"The Boar," he states, "stood whetting his tusks against an old tree. The Fox, who happened to pass by at the time, asked him why he made those warlike preparations since there was no enemy near that he could perceive. 'That may be, Master Reynard,' said the Boar, 'but we should scour up our arms while we have leisure, you know; for, in time of danger we shall have something else to do.'"

The work commences with an introductory address from the author to his "young friends," in which he piously and philosophically observes, generally, on the principles or passions that operate upon the human mind in the moment of danger arising from accidental causes; he then, exemplary of the propositions that he has advanced, adverts to the confusion that reigned during the late alarming fire at *Emanuel College, Cambridge*; thence he notices the concomitant consequences of *suspended animation*; commends the exertions of "THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY; and finishes this chapter with apposite reflections.

* These were, we presume, read in *Merton-Hall Academy, Cambridge*.

To give the reader the best idea of the nature of this volume, which we think both curious and useful, that our space will permit, we shall quote the titles of the several "Addresses," of which it is composed, beginning with the

"II. On Accidents from FIRE—Directions how to escape from a burning House—Account of Fire-Escapes.

"III. Accidents from FIRE continued—Directions for extinguishing Fires.

"IV. Accidents from FIRE continued—Composition to extinguish Fire—Danger from burning Clothes—How to put out the Flame.

"V. Modes of guarding against Fire—Miscellaneous Cautions."

These details, descriptions, and directions, we must observe it is most important to impress upon the minds of young people in general, and upon those of the *fair sex* in particular. AGE is concomitantly cautious, and YOUTH too frequently careless of the consequences of inattention to the element that is the subject of these five Addresses; which are, in every instance and observation, well calculated to transform the precipitance of the latter into the wariness of the former.

Under the second general head our author contemplates

"Address VI. Accidents from WATER—Useful Precautions—Means of raising Bodies from the Water—Drags.

"VII. Accidents from WATER continued—Means of restoring to Life Persons apparently drowned or suffocated—Account of the Royal Humane Society.

"VIII. Accidents from WATER continued—Danger of the Seas—Shipwrecks and means of Deliverance—Life Boats—Lieutenant Bell's and Captain Manby's Methods—Cork Jackets—Life Preserver, &c. &c."

Upon these subjects, important to us in a high degree as a *maritime nation*, our author has drawn together facts, instances, and observations; such as shew at once his industry of research and his philanthropic zeal. His account of THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, it is absolutely necessary, should be generally known; the lives of thousands depend upon *celerity* in the first instance, and *practice* in the second; the former of which is *stimulated*, the latter *acquired*; and both under their auspices

REWARDED.

Equally important with respect to

rescuing mariners and passengers from the horrors of SHIPWRECK, a more dreadful, because less instantaneous evil, where death ensues, is Mr. B.'s account of Mr. HENRY GREATHEAD'S * *boat*, also LIEUT. BELL'S and CAPT. MANBY'S *marine apparatus*. Of DANIEL'S *Life Preserver*, which, it seems, takes its name from the inventor, Mr. DANIEL, a surgeon, in Wapping, there is a very ingenious description, which is amply elucidated by the print which forms the frontispiece to this Volume. Fully impressed with the importance of this part of his subject, Mr. B. has, with an anxiety which does great credit both to his patriotism and his sensibility, drawn down every circumstance that would bear upon it; and we scarcely need add, that his success has been, in this respect, commensurate to the pains he has taken.

"Address IX. comprises "*Accidents at PLAY, &c.*—Dangerous Sports—Falls—Col. Crichton's Bed and Frame for removing wounded Persons—Dogs—Wounds—Burns and Scalds—Gunpowder and Fire-arms—Swallowing Bones, &c.—Never conceal an Accident.

"Address X. *Accidents in TRAVELLING, and Cautions—Intense Cold—Sudden Changes from Cold to Hot, and the Contrary—Catching Cold—Thunder Storms—Fainting—Caution against indulging extreme sensibility.*"

Such are the subjects of these Addresses, which are detailed with great perspicuity, and dilated on with great ingenuity. The use of a work of this nature, we have already suggested, must be obvious to every one; therefore, as an appropriate termination to this slight account of it, we conceive, that we cannot impress its importance upon the minds of our readers more forcibly than by, in part, quoting Mr. BOSWORTH'S (the author's) CONCLUSION.

"Having thus," he says to his pupils,

* A view of this vessel, together with a description of it in operation, are given in European Magazine, Vol. XLIII. p. 325, see also Vol. XLVI. p. 4, &c. A boat of the same nature has been constructed by Mr. CHRISTOPHER WILSON, of LONDON; and another, upon the same *life-preserving* principle, by SIR THOMAS CLARKE, of Sutton, upon Derwent.

† A Critique of CAPTAIN MANBY'S work upon this subject, elucidated by numerous engravings on wood, will be found in European Mag. Vol. LXII. p. 120.—Editor.

"collected for your instruction a variety of important directions, it now only remains for me to request that you will endeavour to remember them; so that, when opportunities occur, you may apply them to practice. It is one use of books, especially of those which record discoveries, that they enable us to grow wise by the experience of others. Much, no doubt, may be learned by observation. * * * Let it be your constant care, then, to add to your own observation whatever you can collect from the labours and inventions of others. So shall you daily become more wise, more happy, and more useful. Between man and other animals there are many points of difference, but none more striking, as has been often noticed, than that which relates to the power of profiting by experience, and making continual improvements. Here we have an amazing superiority over the rest of the animal creation. The bees, in Virgil's time, no doubt, made their honey and their wax in the same manner as they do now; the frogs and mice, of which Homer sang, were as well acquainted with the nature of boys and mouse-traps as any of their race at the present day; and the sparrows, which live a thousand years ago, built their nests in the same form and with the same sort of materials as their descendants do now. With respect to the same individuals; too, it is remarkable how soon they acquire all the knowledge of which they are capable, and reach the limit which they cannot pass. They continue all their lives to perform the same round of actions, and in the same manner, impelled or directed by a principle, which, for want of a better name, we call instinct. But human beings have the faculty, if they will but exercise it, of deriving advantage from every thing they see. They are so constituted as to be able, if they please, to make continual progress in useful knowledge; and, as the poet† says,

"Grow wiser and better as life wears away."

"But, it is to be lamented, that all human beings are very far from being alike desirous of profiting by their advantages. It is true, as you have learned from the *Evenings at Home*, 'that one man walks through the world with his eyes open, and another with them shut.'

† Dr. Walter Pope, in "The Old Man's Wish."

This difference between the two is very great indeed. While the one, like the sluggard, whose soul 'desireth and hath nothing,' spends his time in indolence, loitering about till life itself is a burden to him, and thus becoming the sport of accidents, the tool of knaves, and the very slave of circumstances—the other is making his observations upon every thing that passes around him, and learning from all some useful lessons of instruction. Which of these examples you will follow, depends upon yourselves: which of the two I ~~wish~~ you to follow, your own good sense will easily determine.

"In concluding these Addresses, I would take occasion to remind you of your obligations to Him who hath hitherto preserved you. When you consider, as far as you can consider, how many have been compelled

—to drink the cup
Of baleful grief, or eat the bitter bread
Of misery,

"while you have been continued in the free use of your limbs and faculties, and the enjoyment of your health, what ought you not to render to that kind and gracious Benefactor, who hath watched over you continually, and 'in whose hands are all your ways.' Cherish towards him the most lively gratitude; endeavour to please him throughout your lives; seek him with the utmost diligence; embrace with all your hearts the Gospel of his Son; and then you need not doubt, that he will not only be your God, and your guide even unto death, but will also raise you to that happy place, where you shall be out of the reach of accident and calamity, in every form, where 'there shall be no more pain,' neither sickness nor death, and whence 'sorrow and sighing shall flee away,' to return no more for ever." M.

Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century. By John Nichols, F.S.A.

(Concluded from page 43.)

No. XIV. Memoir of JOHN, LORD
VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

XV. LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE
PREACHED THE BOYLE'S
LECTURE.

XVI. Memoir of GEORGE, LORD
LYTTELTON.

XVII. ——— of BISHOP HURD.

XVIII. ADDITIONS TO THE ME-
MOIRS OF Mr. GOUGH.

These additions are extremely valuable, inasmuch as in a fragment of his own memoirs fairly transcribed, Jy. 14, 1779, and the consequent annotations, they include numerous notices of the friends, the connections, the studies, and the pursuits, of the ingenious gentleman who is the principal subject of them; they depict his mental researches, and unfold his literary life: let us, therefore, as we have promised, by a few extracts from the text, endeavour to commemorate that worth which long we have admired, and, in this vehicle, historically to embalm the man, the track of whose studies we have, at a humble distance, endeavoured to follow.

The ruling propensity of the mind of Mr. Gough was the investigation of our national antiquities.

"I had," he observes, "little opportunity to gratify this desire while at college; but when I quitted it, I, by little and little every year, made excursions over the greatest part of England and Scotland, with only a servant."

"The year 1774, by the death of my mother, made me completely master of myself. An agreeable marriage, which had been some years before in contemplation, fixed me in a happy train of domestic life, at the same time enlarging my connections and scene of action; and, if my life for the last eleven years has not been distinguished by any considerable events, but passed on in the uniform succession of literary unambitious retirement, blest with a decent competency which suffices for bounded wishes, it has not in return been chequered by dishonourable or reproachful traits of conduct to myself or others. Be it my constant endeavour that it never shall.

"If I have relieved the wants and distresses of the unhappy without ostentation, have done justice without interest, have served the common cause of literature without vanity, maintained my own independence without pride or insolence, have moderated my attachments to external objects, and placed my affections on the virtuous and honest character, and may trust so to have passed through things temporal, as finally not to lose things eternal—I shall have lived enough.

"After a period of more than seven years, Mr. Gough thus resumes his narrative,

"June 1, 1786. When a man has laid in a fund of knowledge in any branch, from books, or other means of attainment, it is not to be wondered that the itch for scribbling seizes him. My authorship is fixed to the line of antiquity. While at college, I had begun to make additions to the list of writers on the topography of Great Britain and Ireland, prefixed to Gibson's Camden. I inserted these in "Rawlinson's English Topographer," till I fancied I might commence topographer myself. I formed a quarto volume; and it was printed at Mr. Richardson's press, on credit: my allowance not permitting any advance of money before publication. Mr. Richardson refused interest on his labour. The sale was rapid beyond expectation, and I was, on the balance between me and honest Tom Payne, gainer of seven pounds.

"I had been elected F.S.A. the year before (1767), not long enough to enjoy the good opinion which the late Bishop Lyttleton was pleased to conceive of me from this first essay. It recommended me, however, to the notice of his successor to the chair and the deanry, Dr. Milles, and I possessed his partiality in appointing me Director of the Society on the death of Dr. Gregory Sharp. I have been frequent witness of the domestic happiness of Dr. Milles, who kept his children in that friend-ship and affection with him and one another; which all that knew him will bear testimony to, with me. If ambition prompted him to take the Antiquarian Chair, he filled it with becoming dignity as an antiquary. Perhaps he did not enough keep up to his authority in the society, which was declining before his death.

"Having now leisure,* reputation, and an unincumbered income, I was induced, by the assistance of friends, to publish a new edition of the 'British Topography,' augmented to two volumes, 4to. 1780; which I have reason to think has not injured the reputation I had already acquired.

"On Christmas-day, 1770, I began a translation of 'Camden's Britannia,' from the original and best edition, 1607. Essex was the first county whose translation I attempted. I went on till the whole 'Britannia' was completed, and then I set about the additions in the opposite pages. I had announced such an intention in the account of this book in the second

edition of the 'Topography;' and Mr Payne, on the publication of the first edition, had suggested such an undertaking. The public did not attend to the announcement, nor did Mr. Payne think any more of the design. But, having completed my work, and thinking it hard that all my pains should be thrown away, I reminded him of his suggestion, and pressed him to undertake the publication. At length I prevailed. He agreed with Mr. Nichols to print it, with Mr Edward Noble, his own foreman, who was a very ingenious mathematician, and had published 'Elements of Linear Perspective,' 1771, to prepare a new set of maps; and with Messrs. J. and F. Cary, to engrave the maps and other prints. With these preparations we all embarked in this extensive and expensive undertaking. The first volume was finished in 1782. But, before the last was completed, the design received a heavy shock by the death of poor Noble, in a deep decline. His loss, however, was, by the assistance of J. Cary, replaced, and the bulk of the maps was executed by Christmas 1785. Assistance was readily given me in those counties where I had friends; but if the public at large knew much of the intention, they withheld their aid; and as to the Society of Antiquaries, the work was slightly if ever mentioned there: so that the burden lay on my shoulders, and T. Payne's (and his printer's) purse. Still, however, we proceeded; and, I trust, *dabit Deus his quoque finem*.

"About 1772 or 1773, I formed another design of illustrating our national antiquities, by selecting from my notes all the sepulchral monuments and inscriptions which I had collected in my excursions. When I had written these out fair, in chronological arrangement, I had the vanity to think of publishing them in the manner of Montfaucon's 'Monumens de la Monarchie Française.' This was likely to prove a more costly work than any that I had yet undertaken. I undertook it, however, by degrees. Mr Basire's specimens of drawing and engraving gave me so much satisfaction, that it was impossible to resist the impulse of carrying such a design into execution. Mr. Ord and Sir John Cullum prompted me. Mr. Carter was so good a second, and the work was so pleasing to myself, that the fatigue and labour were no more thought of, and the expense hardly at-

attended to. The first part of the work is now completed and before the public, who must crown my labours and reimburse my cost—if they approve what I have done for them. Lesser or anonymous publications, the things of the present moment, I shall not here stop to enumerate, nor what I have done toward the society's publications.

"I will boast, however, of my library and literary collections, which are my delight and pride. Those who know the value of such articles will pardon my vanity; and, it may be, not think them a small accession, to the national fund at the British Museum, when I am tired of them, or to bequeath them when I can make no farther use of them.*

"Here let me emerge from the depths of antiquarian research, and break from my close attention to it, to lament a loss in my family, which I shall ever feel under my own roof, of Mrs. Elizabeth Hall,† my wife's second sister. Her good sense and knowledge of the world; her turn for retirement; her temper, in general, placid and uniform, except when disturbed by excessive care for those about her, which she often misunderstood—her disposition, so congenial to her sister's, and my way of life, rendered her as useful as dear to us. We had the benefit of her advice and conversation near eleven years; and I flatter not when I say that none can replace her.

"This instance of mortality but reminds me of the changes we must all expect in our worldly situations. Every year now materially affects my enjoyments: I see my friends decaying with age and broken down by malady. A course of eleven years has deprived me of many whom I lived in habits of intimacy with from my childhood; of others, whom a congenial turn of mind endeared to me. Among the first of these, the foremost is John Misenor, Esq. a most worthy honest man, esteemed and promoted by my father. Among the last I must mention Mr. Haistwell, Mr. Tyson, Mr. Essex, Sir John Cullum: all removed within the space of five years—at a time, too, when their conversation and correspondence were become most essential to me, and

when I find myself neither in a situation nor humour to replace them by new acquaintance—if, indeed, in the general mortality of persons of their turn of disposition, it were easy to replace them at all."

[Here the MS. ends], says Mr. N.; to which he will give us leave to add, that it ends with a melancholy, though moral, reflection; such as the subjects of the author's contemplation elicited, and his sensibility dictated. To the memory of this great and good man—great in his talents and his virtues, and uniformly good in his life, Mr. Nichols had before (page 262) paid a commemorative tribute, the effusion at once of his tenderness and his gratitude; which we shall, as an appendage to the above notices, extract.

"It was," he observes, "my fond wish to have inscribed an improved edition of these anecdotes to 'RICHARD GORDON, ESQ.' almost the only survivor of the many friends to whom (near thirty years ago) I was materially indebted for assistance in the original publication; who, when the present work was announced to him, exclaimed, *Gaudeo, cupioque videre*; and afterwards demonstrated his zeal for the subject, by bequeathing to me his interleaved copy of the former edition, replete with notes and letters illustrative of these anecdotes. It became, therefore, an indispensable duty to enroll his name in this *mausoleum of departed worthies*." In this "MAUSOLEUM OF DEPARTED WORTHIES!" a pile which it is our ardent wish may be as permanent as the *pyramids*, it will, even from these slight and inefficient sketches, be observed, that the eminent literary characters of the last century are, if the expression may be allowed *entombed*; but 'happier in their fate than the monarchs of *Egypt* of the first race: their lives are recorded; their labours expatiated on; their genius appreciated; their virtues displayed; and their actions and anecdotes commemorated: from these arise the infinity of entertainment that is to be found in these volumes: yet, had Mr. Nichols stopped at mere entertainment, we should, long ago, have stopped our observations; but he has taken a higher flight—*Instruction*, by the most efficacious of all means, *example*, was his principal object: amusement, therefore, as must always be the case when the track of nature and of truth is pursued, although

* Written in 1786.

† The daughter of Thomas Hall, Esq. of Gidding, Herts. She died March 15, 1785, æt. 49.

certain was only collateral. We have, in the character of WILLIAM BOWYER, the name from which this work originally emanated, seen a system of strong sense, solid learning, and undeviating rectitude; the foundation of which was laid by his father, continued by himself, and pursued by his apprentice and partner; who all proceeded slowly, but securely, on through the medium of *ingenuity and industry*, to the goal of opulence, attended in their whole course with *professional respect and literary reputation*. We have seen *virtue* struggling against *affliction*, and Christian fortitude rising superior to the severest trials, and acquiring estimation from depression; and, to sum up all, we have seen this moral truth fully exemplified, namely,

VIRTUOUS PERSISTENCE IS ITS OWN REWARD.

From this system the multifarious literary connexions of the BOWYERS, and of the author of these volumes, have sprung; to this they are appended, in it they are involved; let us, therefore, as a conclusion to this article, in his own words, give a short sketch of *one living character*, whose erudition and indefatigability not only laid the *first stone*, but brought this work to the perfection in which it now appears; viz.

“JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A.

“Son of Edward and Ann Nichols, was born at Islington, February 21, 1744-5, and received his education in that village, at the academy of Mr. John Shield. His original designation was for the royal navy, which was rendered abortive by a relation's death, in 1757. Before he was quite 13, he was placed under the care of Mr. Bowyer; who, in a short time, received him into confidence, and intrusted to him the management of his printing-office. In 1765, he was sent to Cambridge, to treat with the university for a lease of their exclusive privilege of printing. But that learned body having determined to keep the property in their own hands, he, in the following year (having previously become a freeman of London, and a liveryman of the company of Stationers) entered into partnership with his master; with whom, in 1767, he removed from White-friars into Red-lion-pass, Fleet-street. This union continued until the death of Mr. Bowyer in 1777.

“In August 1778, he became asso-

ciated with his friend, Mr. David Henry, in the management of the *Gentleman's Magazine*; and since that time not a single month has elapsed in which he has not written several articles in that miscellany; some of them with his name or initials, and others (as is essential to a periodical work) anonymously.* But he can truly say, that he never wrote a line in the *Magazine* that he would not at any time have avowed, had it been necessary, or that he now wishes to recall.

“In 1781 he was elected an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh; and, in 1785, received the same distinction from the Society of Antiquaries at Perth.

“In December 1784, he was elected into the Common Council for the ward of Farringdon Without; whence, in 1786, on a violent collision of parties, he was ousted. In the summer of 1787 he was unanimously re-elected; and received from Mr. Alderman Wilkes the unsolicited appointment as one of the deputies of the ward.

“At the end of 1797, on the death of Mr. Wilkes, he withdrew from his seat in the Common Council; but, in the following year, on the pressing solicitation of his friends, again accepted of it.

“In 1804 he attained the summit of his ambition—in being elected master of the Stationers' Company.

“On the 8th of January 1807, by an accidental fall, he fractured one of his thighs; and, on the 8th of February 1808, experienced a far greater calamity, in the destruction of his printing-office and warehouses, with the whole of their valuable contents.

“Under these accumulated misfortunes, sufficient to have overwhelmed a much stronger mind, he was supported by the consolatory balm of friendship, and the offers of unlimited pecuniary assistance—till, cheered by unequivocal marks of public and private approbation (not to mention motives of a higher and far superior nature),† he had the resolution to apply with double diligence to literary and typographical labours.

* Under the signatures, very frequently, either of *Alphonso*, *Eugenio*, *M. Green*, *A London Antiquary*, *J. N. &c. &c.*

† “I thank God, I had the hope of a Christian, and that supported me.”

—*Bishop Hough to Lady Knightly*, Feb. 2, 1731-2.

"In December 1811, having completed the "History of Leicestershire," and made a considerable progress in the volumes in which this article appears, he bade a final adieu to civic honours—intending also to withdraw from a business, in which he has been, for 54 years, assiduously engaged, and hoping (*Deo valente*) to pass the evening of life in the calm enjoyment of domestic tranquility.

"He was married in 1766 to Ann, daughter of Mr. William Cradock, of Leicester; and again, in 1778, to Martha, daughter of Mr. William Green, of Hinckley. By his first wife (who died in 1776) he has two daughters, living 1812; by the second (who died 1788) one son and four daughters.

"He never affected to possess any superior share of erudition, or to be profoundly versed in the learned languages; content if in plain and intelligent terms, either in conversation or writing, he could contribute his quota of information or entertainment."

Mr. Nichols has, to these brief notices of his life, subjoined a list of the publications of which he has been the author or editor; they amount, in the whole, to fifty-seven distinct, and, in many instances, voluminous works. They are all well known, or we should have endeavoured more particularly to characterise them; but, for this, five words will serve—they form a most valuable series of *history, topography, antiquity, instruction, and entertainment.*

J. M.

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and harmonious expression."—*Dramatic Review.*

It has been remarked by several modern writers, that, at a time when our language is thought to have attained the highest pitch of refinement and perfection, it has lost, in a very material degree, that solidity and energy which gave such force and strength of expression to the compositions of our best ancient authors. It will, perhaps, be too much to say, that the innovations and fancied improvements introduced of late years, have rendered our tongues incapable of these good requisites; it is, however, certain, that, as the too free indulgence in piquant foreign sauces and liqueurs will weaken and enervate the bodily functions of Englishmen, so the incautious introduction of exotic phrases and words is likely to render our language at once feeble and uselessly redundant.

The compiler of this volume, being a great admirer of our old writers, has devoted many leisure hours to the perusal of such as formed a part of his own library, and, in the progress of his reading, made it a practice to extract such passages as appeared to contain excellent and appropriate remarks on subjects of general importance; these extracts he has thrown into the present form, flattering himself that they may give rise to a desire in the breast of others, to dig more deeply in the mines of our ancient literature, whose treasures will be found most enriching to the mind, and cannot fail to yield more sterling knowledge and permanent gratification, than all the tinsel and flimsy ornament pervading the general run of literary* productions in the present day.

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THESE letters were first published in a respectable work called the *Reflector*. They are reprinted because they needed some corrections, and because the writer thought that, in some material points, he could improve them.

* Vide Capel Loft's Preface to "The Farmer's Boy," first edition.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DBURY-LANE, Jan. 23.—A new Tragedy, from the pen of Mr. CHURCH, was performed under the title of "REMOSE;" the characters being thus represented:

The Marquis Valdez, Father to the two Brothers and Guardian to Donna Teresa	} Mr. POPE.
Don Alvar, his eldest son	
Don Ordonio, his youngest son	} Mr. RAY.
Monviedo, an Inquisitor ..	
Zuhmeiz, Attendant on Alvar ..	Mr. POWELL.
Isidore, a Moorish Chieftain ..	Mr. DE CAIR.
Donna Teresa	Miss SMITH.
Alhadra, wife to Isidore ..	Mrs. GLOVER.
Familiar of the Inquisition, Servants, &c.	

The scene is laid in Spain; and the events of the play are supposed to have taken place in the reign of Philip II. shortly after the close of the civil wars against the Moors, and during the heat of the persecution which raged against them. The story is as follows:

Donna Teresa, an orphan heiress, is brought up under the roof of the Marquis Valdez, with his two sons, Don Alvar and Don Ordonio. They grow up together, and she is beloved by both the brothers, but her early affection fixes itself upon Don Alvar, the eldest. The preference given by Teresa to the pretensions of Don Alvar alienates the friendship of his brother from him; and Ordonio, naturally proud and revengeful, resolves upon the destruction of his rival. For this purpose he employs Isidore, a Moorish chieftain, but pretended Christian, who, with two others, watching the expected return of Don Alvar from abroad, attack him in a solitary place by the seaside, but are disarmed by him, and compelled to a parley. In the contest between them, however, both Isidore and Don Alvar discover that it is his brother who has attempted his life. Heart-struck at the news, he throws away his sword, and offers his breast to the assassin, who, touched with pity, spares his life, on condition that he absents himself from Spain for a certain period, and swears to observe an inviolable secrecy. Accordingly, Don Alvar, with his faithful servant, Zuhmeiz, departs, and, after fighting for three years under Prince Maurice in the wars of the Low Countries, returns to his native land, his mind still torn with anguish at the remembrance of disappointed love, and the wrongs received from a brother. At this point of time, the play opens. Don Alvar, disguised in a Moorish dress, obtains an interview with Teresa, when he mysteriously relates his own story,

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII. Feb. 1815.

but without disclosing his person, and learns from her that she has resisted all intreaties to become the wife of Ordonio, and that she has determined to remain faithful to her first vows. Isidore having fallen into the hands of the Inquisition, Alhadra, his wife, applies to Ordonio to protect her husband. This renews the intercourse between them, and Ordonio once more consults with Isidore on the subject of his love, who recommends him to a neighbouring wizard. The magician proves to be Alvar in disguise. He tries indirectly to probe the conscience of his brother, consents to assist Ordonio in a project to persuade Teresa of the death of Alvar, by invoking his spirit, and by giving her pretended preternatural proofs of the fate of her lover.—After an invocation to the spirit of Alvar, sweetly sung by Mrs. Blind, and a chaunt by the choristers of the theatre, the gong sounds, and a transparency appears, representing the supposed assassination of Alvar.—At this critical moment, when Ordonio is sinking with horror, the myrmidons of the Inquisition enter, and Alvar is hurried to a dungeon.—Ordonio, convinced that the supposed Conjuror, and his confidant Isidore, are leagued to betray his secret, determines to murder them both. He allures Isidore to a cave, where he slays him; he then proceeds to the dungeon of Alvar, whom he endeavours to compel to swallow poison: but the latter, after reproaching him for his revengeful malice, concludes by discovering himself, beseeching his brother to retrace his steps, and to become once more his friend. Here, however, the wife of Isidore, who has sworn to exterminate the murderer of her husband, rushes in, at the head of a body of Moors, and Ordonio, overcome by that Remorse, which he had in vain endeavoured to suppress, concludes his career by committing suicide.

The language of this play is poetic and impassioned: the incidents are sufficient to keep the attention alive during the representation; and some of the situations are strikingly calculated for dramatic effect. The characters of the two brothers are well drawn and finely contrasted. That of *Teresa* does not rise much above mediocrity: but the conception of the part of the Moorish woman is full of poetic imagination; and the opening scene in particular are sublime and interesting. The moral is perfect, and strict poetical justice is done on the guilty. The style is, throughout, poetical and classical, and far above the common level. It abounds with fine touches of nature,

and the tender feelings are almost incessantly appealed to. Many of the passages were received with loud, general, and prolonged applause. The tragedy was, indeed, heard from beginning to end with the most marked distinction, and announced for repetition amid shouts from every corner of the theatre.

Its principal faults were, too great length; and an exuberance of passages merely descriptive.

Much praise is due to the performers, who played with great spirit and effect.

COVENT GARDEN, Jan. 23.—A new Comedy was presented at this Theatre, called "THE STUDENTS OF SALAMANCA." It is the avowed production of Mr. JAMESON, author of *A Touch at the Times*. The plot is as follows:—

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Don Gaspar	Mr. BLANCHARD.
Don Alonzo	Mr. ABBOTT.
Don Christoval	Mr. JONES.
Don Daphnis	Mr. FAWCETT.
Miquel	Mr. MATHEWS.
Geronimo	Mr. SIMMONS.
Amynta	Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.
Angelica	Miss COOKE.
Pertilla	Mrs. C. KEMBLE.

Scene—*Salamanca*.

The principal occurrences of this Comedy arise out of the jealousy of Don Alonzo and Donna Amynta, the former of whom is privately married to Donna Angelica, against the consent of her father, Don Gaspar, who intended to match her against her inclination. The latter is on a visit at her cousin's (Angelica), and having been seen by Don Christoval, an intercourse takes place between them, to the satisfaction of both parties. Christoval, in relating his love-adventure to his fellow-student (Don Alonzo), points out to him the house of Don Gaspar, as the discovered residence of his unknown innamorata; and Christoval, by his inquiries and communications, rouses the jealousy of the latter, who, to try the fidelity of his wife, tells his friend her name is Angelica (really thinking such to be the case); and, at the same time, conceals from him the circumstance of his private marriage. Christoval, flushed with this intelligence, writes to Donna Angelica, and consents with his servant (Miquel) the means of getting a letter delivered to her; but which does not reach the lady, through the rogueship of a servant. Christoval, eager in the pursuit of his fair unknown, hastens in the evening to Don Gaspar's house, and, accidentally hitting upon the same experiments used by Alonzo to obtain his private interviews, he is readily admitted by Pertilla into Angelica's apartment. Alonzo, coming by at his usual hour, discovers, by a rope-ladder sus-

pended from the window, what has happened, and being thus confirmed in his suspicions of his wife's infidelity, he drops into a state of desperation. In the meantime, by other circumstances, the whole house is alarmed. Amynta, into whose hands Christoval's letter has accidentally fallen, stung with jealousy, conceives a bitter hatred against her cousin, and, upon her information, Angelica is closely confined, but Christoval escapes by the means of Pertilla. Angelica finds means to escape from her confinement; and, by the officious interference of Miquel, is conveyed to his master's apartment, where she is discovered by Alonzo, who had come to demand of Christoval an explanation of his conduct. The jealous husband, more confirmed in his suspicions, makes known to Don Gaspar his secret nuptials, and agrees to an act of separation from her. Amynta having, from circumstances, discovered that her jealousy was groundless, consents means with Christoval to make reparation for the mischief she has occasioned, and they succeed, by artifice, in obtaining Don Gaspar's consent to the union, which has already taken place. Alonzo, convinced his suspicions of Angelica's honour are groundless, is restored to happiness; and Amynta gives her hand to Christoval.

The incidents were sufficiently numerous, but not so intricate and interesting as, we think, they might have been made. The college-valet is the only character that possesses much originality, and happiness of conception, and, probably owes more to the inimitable humour of its representative, Mathews, than to its delineation by the author. Mr. Fawcett's talents were quite thrown away in *Don Daphnis*; his cough and rheumatism alone, reminded us of *Lord Ogilby*. In *Don Christoval* we immediately recognize our old friend *Ranger*. The ladder-scene in particular was too palpable, but the excellent acting of Mr. Jones atoned for many faults. Mr. Abbot (*Don Alonzo*) displayed much feeling in his interview with the father. Mrs. H. Johnston went through her part (*Amynta*) with her wonted ease and vivacity. In the waiting-maid, Mrs. C. Kemble was, as usual, very animated, very affected, and very agreeable; and Miss Cooke was a fair and interesting representative of the bride. In many parts of the Comedy, the dialogue boasts much neatness and spirit, and proves the author capable of furnishing something more likely to give him a passport to fame, than *The Students of Salamanca*. This play, however, was so favourably received, that we hope

its author will be stimulated to fresh efforts for the amusement of the public.

The *Serenade* was sung by Messrs. Dufresne and Gladstaines, and Mr. Tinney; the composition was by Mr. Condell, and it was loudly and deservedly encored.

The following Epilogue was written by Mr. James Smith, said to be one of the authors of that admirable production, "*The Rejected Addresses*," and was well spoken by Mrs. C. Kemble.

Our Salamanca Students, stuff'd with know-
ledge;
Have kept their Terms in Salamanca Col-
lege;
But what the dickens will the fellows do,
If, after all, they don't keep terms with
you?
Vain doubt! You smile! our Bachelors
prevail;
Words may deceive, but hearts and hands
can't fail.

Spain, get thee gone! I hate your ruffs
and satins,
I'm off for London, in a pair of pattens;—
Vests, ladders, loop holes, lattices, adieu!
With solemn puz, square cap, and stocking
blue,
I'll turn stage lecturer—pray, Sirs, be
dumb,
My motto's *Ficht' in Speculation*,
I'm dubb'd a Doctor! learned letter'd wiz-
ard,

PERCUSSA, L.L.D. Q. V. V. Yzzard!
First we'll suppose those lamps a Court of
Law—

"My Lads, (a hem)—I humbly move—
(a ha)—

"(This plaguy cough impedes my perora-
tion)

"I move, that husing plays be transpor-
tation.

"Tis time, my Lads, discordant lungs to
muffle"—

"My Lads, I hold a brief with Serjeant
Sausage,

"To prop the dictum of my Learned Bro-
ther,

"I move, that hands be made to clap each
other."

"Well, Brothers, take your Rule, in com-
mon prudence

"You'll serve it on the Salamanca Stu-
dents;

"And if the town rebel, your course is
this—

"The hands that clap must stop the mouths
that hiss!"

But why to Westminster for samples roam?
My motto, overhead, cries "look at home!"
I will—behold yon Bucks array'd in fufs,
Long skirts, short boots, brass foreheads,
and brass spurs.

Two stars abhor one sphere—war! war's
the cry!

"Sir, I'll sit here"—"I'll make you
stand"—"You lie!"

"'Twas you, not I—I wish you'd mind
your vowel."

"You've prick'd my leg, I wish you'd
mind your vowels."

"Bravo! go on!—off! off!—psha! cease
your clacking;

"Madam, retire—I wish to see you back-
ing."

"Sir, that word's out, we call it *binou-
acking*."

Ye Students who on Salamanca's plain
Taught France a lesson France will long
retain;

Our Salamanca Dons here strive to-night
To emulate in love your skill in fight.

Gave them good fellowship, and let them
found

Their five-act College upon British ground.
So shall they con their task with merry
faces,

And graduate, nightly, in—the town's good
graces.

Feb. 3. A Miss DOUGLAS, from the
Portsmouth Theatre, made her first
appearance at Covent Garden, as *Alicia*,
in the tragedy of *Jane Shore*. Her
figure is good, but her face, though
not devoid of expression, is not very
striking. Her voice is naturally good,
but wants modulation; and her action,
in many respects, admits of improve-
ment. Her present defects, however,
are of such a nature as easily to be
corrected by experience and attention;
and, on the whole, she promises to be-
come, in time, an acquisition to the
London Theatre.

The play was followed by the revived
Burletta of *Poor Vulcan*, which was
very splendidly got up; a new duet by
Bishop, and an air by Condell, were in-
troduced. A magnificent scene, repre-
senting *Mount Ida*, and a procession of
Sylvan deities, attending on *Bacchus*,
and bearing an ouched stag and a
boar's head transfix'd, together with
a new *Enllet*, concluded the piece, which
was very well received.

DURRY-LANE, Feb. 10. "THE AP-
OSTOLIC APOTHECARY," a new Farce, was
performed for the first time; the prin-
cipal characters as follow:

Romeo Ramble.....Mr. BANNISTER.
Dick.....Mr. KNIGHT.
Henry.....Mr. J. WALLACK.
Patrick O'Fagan....Mr. JOHNSTONE.
Sophia.....Miss KELLY.

This Piece takes its name from one of the
characters, an Apothecary, who never knows

what he is about. He appears half a madman, and plays off a variety of tricks, which would have done very well in a Pantomime. Having fallen in love with a young lady, he contrives to get hired by her father as a footman, in order to gain an opportunity of carrying off his mistress. In this situation he puts snuff in his master's tea, dusts his coat on his back, and, instead of shaving him, lathers an Irishman who is at his house on a visit; but he makes no advances to the young lady. He fabricates a story of the death of Henry, her favoured lover; but this is disproved by his return from sea; which, of course, brings about his union with Sophia, and baffles the schemes of the Apothecary.

This farce is said to be from the pen of Mr. H. Smith, one of the authors of the "*Rejected Addresses*;" but was wholly unsuccessful. It was greatly disapproved of the first night; and, on the second representation, fairly hissed off the stage.

COVENT GARDEN, Feb. 10. Mrs. JORDAN commenced her engagement with the proprietors of this theatre, as *Violante*, in *The Wonder*; and has since appeared in several others of her favourite characters with very great eclat.

POETRY.

AN ADDRESS

To Russia, on the subject of the glorious struggle with the French to maintain the safety of her State.

IS there one country which has ne'er
Felt war's destructive hand,
Whose sons have never hurl'd the spear,
Nor swung the glittering brand?

No! not e'en one, for all have heard
Pellona's awful voice;
All have alike in death and blood
Seen furious Mars rejoice.

Russia! the buckler and the sword
Must now your thoughts engage;
Since Gallia's proud insatiate lord,
Has mark'd you for his rage.

He knows no interest but his own,
No law but his own will,
And points his armies to the throne,
His vanity would fill.

To teach this tyrant and his clan,
Ambition's just reward;
To vindicate the rights of man,
Annihilate this lord.

Russia! to you the task's assign'd,
Call all thy sons to arms!

Let Their's oath your warriors bind!
And Gallia feel alarms!

Thine every effort must be used
In liberty's defence;

Teach them that Russians when abus'd,
Are strangers to suspense!

You once were martial, fierce, and bold,
Familiar to renown

Now, as your Ancestors of old,
Contend for victory's crown!

Now is the time, ye brave! who pant
For honour, and a name,

To climb the glorious steep ascent
Which leads to deathless fame.

He, who in struggling freedom's cause,
Draws his protecting glaive,

Demands of all mankind, applause,
The tribute to the brave.

Curs'd is that wretch who tamely sees
His nation's bleeding wound;
Whose dastard soul with fear doth freeze,
As ruin spreads around.

Those who in battle fought so brave,
Shall stigmatize his name—
"Behold a dastard and a slave!"
Oh everlasting shame!

But they who nobly fought and fell,
On Borodina's plain;
Their country shall be proud to tell
"There were those patriots slain!"

Oh! loyal, brave, and generous band,
Who lost your lives to save
Your country from a foreign hand,
Your glory from the grave!

May God, your sons in mercy save!
Who so devoted bled;
Fame shall record the great and brave
Behaviour of the dead!

The science, Russians! is not yours,
Yet, in your country's cause,
Your voluntary sword procures
The safety of its laws.

Fortune assists the bold and brave,
Your foe has felt defeat;
His beaten, shatter'd, force to save,
His clarions sound "Retreat!"

Now, Cossac, draw thy glittering steel,
Lift thine avenging arm,
Let the invading tyrant feel
What patriots can perform.

Mercy! deny your powers of grace;
Be death! the work of all;
On this perfidious cruel race,
Eternal ruin fall!

Sheath not your swords until to death
All tyranny's consign'd!

And freedom gaily flutters forth
Once more to bless mankind!

Dec. 9, 1812.

F. A.

THE SOLDIER'S ADIEU.

FAREWELL to those fields where in
childhood I wander'd,
And fresh as the morning I stray'd uncon-
fined;

Farewell to that brook whose stream gently
meander'd

Through the sweet-smiling valley I'm leav-
ing behind.

Farewell to the spot where the sun at retir-
ing

Smil'd with its last rays on the cot that
was mine;

Where I paus'd from my toil, and, ~~the~~ scene
oft admiring,

My soul has been rais'd to its Author di-
vine.

No more shall the soft village bells with
your chiming

Invite me to meet my dear girl at the
door;

Or when in sweet converse the hll we've
been climbing,

Has bid us return e'er our converse was
o'er.

Fond sources of pleasure! sweet faded de-
lusion!

I'll cherish thy image wherever I roam,
Though departed the joy I'll still court the
illusion,

And forget all my cares whilst I think of my
home.

When twilight the mild sun of ev'n is o'er-
taking,

And the morn'gips the dew-drops that's
scatter'd afar,

I'll pray for thy peace, tho' the tempest is
shaking

The spot where I stand, the poor victim
of war.

And thy weal, much-lov'd Albion. I'll still
be defending,

Unw'd by the foe my soul justly abhor-
res: for thee will I strive, though my heart
should be rending,

And with my last breath yield a pray'r for
thy cause. JUNIUS.

RICARDUS.

RICARDUS, once the gayest of the gay,
With ardent zeal pursu'd his sportive
lay;

Each image was with glowing genius
fraught,

And Fancy's radiant colours deck'd each
thought.

A few short years have pass'd, how chang'd
the scene!

Now new pursuits, new objects intervene;
Sonnet and Ode no more his thoughts em-
ploy,

A married man, he courts domestic joy:

Acrostic, Epigram—all must give place,
The Barrister's engag'd upon a case;

Briefs, writs, ejectments, rise in full display,
Apollo and his court have lost their sway.

Mourful the Muses now their station quit,
And Coke and Blackstone "lay the ghost of
Wit."

26th October, 1812.

B.

HORACE'S ODE "TO THE FOUNTAIN BANDUSIA."

O HALLOW'D fountain, cold and clear,
Whose glassy waters pour along
The honours of the vernal year,

The rosy wine to thee belong;
And ere the sun shall gild the skies,
A kid to thee shall bleed in sacrifice.

Ah, playful victim! scarce appear
His budding horns, well form'd to prove

His strength in mightiest deeds of war;
Nor less the wanton feats of love

He meditates, alas! in vain:

His blood thy cold and lupid stream shall
stain.

When Sirius darts his scorch'd beam,
Mid darkest shades unalter'd thou;

When, step by step, the lagging team
Come faint and weary from the plough;

When flocks desert the burning field,
Thy streams unchang'd refreshing coolness
yield.

Nor last nor least thy honour'd name
Shall rank illustrious founts among;

For well thy spreading oak may claim
The homage of a poet's song;

The broken rocks its shade below,
From whence thy waters sweetly murmur
flow. T.

* * * This Correspondent's other contribu-
tion shall appear at the proper time.

TO FORTUNE.

THOUGH sordid misers live alone,
A prey to anxious doubts and fear,

Is Fortune, then, a monster grown?
Are all its votaries sons of care?

If there's no peace for those who own
They have enough, and yet can spare

A portion of that wealth they share
To some, whom better days have known—

Then happier he whose daily toil
Procures a short yet needful store;

His harmless bosom feels no guile,
But meets his children with a smile;

And whistling at his cottage door,
Contented feels, and wants no more.

L. M. A. B.

OLD BALLADS.

No. VI.

THE KING AND THE BISHOP;

OR,

Unlearned men hard matters out can find,
When leagu'd Bishops Princes eyes do blind.

To the Tune of Chievy-Chase.

IN Popish-time, when Bishops proud
In England did bear sway,

Their Lordships did like Princes live,
and kept all at obey;

Their pallaces with arrace hang'd,
 their houses shin'd with gold;
 Their train of gallant gentlemen
 most gallant to behold :

A King then in this land did reign,
 (some say it was Henry)
 One day he for a Bishop sent
 his schollar-ship to try :

Then straightway to the court he went,
 in all his pomp and state,
 And took it for a favour great
 upon the King to wait.

And when he came unto the King,
 he did both bow and bend;
 His Grace's pleasure he did crave
 why he for him did send.

Bishop, quoth he, I send for thee,
 to put thee to a task;
 And I resolved true will be
 of three things I will ask.

And three weeks time I will thee give
 on it to meditate;
 And then if you not tell me true,
 I vow to have thy pate.

If that it like your Majesty
 (the Bishop then did say)
 I'll try the utmost of my skill,
 your will for to obey.

The first thing now, then said the King,
 is this that I would know,
 Unto a very hour the time
 a traveller may go

About the vast and spacious world,
 and then return again
 Unto the place he did set forth;
 and this I know would fain.

The second thing that try you must,
 even to one poor half crown,
 What I am worth that am a King;
 (this made the Bishop frown).

The third thing it is this, he said,
 the which you must explain,
 To tell to me what I do think,
 when you come here again.

And now, good Bishop, you do know
 what things I do desire;
 And for to be resolv'd therefore
 of you I do require.

Tell me the truth and keep your time,
 or else your head shall flye
 From off your shoulders when you come;
 your wits you now must try.

These are hard things to be resolv'd
 unto the King he said,
 No man on earth can tell the same
 I greatly am afraid :

Yet I will try my greatest skill;
 and so he took his leave;
 The task and sentence both were hard,
 which made his Lordship grieve.

The second Part, to the same tune.

When he came home, to study hard
 the Bishop then did go,
 His brains did hammer in his head,
 his heart was fill'd with woe.

But yet for all his learning great
 these things he could not find,
 The time began for to expire,
 which did torment his mind.

The heavy sentence of the King
 did touch him to the quick,
 With grief and over-studying
 he presently fell sick.

The Bishop he a brother had,
 a man that hard did fare,
 A shepherd by profession,
 for whom he did not care.

This shepherd when that he did hear
 his brother sick did lye,
 To visit him he did think best
 before that he should dye.

With much ado, at length he got
 admittance him to see;
 It griev'd the poor man at the heart
 at this his misery :

Saluting his lord brother then,
 ask'd him how he did do,
 He answer'd him with heavy heart,
 full of grief and woe.

You cannot help my misery,
 no man my life can save;
 The task's too hard for me to do
 The King my head will have.

Dear brother (then the shepherd said)
 to me your grief explain,
 And if that I can save your life,
 I'll venture to be slain.

The Bishop told him every thing,
 cause he ado did make,
 If this be all, the shepherd said,
 the same I'll undertake.

You know that we are very like,
 in person, speech, and face,
 Let me put on your robes of state,
 I'll execute the place :

Your trains of gallants to the court
 must bear me company,
 And if I do not tell these things,
 instead of you I'll dye.

The time being come, next day he went,
 to see his majesty,
 Who presently was entertain'd
 with court-like courtesie.

Now welcome Bishop (quoth the King)
 can you resolve me true?
 And if you cannot, he did say,
 I know what I must do.

Unto your Grace's question
 the first I answer make:
 Let any man ascend the sky
 and the sun's chariot take,

In four and twenty hours time
 about the world may ride,
 The which is but one day and night,
 this journey to abide.

Thou sayest true (then said the King)
 unto the second then;
 Now unto that (the shepherd said)
 I answer thus again :

The King of kings, our Saviour Christ,
for thirty pence was sold,
I overvalue you by far,
for all your crown of gold.

Then said the King, Bishop 'tis right,
what thou hast said before.
Now tell me truly what I think,
and I will ask no more:

You think that I the Bishop am,
the shepherd then did say;
Why so I think, then quoth the King,
in sight of all says nay.

You have confest I told your thought,
an't like your majesty,
Although I wear the Bishop's robe,
a shepherd poor am I.

One father and one mother both
we had, and brethren are,
And for to please your royal grace
my brother had a care.

He now lies sick near unto death,
and hither me did send,
Who bid me tell you all these things,
for fear he should offend.

Commend me to him, quoth the King,
and thank him heartily,
He now hath satisfy'd my mind,
and pleased well am I.

A hundred pound the King bestowed
upon the shepherd then,
And taking leave away he went,
with all his gentlemen.

When to the Bishop he did come,
all things he did relate,
He thank'd his brother, and was glad
of this his happy fate.

Upon him he bestow'd a farm
of forty pounds a year,
As well he might, for he did find
of him a brother dear.

And thus unlearned men sometimes
hard matters out can find,
When learned Bishops miss the mark,
and Princes eyes do blind.

Printed for J. Wright, Clarke, W. Thackeray, and T. Passenger.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

DECEMBER 16.

THE Royal Assent was given by commission to the Sugar Brewing and Starch Bills.

17. The Earl of Liverpool presented to the House a Message from the Prince Regent, expressing his Royal Highness's desire to render aid to the people of Russia, who were suffering the severest distress, in consequence of the unprovoked and atrocious invasion of France, praising the loyalty, magnanimity, and unconquerable spirit, they had displayed, whereby results have been produced of the utmost importance to the interests of this kingdom, and to the general cause of Europe; the grant to be 200,000*l*.

18. The Earl of Liverpool moved, that 200,000*l*. be granted in aid of the Russian peasantry. The invasion of Russia had been attempted with 360,000 men, including 60,000 cavalry—no nation had ever made such exertions or sacrifices as Russia—a population of 200,000 souls had voluntarily devoted their habitations to the flames, sooner than they should afford a shelter to the invaders. Besides Moscow, no fewer than 100 villages were left and consumed on the advance of the enemy, and their inmates retired for shelter and security to the woods and forests. Russia had been invaded because she refused to accede to the Continental System; and a deadly blow was intended to be struck, through her, against Great Britain.—Lord Holland thought this

sum, if it could be spared, should have been afforded for the service of the war in the Peninsula. He hoped that the events in the North would facilitate a peace. The address for 200,000*l*. was agreed to *nem. diss*.

22. The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Annual Malt Duties, Exchequer Bills, Marquis of Wellington's Grant, Rice, Spanish Red Wine, Gold Coin, Chocolate, Jamaica and St. Domingo Intercourse, West India Indemnity, Malt Duties Amendment, Post-Office Franking, Household, Distillation, and the Insolvent Debtors' Amendment Bills. Adjourned till the 3d of February.

FEB. 3. Several Petitions were presented both from the Laity and Clergy, against the Claims of the Catholics. The Bishop of Norwich deprecated the interference of the latter in this question, and their contributing to raise the detestable cry of "No Popery!" He deeply regretted that those illiberal and uncharitable sentiments which petitions of this nature upheld, and which had been banished from the rest of the world, should leave their last footsteps in the sanctuaries of our religion, and our temples of literature.—The Duke of Norfolk and Lord Holland made a few remarks on the doctrines attributed to the Catholics.

5. The Marquis Wellesley inquired, if it were the intention of Ministers to bring forward any propositions respecting the East India Company—when they would be submitted, and what the course of proceed-

ing would be?—The Earl of Buckinghamshire said, that he was informed, the East India Company had not yet finally determined whether they should petition Parliament or not; and, until they had decided, it would be difficult for his Majesty's Government to fix any day for the discussion, though it was their wish that it should be as early as possible.—The Marquis Wellesley gave notice, that he should, on a future day, submit the general outline of a proposition to their Lordships, on the subject of the War in Spain.

9. Lord Redesdale presented a Bill for the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors in England, which was read a first time.

10. Fresh Petitions were presented against

the Catholic Claims and the East India Monopoly.

12. The Earl of Hardwicke presented a Petition from the Officers employed in the Naval Service of the East India Company, representing the hard-ships of their situation, should the Charter not be renewed.

On further Petitions being presented against the Catholic Claims, the Duke of Leinster, in a maiden speech, bore testimony to their loyalty and general worth, as living among them; and to their deserving the full enjoyment of those privileges, to which, as subjects of a great and free country, they are entitled by their birth.

The Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DECEMBER 11.

The Gold Coin Bill was read the third time, after divisions moved by Mr. Whitbread on Mr. Brougham's Resolutions of last Session, when they were all negatived.

Messrs. Abercrombie, Grant, and Sir F. Flood, contended that Bank paper was depreciated—the latter said, that in Ireland it was depreciated 20 per cent.; and that since his visit to this country, he had purchased a horse, for which 35 guineas had been asked; he refused, offering 34, which the horse-dealer eagerly accepted, when he found he was to be paid in gold.

The following sums were then voted in a Committee of Supply:—For the Land Forces, 2,000,000*l.*; Recruiting in India, 7,500*l.*; for the Militia, 700,000*l.*; Supernumerary Officers, 4,500*l.*; Kilmainham Hospital, 275,000*l.*; Foreign Corps, 203,000*l.*; Volunteer Corps, 119,000*l.*; Local Militia, 160,000*l.*; Allowances to Chaplains, Surgeons and Hospitals, 32,000*l.*; American Loyalists, 19,000*l.*; St. Domingo Sufferers, 6,000*l.*; the Suffering Clergy and Laity of France, 123,000*l.*; Corsican Emigrants, 11,500*l.*; French and Corsican Emigrants abroad, 4,000*l.*; Dutch Emigrants, 2,500*l.*; French Emigrants in Jersey and Guernsey, 3,400*l.*

16. A Petition was presented from 7000 inhabitants, for leave to erect a new Prison and Bridewell in Kent; another Petition from the Booksellers of London against the excessive hardship and expence of delivering, gratuitously, eleven copies of every new work to the Universities and Public Libraries.

In a Committee of Supply, Lord Palmerstone moved for an additional sum of 2,700,000*l.* for the service of the army, which, after a division of 33 to 4, was granted.

17. On the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivering a Message from the Prince Regent, requesting to be enabled to aid the distressed Russians; Mr. Whitbread said,

that we ought to begin by relieving our own starving manufacturers first, as he saw no reason why, in this instance, charity should not begin at home.—Sir Francis Burdett thought the Message not only extraordinary, but insulting to the people of this country.—Mr. Stephen considered that the burning of Moscow, by defeating the ambitious of Bonaparte, might ultimately prove the salvation of this country.

18. In a Committee of Supply, Mr. Vansittart said, that the best information he had procured did not lead him to think, that any modification or repeal of the Leather Tax was necessary.

Mr. Vansittart moved, that 200,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for the relief of such parts of the Empire of Russia as have suffered from the invasion of the French.—Lord Castlereagh said, that the most flattering prospect might probably be anticipated from the Russian successes.—Mr. Whitbread declared, that Russia had always acted in conformity to her own interest; this sum, therefore, which would go into the pocket of the Emperor, would not be, as represented, a bond of unity between the two countries.—Sir F. Burdett, though he opposed the grant, rejoiced in the prospect of a peace.—Messrs. Ponsonby and Wilmot supported the grant, which was voted without a division.

21. In consequence of the great number of Election Petitions, a call of the house was fixed for the 10th of February.

A Petition was presented by Sir F. Burdett from Captain Inglis.—The Hon. Baronet presented another Petition from the friends and relatives of three persons now confined in Hechester Gaol, in consequence of assembling riotously before the Town Hall during the late election for Bath, and demanding, in a tumultuous manner, that the doors of the Hall should be opened. This was refused, and some windows were broken. The next day these persons were seized, and treated with a severity which nothing could justify. According to the

Petition, bail was offered to any amount, but refused. They were committed to prison, confined to solitary cells, and heavily ironed. The access of their friends was denied. During this severe weather, they had nothing to sleep on but a little straw in a stone dungeon, and covered with a scanty rug; and, though some humane persons in the town had provided them with great coats, yet they were stripped of these every night before they were locked up in their cells. The locking up hour was four o'clock. Their food was bread and water; the former was too scanty to support life. [Here the Hon. Bironet drew forth a loaf, about the size of a modern two-penny one, and, after holding it up for the inspection of the House, he dashed it indignantly on the floor, and it rolled towards the Treasury Bench.] He asked whether such a pittance was enough to sustain life? and hinted at the oppression exercised in many gaols. — Mr. Harvey considered the allegations false; and thought it would be dangerous to grant relief, as the prisoners were committed for felony (the first act having been read), which was not a bailable offence. — Mr. Wallace thought some relief might be granted until their trials came on. Both Petitions were laid on the table.

22. Sir F. Burdett again complained that the Navy Office Clerks, who had purchased their situations from Lord Bathurst, had had their emoluments curtailed — Lord Castlereagh could at present give no information on the subject.

Mr. Vassallant, in reply to Mr. Grant, said, that the Act for prohibiting the circulation of local tokens would not be enforced until Midsummer, in order that time might be afforded for ensuring a liberal supply of Bank tokens. Adjourned till the 2d of February.

11th. 2 Petitions were presented from Liverpool, Glasgow, and Bristol against the exclusive privileges of the East India Company.

3 On the Correspondence with America being presented, Mr. Whitbread appointed Thursday se'nnight for the discussion.

Mr. Whitbread presented a Petition from the British prisoners of war in France, stating the distress to which they were reduced, in consequence of their long captivity, the scanty allowance of the French Government (20 francs per month), and the exhaustion of their own resources. The same gentleman (Mr. W.) gave notice, that he should, on the 4th of March next, bring forward a distinct proposition on the subject of peace. In a Committee of Supply, several sums were voted. — Mr. Vassallant, in reply to Mr. Creevey, explained, that, instead of there being any deficiency of the Income Tax, the probability was, that it would be found to have increased. The mistake arose from confounding the arrears with the produce of the quarter — from the

latter, nothing could be deduced; as for example in one year, when extraordinary diligence had been used to bring up the arrears, the produce amounted to 14 millions; yet, in one of the quarters of that year there was a deficiency. In regard to the defalcation of the revenue to the amount of 2,400,000*l.* it arose from two causes. 1. That the East India Company was indebted to Government to the amount of 800,000*l.* for which sum, it was not thought proper to call on them. 2 That from the badness of the harvest, the duties on malt had been unusually unproductive.

5 Petitions were presented from Scotland against the East India Monopoly.

A Bill was brought in for erecting a New Gaol in Edinburgh.

9 On the second reading of the Act, allowing the circulation of Local Tokens for six months Mr. W. Fitzgerald said, that he should shortly submit a motion for allowing the circulation of Local Tokens in Ireland, while the scarcity of silver was much greater than in England.

10 Petitions were presented from Norwich and Glasgow against the Leather Tax.

A Bill for granting a Dividend of the Profits on Coal used for raising the Ore from the Mines of Cornwall and Devonshire, was read a first time.

11. On the Petition against the Catholic Claims being presented from the County of Anglessea, Sir H. Parnell stated that the signatures to this Petition had been obtained under a misapprehension. The person who proposed the Petition at the meeting, had enclosed its necessity on the allegations contained in a book which he read to the meeting. This book pretended to be the third part of the statements of the Penal Laws of the Catholics; but so far from being published by the Catholic Board as alleged, it was written and industriously promulgated by their enemies. It had been industriously circulated throughout England, though in Ireland it was known to be a fabrication, and had influenced several persons to agree to petitions against the Catholics. being procured, however, under a delusion they ought to have no weight. — Dr. Duigenan said that the arguments against the Catholic Claims in the ensuing debate would be founded upon the first and second part of the Penal Claims; if the Third Part were a forgery it could not make a very deep impression. — Mr. Whitbread said, in reference to the Third Part of the Penal statement that the arguments of the opponents of the Catholics were founded in falsehood, and their support was obtained by forgery. Mr. Canning said, that this fabrication had to his own knowledge, or was owned by many friends to the Claims of the Catholics to change their sentiments. The Petition was laid upon the table.

Lord Castlereagh, in moving the second reading of the Bill for appointing a Vice-

Chancellor, dwelt upon the expediency of such an appointment, and stated, that it had received the approbation of the law Lords. The salary to be granted to the Vice-Chancellor would be 4000*l.*—one half of which, it was proposed, to take from the fund formed by the profits accruing to the Court of Chancery, and the other half from the interest upon unclaimed property in that Court, of which, after paying the Masters in Chancery (each 200*l.* a year) and other officers, 2000*l.* a year remained unappropriated. — Messrs. Stephens, Wetherall, Best, and the Solicitor-General spoke in support of the Bill, which was warmly opposed by Messrs. Bankes, Macdonald, Smith, Courtenay, Canning, Taylor, Ponsonby, and Sir S. Romilly. — The principal arguments urged were—that the arrear of business in the House of Lords had been accumulating eleven years, without any attempt having been made to discharge it—that the adoption of a process to compel the members of that House to attend to hear appeals, would be a more effectual mode of lightening it, than what was proposed by the present Bill, which merely suggested as a remedy to relieve another person in another Court—that these appeals might be heard in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, for which purpose, a temporary Speaker of the House of Lords might be appointed—that the creation of a

Vice-Chancellor would multiply the number of appeals, so that the time of the Chancellor would ultimately be consumed in re-hearings and appeals from his Deputy and the Master of the Rolls—that it would be a temptation for Ministers to make a person Chancellor, not the first lawyer of his day, unlike the great men who had of late filled the office, but the first politician, the ablest debater of his day—and that it would be, in fact, introducing a new, perhaps, an unconstitutional, judicial officer, into our judicature.—Mr. Bankes's amendment that the Bill be considered this day six months was negatived by 201 to 122.

12. Leave was given to bring in a Bill to regulate and abolish Sinecure Offices and Places in Reversion—the main object of this Bill, Mr. Bankes said, was to make the salary commensurate with the labour, and to increase it to the person who performed the duty of any office.

In a Committee on the Local Tokens Bill, Mr. Vansittart said, that, on the 5th of July next, there would be an issue of tokens from the Bank, after which, there would be no necessity for local tokens. The future issue of coin would be kept in circulation by the improved state of the Exchange, which had risen 15 per cent. in our favour.

LETTER from the PRINCESS of WALES to the PRINCE REGENT.

ABOUT the middle of January last, the Princess of Wales addressed a sealed letter to the Prince Regent. It was transmitted by Lady Charlotte Campbell to the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Liverpool (together with an unsealed copy of its contents for their perusal), by command of her Royal Highness, and desiring that it might be laid before the Prince Regent. This letter was sent back the next day by the Earl of Liverpool to Lady Charlotte Campbell, with an intimation, that, as all correspondence had ceased for some years, it was his Royal Highness's determination not to renew it. The letter addressed to the Prince was therefore returned with the seal unbroken. It was returned by the Princess, with an intimation that it contained matter of importance to the State; but the letter was again sent back unopened, and some further correspondence took place on the subject, but without any notification of his Royal Highness's pleasure thereon.—The following appeared as a copy of this letter in the *Morn. Chron.* of Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1813, which was reprinted in, we believe, every newspaper of the kingdom. Whatever opinions, therefore, may be entertained of the prudence, policy, or propriety of the original publication, it is now become so much a state document, that, were we not to preserve it in our Magazine for future reference, we might perhaps stand justly

chargeable with want of attention to the wishes of our Readers.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT:—

"SIR,

"It is with great reluctance that I presume to intrude myself upon your Royal Highness, and to solicit your attention to matters which may, at first, appear rather of a personal than a public nature. If I could think so—if they related merely to myself—I should abstain from a proceeding which might give uneasiness, or interrupt the more weighty occupations of your Royal Highness's time. I should continue, in silence and retirement, to lead the life which has been prescribed to me, and console myself for the loss of that society and those domestic comforts to which I have so long been a stranger by the reflection that it has been deemed proper I should be afflicted without any fault of my own—and that your Royal Highness knows it.

"But, Sir, there are considerations of a higher nature than any regard to my own happiness, which render this address a duty both to Myself and my Daughter.

"May I venture to say—a duty also to my Husband, and the people committed to his

case? There is a point beyond which a guiltless woman cannot with safety carry her forbearance. If her honour is invaded, the defence of her reputation is no longer a matter of choice; and it signifies not whether the attack be made openly, manifestly, and directly—or by secret insinuation, and by holding such conduct towards her as countenances all the suspicions that malice can suggest. If these ought to be the feelings of every woman in England who is conscious that she deserves no reproach, your Royal Highness has too sound a judgment, and too nice a sense of honour, not to perceive, how much more justly they belong to the mother of your daughter—the mother of her who is destined, I trust at a very distant period, to reign over the British Empire.

"It may be known to your Royal Highness, that, during the continuance of the restrictions upon your royal authority, I purposely refrained from making any representations which might then augment the painful difficulties of your exalted station. At the expiration of the restrictions I still was inclined to delay taking this step, in the hope that I might owe the redress I sought, to your gracious and unsolicited condescension. I have waited, in the fond indulgence of this expectation, until, to my inexpressible mortification, I find that my unwillingness to complain has only produced fresh grounds of complaint; and I am at length compelled either to abandon all regard for the two dearest objects which I possess on earth,—mine own honour, and my beloved child; or to throw myself at the feet of your Royal Highness, the natural protector of both.

"I presume, Sir, to represent to your Royal Highness, that the separation, which every succeeding month is making wider, of the mother and the daughter, is equally injurious to my character, and to her education. I say nothing of the deep wounds which so cruel an arrangement inflicts upon my feelings, although I would fain hope that few persons will be found of a disposition to think lightly of these. To see myself cut off from one of the very few domestic enjoyments left me—certainly the only one upon which I set any value, the society of my child—involves me in such misery, as I well know your Royal Highness could never inflict upon me, if you were aware of its bitterness. Our intercourse has been gradually diminished. A single interview weekly seemed sufficiently hard allowance for a mother's affections. That, however, was reduced to our meeting once a fortnight; and I now learn, that even this most rigorous interdiction is to be still more rigidly enforced.

"But while I do not venture to intrude my feelings as a mother upon your Royal Highness's notice, I must be allowed to say, that in the eyes of an observing and jealous world, this separation of a daughter from

her mother will only admit of one construction—a construction fatal to the mother's reputation. Your Royal Highness will also pardon me for adding, that there is no less inconsistency than injustice in this treatment. He who dares advise your Royal Highness to overlook the evidence of my innocence, and disregard the sentence of complete acquittal which it produced,—or is wicked and false enough still to whisper suspicions in your ear,—betrays his duty to you, Sir, to your daughter, and to your people, if he counsels you to permit a day to pass without a further investigation of my conduct. I know that no such calumniator will venture to recommend a measure which must speedily end in his utter confusion.

"Then let me implore you to reflect on the situation in which I am placed; without the shadow of a charge against me—without even an accuser—after an Inquiry that led to my ample vindication—yet treated as if I were still more culpable than the perjurers of my suborned traducers represented me, and held up to the world as a mother who may not enjoy the society of her only child.

"The feelings, Sir, which are natural to my unexampled situation, might justify me in the gracious judgment of your Royal Highness, had I no other motives for addressing you but such as relate to myself: but I will not disguise from your Royal Highness what I cannot for a moment conceal from myself,—that the serious, and it soon may be the irreparable injury which my daughter sustains from the plan at present pursued, has done more in overcoming my reluctance to intrude upon your Royal Highness, than any sufferings of my own could accomplish; and, if, for her sake, I presume to call away your Royal Highness's attention from the other cares of your exalted station, I feel confident I am not claiming it for a matter of inferior importance either to yourself or your people.

"The powers with which the Constitution of these realms vests your Royal Highness in the regulation of the Royal Family, I know, because I am so advised, are ample and unquestionable. My appeal, Sir, is made to your excellent sense and liberality of mind in the exercise of those powers; and I willingly hope, that your own parental feelings will lead you to excuse the anxiety of mine, for impelling me to represent the unhappy consequences which the present system must entail upon our beloved child.

"Is it possible, Sir, that any one can have attempted to persuade your Royal Highness, that her character will not be injured by the perpetual violence offered to her strongest affections—the studied care taken to estrange her from my society, and even to interrupt all communication between us? That her love for me, with which, by His Majesty's wise and gracious arrangements, she passed the years of her infancy and childhood, never can be extinguished, I well

know; and the knowledge of it forms the greatest blessing of my existence. But let me implore your Royal Highness to reflect, how inevitably all attempts to abate this attachment, by forcibly separating us, if they succeed, must injure my child's principles—if they fail, must destroy her happiness.

"The plan of excluding my daughter from all intercourse with the world, appears to my humble judgment peculiarly unfortunate. She who is destined to be the Sovereign of this great country, enjoys none of those advantages of society which are deemed necessary for imparting a knowledge of mankind to persons who have infinitely less occasion to learn that important lesson; and it may so happen, by a chance which I trust is very remote, that she should be called upon to exercise the powers of the Crown, with an experience of the world more confined than that of the most private individual. To the extraordinary talents with which she is blessed and which accompany a disposition as singularly amiable, frank, and decided, I willingly trust much; but, beyond a certain point, the greatest natural endowments cannot struggle against the disadvantages of circumstances and situation. It is my earnest prayer, for her own sake, as well as her country's, that your Royal Highness may be induced to pause before this point be reached.

"Those who have advised you, Sir, to delay so long the period of my daughter's commencing her intercourse with the world, and for that purpose to make Windsor her residence, appear not to have regarded the interruptions to her education which this arrangement occasions; both by the impos-

sibility of obtaining the attendance of proper teachers, and the time unavoidably consumed in the frequent journeys to town which she must make, unless she is to be secluded from all intercourse, even with your Royal Highness and the rest of the Royal Family. To the same unfortunate counsels I ascribe a circumstance in every way so distressing both to my parental and religious feelings, that my daughter has never yet enjoyed the benefit of Confirmation, although above a year older than the age at which all the other branches of the Royal Family have partaken of that solemnity. May I earnestly conjure you, Sir, to hear my intreaties upon this serious matter, even if you should listen to other advisers on things of less near concernment to the welfare of our child?

"The pain with which I have at length formed the resolution of addressing myself to your Royal Highness is such as I should in vain attempt to express. If I could adequately describe it, you might be enabled, Sir, to estimate the strength of the motives which have made me submit to it; they are the most powerful feelings of affection, and the deepest impressions of duty towards your Royal Highness, my beloved child, and the country, which I devoutly hope she may be preserved to govern, and to shew by a new example the liberal affection of a free and generous people to a virtuous and Constitutional Monarch.

"I am, Sir with profound respect, and attachment which nothing can alter,

Your Royal Highness's

Most devoted and most affectionate
Consort, Cousin, and Subject,

"CAROLINE LOUISA."

"Montague-house, 14th of Jan, 1813."

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BOWNING-STREET, DEC. 12.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been, this Day, received from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Pinaranda, Nov. 25.

THE greater part of the enemy's force which had crossed the Tormes, have retired across that river, and, it is reported, have directed their march towards the Douro.

A part of the troops which had moved to the Huelva, returned towards Salamanca; and others which had advanced to Tamames returned towards the Tormes by Escorial, towards Los Santos.

Many men who were missing have joined their regiments.

[This Gazette announces the following captures,—the Ulysses zebeck, of six guns, and 56 men, by the Apollo, Captain Taylor, off Corfu; and a letter from Captain

Andrew, of the Weazle sloop, stating that the boats of that vessel captured, on the 21st and 22d of August, between Parga and Corfu, a bombard, laden with oil, and an armed settie, with passengers and letters.]

WHITEHALL, DEC. 15.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm, late Envoy and Plenipotentiary from the Government in India to the Court of Persia, his Majesty's royal license to wear the insignia of the Royal Order of the Lion and Sun, conferred upon him by the King of Persia. And, as a further mark of his Majesty's royal favour, the Prince was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon him.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 19.

Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton has trans-

mitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Hitchens, of his Majesty's sloop Zephyr, giving an account of his having, on the 10th instant, captured the American letter of marque schooner Antelope, of 10 guns and 32 men, bound with a cargo from New York to Bordeaux.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 22.

Lord Keith has transmitted a letter from Captain Tobin, of the *Andromache*, stating, that the Briton had, on the 15th instant, captured the Sans Souci French privateer, of 14 guns and 120 men, belonging to St. Maloes.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, DEC. 26.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to cause it to be signified to the Ministers of Friendly Powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken for the blockade of the ports and harbours of the bay of the Chesapeake and of the River Delaware, in the United States of America; and that, from this time, all the measures authorized by the law of nations will be adopted and executed, with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 26.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Frenada, Dec. 2.

I enclose the return of killed, wounded, and missing of the troops in the operations from Salamanca to Ciudad Rodrigo, from the 15th to the 19th of November.

British.—2 captains, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, and 15 horses, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 86 rank and file, and 9 horses, wounded; 1 general staff, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers and trumpeters, 106 rank and file, and 58 horses, missing.

Portuguese.—1 ensign, 36 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, and 40 rank and file, wounded; 66 rank and file, missing.

Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

British Killed.—Captain M'Cabe, 51st regiment; and Captain H. Dawson, 52d regiment, 1st batt.

Portuguese.—Ensign Joa Jose Areveda, 20th Portuguese regiment.

British Wounded.—Lieutenant G. Rideout, 43d foot, 1st batt, severely (leg amputated); Lieutenant H. M. Baillie, ditto, slightly; Captain J. H. Currie, 52d ditto, 1st batt, ditto; Captain T. T. Fuller, severely, not dangerously.

Portuguese.—Ensign T. Pinto de Casteo, 19th Portuguese regiment, slightly; Lieutenant G. de Carma Lima, 2d Portuguese Cacadores, ditto.

Missing.—Lieutenant-general the Hon. Sir E. Paget, K.B.

S. A. GOODMAN, D.A.A.G.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 26.

[Transmitted by Sir J. B. Warren, K.B.]

Sir, *Poictiers, at Sea, Oct. 23.*

It is with the most bitter sorrow and distress I have to report to your Excellency the capture of his Majesty's brig Frolic, by the ship Wasp, belonging to the United States of America, on the 18th instant. Having under convoy the homeward-bound trade from the Bay of Honduras, and being in latitude 36 deg. N. and 64 W. on the night of the 17th, we were overtaken by a most violent gale of wind, in which the Frolic carried away her main-yard, lost her top-sails, and sprung the main top-mast. On the morning of the 18th, as we were repairing the damages sustained in the storm, and re-assembling the scattered ships, a suspicious ship came in sight, and gave chase to the convoy. The merchant-ships continued their voyage before the wind under all sail; the Frolic dropped astern, and hoisted Spanish colours, in order to decoy the stranger under her guns, and to give time for the convoy to escape. About 10 o'clock, both vessels being within hail, we hauled to the wind, and the battle began. The superior fire of our guns gave every reason to expect its speedy termination in our favour, but the gallea head braces being shot away, and there being no sail on the main-mast, the brig became unmanageable, and the enemy succeeded in taking a position to rake her, while she was unable to bring a gun to bear. After laying some time exposed to a most destructive fire, she fell with the bowsprit betwixt the enemy's main and mizen rigging, still unable to return his fire.—At length the enemy boarded, and made himself master of the brig, every individual officer being wounded, and the greatest part of the men either killed or wounded, there not being twenty persons remaining unhurt. Although I shall ever deplore the unhappy issue of this contest, it would be great injustice to the merits of the officers and crew, if I failed to report that their bravery and coolness are deserving of every praise; and I am convinced, if the Frolic had not been crippled in the gale, I should have to make a very different report to your Excellency. The Wasp was taken, and the Frolic recaptured, the same afternoon, by his Majesty's ship the *Poictiers*. Being separated from them, I cannot transmit, at present, a list of killed and wounded. Mr. C. M'Kay, the First Lieutenant, and Mr. Stephens, the Master, have died of their wounds.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

T. WILKINSON.

Poictiers, at Sea, Oct. 18.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that

his Majesty's ship under my command has this day captured the American sloop of war *Wasp*, of 20 guns, Captain J. Jones, and retaken his Majesty's brig *Frolic*, Captain Whinyates, which she had captured, after an action of fifty minutes. I have thought it my duty to collect the *Frolic's* convoy, and to see them in safety to Bermuda. The conduct of Captain Whinyates, who, I regret to say, is wounded, and of his crew, appears to have been so decidedly gallant, that I have been induced to continue him in command of the *Frolic*, until your pleasure is known.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. P. BARNFORD.

[This Gazette also announces the capture of the *Thorn*, American privateer, of 18 guns and 140 men, by the *Shannon*, Captain Broke, on the American station; and of thirty-two other American vessels, by the American squadron, under the orders of Vice-admiral Stirling, between the 11th of July and the 22d of October.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 29.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Surman *Comma*, late Commander of his Majesty's ship the *Macedonian*, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the American ship *United States*, at Sea, the 28th October, 1812.

It is with the deepest regret I have to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's late ship *Macedonian* was captured on the 25th instant by the United States ship *United States*, Commodore Decatur, commander: the detail is as follows:—

A short time after daylight, steering N. W. by W. with the wind from the southward, in latitude 29 deg. N. and longitude 29 deg. 30 min. W. in the execution of their Lordships orders, a sail was seen on the lee-bow, which I immediately stood for and made her out to be a large frigate under American colours; at nine o'clock I closed with her, and she commenced the action, which we returned, but, from the enemy keeping two points off the wind, I was not enabled to get as close to her as I could have wished. After an hour's action the enemy broke and came to the wind, and I was then enabled to bring her to close battle; in this situation I soon found the enemy's force too superior to expect success, unless some very fortunate chance occurred in our favour, and with this hope, I continued the battle to two hours and ten minutes, when having the mizen-mast shot away by the board, top-mast shot away by the caps, main-yard shot in pieces, lower-masts badly wounded, lower rigging all cut in pieces, a small proportion only of the crew left to the fore-

yard, all the guns on the quarter-deck and fore-castle disabled but two, and filled with wreck, two also on the main-deck disabled, and several shot between wind and water, a very great proportion of the crew killed and wounded, and the enemy comparatively in good order, who had now shot ahead and was about to place himself in a raking position, without our being enabled to return the fire, being a perfect wreck and unmanageable log; I deemed it prudent, though a painful extremity, to surrender his Majesty's ship; nor was this dreadful alternative resorted to till every hope of success was removed, even beyond the reach of chance, nor till, I trust, their Lordships will be aware that every effort had been made against the enemy by myself, my brave officers and men, nor should she have been surrendered whilst a man lived on board, had she been manageable. I am sorry to say our loss is very severe; I find by this day's muster 36 killed, three of whom lingered a short time after the battle, 36 severely wounded, many of whom cannot recover, and 32 slightly wounded, who may all do well; total 104.

The truly noble and animating conduct of my officers, and the steady bravery of my crew, to the last moment of the battle, must ever render them dear to their country.

My first Lieutenant, David Hope, was severely wounded in the head towards the close of the battle, and taken below; but was soon again on deck, displaying that greatness of mind and exertion, which, though it may be equalled, can never be excelled; the third Lieutenant, John Bulford, was also wounded, but not obliged to quit his quarters; second Lieutenant Samuel Mottley and he deserve my highest acknowledgments. The cool and steady conduct of Mr. Walker, the master, was very great during the battle, as also that of Lieutenants Wilson and Magill, of the marines.

On being taken on board the enemy's ship I ceased to wonder at the result of the battle. The *United States* is built with the scuttling of a 74 gun ship, mounting 30 long 24-pounders (English ship guns) on her main deck, and 22 48-pounders, carronades, with two long 24-pounders on her quarter-deck and fore-castle, howitzer-guns in her tops, and a travelling carronade on her upper deck, with a complement of 478 picked men.

The enemy has suffered much in masts, rigging, and hull above and below water; her loss in killed and wounded I am not aware of, but I know a lieutenant and six men have been thrown overboard.

Enclosed you will be pleased to receive the names of the killed and wounded on board the *Macedonian*; and have the honour to be, &c.

JNO. S. CARDEN.

To J. W. Croker, Esq.

List of Officers and Men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship Macdonian, in action with the United States.

Killed, 36; severely wounded, 36; slightly wounded, all likely to recover, 32.—
Total, 104.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed—Mr. Thomas James Nankivell, Master's-mate.

Wounded—Lieutenant David Hope, severely; Lieutenant John Bulford, slightly; Mr. Henry Roebuck, Master's-mate ditto; Mr. George Greenway, Midshipman, severely.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Burdett, of his Majesty's Ship the Maidstone, addressed to Vice-admiral Sawyer, and transmitted by Admiral Sir John Horlase Warren to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Maidstone, at Sea, Oct. 17, 1812.

SIR,
I have the honour to inform you, that this afternoon, in latitude 41 deg. 30 min. N. and longitude 66 deg. 48 min. W. on St. George's Bank, his Majesty's ship under my command, with the Spartan in company, captured the American privateer brig Rapid, of 14 guns (carronades of different calibres, with two long ones), and a complement of 81 men, after a chase of nine hours (blowing fresh), during which he threw eight of his guns overboard, and cut his boat from the stern.

I find she had been three days from Portland, but had made no captures; she is coppered and copper fastened, stored and victualled for a three months' cruise, which I learn by the Captain's instructions from his owners, was to have been first off the Azores, Madeira, the Cape de Verde Islands, and from thence off Cayenne, and so to have returned to windward of Barbadoes.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE BURDETT, Capt.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, DEC. 30.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia, dated the 30th November, and 6th and 7th instant.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30, 1812.

MY LORD,
In my despatch of the 25th instant, I had the honour to state to your Lordship the

important and brilliant success of his Imperial Majesty's arms in the affairs of the 17th and 18th, in the former of which Marshal Davoust's division was defeated and dispersed with great loss, Buonaparte and the Marshal flying from the field of battle; and in the latter Marshal Ney's division, near the same place, said to have consisted of 18,000 men, appears to have been completely accounted for by the numbers killed and wounded, in addition to those who afterwards laid down their arms. I also stated the general distribution of the armies as they stood at that time.

I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that General Field-marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko reports, on the 23d November, from Laniky Farm, that Buonaparte, with his guards, left Orsha on the 20th November, and marched on the road to Kochanoff; and that on the 21st the remaining troops of the enemy marched out of the former place, leaving 26 guns, and some hospitals, in which were upwards of fifty wounded French officers.

General Count Platoff is ordered to follow the army marching on Kochanoff.

A detachment under Major-general Ermoloff, consisting of fourteen battalions of infantry, some cavalry, and two companies of artillery, is directed to move by Orsha to reinforce Count Platoff.

The advanced-guard of the main army, under the command of General Millarsdovitch, consisting of the 2d and 7th divisions of infantry, and the 2d division of cavalry, was to cross the Dnieper on the 23d, at Kopyts, and was to direct its march upon Tolotchina to join General Ermoloff's detachment.

The main army will cross the Dnieper, at Kopyts, on the 24th, and march by Starasel to Tsetzeishoff, from whence it may be directed according to circumstances, either upon Bobra or Berezinoff.

General Wittgenstein reports on the 24th November, from the village of Cheral, that Admiral Tchichagoff was at Borisoff on the 21st instant, whence General Jangeron informed the Count, by letters of the 22d instant, that General Count Lambert was at Borisoff on the 21st, where he defeated the whole corps of Dembrovski, taking six cannon, two colours, and 3000 prisoners, driving them on upon the road to Orsha; that Count Lambert had also taken at Kaichnoff two guns, and from two to three thousand prisoners, and that, including the hospitals at Minsk, in the last eight days, upwards of 11,000 prisoners, and 24 guns had been taken.

Victor and Oudinot have retired from before Count Wittgenstein upon Borisoff, the latter is marching in pursuit of them, and on the 23d took 500 prisoners and many carriages.

Count Wittgenstein reports, that General Platoff is marching against the great body

of the enemy's corps near Tschichagow, by which it appears the enemy is enclosed on three sides—General Sacken in his rear, Admiral Tchichagoff in their front, and Count Wittgenstein on their flank.

A report was received yesterday of another General Officer, whose name I have not heard, having been taken prisoner; and I have also understood that accounts have been received, that General Ertle was arrived at Egomien.

The detachment under General Sacken is understood to be fully adequate to keep Prince Schwartzberg in check.

The attempt to blow up the Cathedral of Smolensk failed, the match having gone out before it reached the mine.

The fate of Marshal Ney has not been ascertained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATRICART.

*St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.
1812.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit the report of the defeat of Victor's corps by General Count Wittgenstein, on the 27th November.

It would seem that this corps had altered its direction from Borisoff, and was proceeding up the left bank of the Berezhina, when it was charged by Count Wittgenstein. On the 16th, at day-break, the Count pursued Buonaparte on a road which leads to Wilna, still upon the left bank of the Berezhina.

A bridge had been thrown over the river, at a place about thirty versts from Borisoff, where there was an advantageous position for the enemy's rear-guard, and for covering the passage.

In this day's march the French lost the whole of their equipages and plunder, and were vigorously and repeatedly attacked at the bridge.

The position on the left bank being continually reinforced by fresh troops, was contested till night, when it was evacuated, and the bridge was destroyed as soon as the rear guard had passed. There is a cross road from this point which leads to the great road to Wilna, and it was the intention of Count Wittgenstein to pursue, as soon as he either received pontoons, or re-established the bridge.

General Platoff had already got to the right bank, probably at Borisoff.

Admiral Tchichagoff's quarters appear to have been at no great distance, but no particular report of the distribution of movements of this part of the force has as yet been received, since the affair of Count Leshort.

It appears, however, from the conclusion of Count Wittgenstein's last report that he expects the concert and support both of the Admiral and of Count Platoff.

General Miloradowitch was stated to have

arrived at Borisoff when the last accounts came away.

The head-quarters of the main army were still advancing on a line parallel to, and to the southward of the main road from Smolensk to Minsk, but considerably to the rear of the present operations.

There are long defiles to pass on the road from Borisoff to Minsk, as well as on that upon which Buonaparte is supposed to be marching; and it scarcely appears possible, that the remains of his army can get through these difficulties in presence of so many troops, with artillery and cavalry, regular as well as irregular.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATRICART.

*St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.
1812.*

MY LORD,

While in the act of dispatching the messenger, I received from the palace a report from Admiral Tchichagoff, dated the 29th November, upon the march to Ostachow, detailing his proceedings from the 21st November, and stating that, in concert with Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff, he is in pursuit of the French, whose force he estimates at 70,000 men, including Oudinot and Victor, and which he says is provided with cavalry and artillery.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATRICART.

Journal of Military Operations from the 7th to the 13th November, 1812, dated Headquarters, Kopy.

November 7.—Major-general Borodini having driven the enemy from Luda, pursued them with a part of his detachment as far as Bolschoi Kolotosky; and with his Cossacks as far as Kusan, where they were relieved by those of the detachment commanded by the Aide-de-camp General Count Oscharoffsky. The enemy lost in his flight seven pieces of cannon, and a number of carriages.

The General of cavalry, Count Platoff, reports, under date of the 5th instant, that having on the 3d approached Smolensko, and having learnt from the inhabitants, who were quitting it, that the enemy occupied the Faubourg of Petersburgh, he gave immediate orders to his troops to attack, under cover of the fire of the artillery of the Don.

Colonel Kaysaroff, after having with his chasseurs broken the barrier which the enemy had placed, vigorously pursued them into the Faubourg itself, from whence they fled in alarm and disorder within the walls of the fortress, where they were exposed to a fire of grape-shot from the neighbouring heights. Whilst the Cossacks and the chasseurs were engaged in the Faubourg, the enemy made a sortie in two columns, with eight pieces of cannon and a mortar, resolutely determined to

repossess themselves of the Faubourg. But Major-general Koutinczoff with his Cossacks, and Colonel Kaysaroff with his chasseurs, fell upon them, and having disabled the infantry, took their cannon.—The Faubourg was retaken, when night put an end to the contest. On the 4th the enemy established himself behind the pallisades, keeping possession of the left bank of the Dnieper, whilst his columns quitted the town with precipitation.

Count Platoff caused *Te Deum* to be sung in presence of the troops, accompanied by a discharge of artillery, and a hurrah of the soldiers.

The enemy on quitting the town, sprang the mines which they had formed under several places of the fortress, which set fire to the houses of the Faubourg of Petersbourg, which were situated opposite the fortress.

The Aide-de-camp, General Baron Mettersakomelsky reports, that the officer whom he had detached with three squadrons, had discovered an enemy's column at three versts from Winnisa-Louki, and having surrounded them, he sent the Staats-Rottmeister of the lussars of the Akimfeldt guards, with a proposal to lay down their arms. This commission he executed with complete success—the number of prisoners amounted to 2500 men.

Intelligence has been received, that the detachment under Count Oschaufsky has occupied Mohilow after having dislodged the enemy. Provisions and forage sufficient to subsist the whole army, during ten days, were found in the place.

Head-quarters of the army at Dabroi (great road to Orsha).

November 8.—The Aide-de-camp, General Count Oscharoffsky, reports, on the 7th, that the French army having abandoned, on the night of the 8th, the village of Kosan, had marched to Dombrowna, and that many prisoners had been made in their flight, of which, however, the Count could not fix the number, as it increased every moment.

Head-quarters at Rosnanoff.

November 9.—The Count Oscharoffsky reports, that a detachment sent by him pursued the rear-guard of the enemy on their retreat from Kosan. The Cossacks, in following it on each side of the great road, had cut off part of it from Dombrowna, and regardless of the fire of grape-shot, threw themselves, together with the chasseurs, upon the enemy's column, killed more than a thousand men, took four pieces of cannon, with the caissons laden with grape, besides a considerable number of carts, and made 600 prisoners.

Major-general Borosdin reports, on the 4th, that having with his detachment driven the enemy from Dombrowna, he had pursued him to Orsha, on which occasion he took above 400 men and eight officers.—At Dom-

browna was found a good magazine of flour, oats, and hay.

General Count Platoff reports on the 7th, that, proceeding from Smolensko to Dombrowna, he had destroyed a detachment of the enemy, which, after the defeat of the French army at Krasnoi, had saved itself by flight, and passed over to the right bank of the Dnieper, in order to come up again with the main body.—The Count made 3000 prisoners, among whom is the late Chief Commissary-general at Smolensko de Pnibusque. In a second report, General Platoff states, that, continuing on the 7th, his route to Dombrowna, he was informed that Marshal Ney was marching with the remains of his corps to Loubawitzsch, and had been seen in the afternoon at Gossuifoff. Having occupied this place with his Cossacks on the left, General Platoff ordered masked batteries to be raised on the road; and having permitted the enemy to advance, he suddenly opened upon them a tremendous fire of grape-shot, so that, confounded, and seeing it impossible to pierce through to Loubawitzsch, they threw themselves into the woods on the banks of the Dnieper, and covering their march by chasseurs, pressed along the bank of the river until the night was far advanced, and threw into it the four pieces of cannon they had with them.

The 8th, at about six o'clock in the morning, the advanced guard came up with the enemy in advance of Dombrowna. He was again received with grape-shot on coming out of a forest on the road. Our Cossacks, profiting by the disorder of the enemy, and the well-directed fire of our artillery, attacked with the lance, killing many, and making 800 prisoners, among which was a Commissary-general and ten officers. Marshal Ney, seeing his total defeat, threw himself into the forests, and collecting the troops whom the attack of our Cossacks had dispersed, he occupied the village of Jarouboff, where he defended himself with obstinacy, until night, which put an end to the combat.

November 10.—General Count Platoff reports, on the 9th, that during the pursuit of the enemy to Orsha he made 400 prisoners. The enemy defends the passage of the river with his artillery, while he gives the town up to the flames. The partizan Dasidoff attacked the enemy on the 9th at Kopys, and killing many, made 285 prisoners, besides taking a quantity of equipages; passing afterwards the river by swimming, he sent various parties to Schikoff, Staroselje, and Orsha.

The Count Platoff reports, on the 9th, that the enemy had, after some resistance, been driven from Orsha, and that at one o'clock, the town had been occupied by our troops. The enemy left there 20 pieces of cannon, some provisions, and his hospitals, in which were found, of officers alone, 30 persons.

On the 11th, the grand army halted at Lannike.

November 12.—The Aide-de-Camp General Count Osharoffsky reports, on the 12th, that having arrived on the 11th at Gorhi, he had sent Major Rachevsky, with the regiments of Cossacks of the Don, of Schamsheff, and 150 hussars, in pursuit of the enemy, who had just quitted the place. The Major Rachevsky came up with and nearly destroyed them, making four officers and 250 soldiers prisoners, and taking many equipments.

The head-quarters of the army at Morosoff.

The Tirailleurs of the 1st grenadier company of the regiment of infantry of Moscow, Stephen Jeremenko, had been left, in order to be cured of his wounds he had received at Smolensk; to the care of the principal of that Government, the Sub-lieutenant Krestschetoff. After his cure had been completed, and during the retreat of the French, a detachment of 47 men passed by the villages of Alletchino and Polono. He immediately assembled the peasants of those places, and encouraging them by his example, he killed seven of the 47, and having bound with cords the 40 remaining, he sent them with the peasants to the outposts of the Cossacks. The said Jeremenko having by so courageous an action shewn his zeal for the service, and given a proof of the spirit which characterizes the Russian soldier, his Highness the General Field Marshal has advanced him to the rank of subaltern officer, and has likewise given him the badge of the military order of St. George.

Proceedings of the military operations of the Russian Army, from the 13th to the 16th November.

November 13.—The Aide-de-Camp General Count Osharoffsky, as he was proceeding on the 12th, with part of the detachment under his command, from Schkloff towards Mohilow, was informed by some of the inhabitants, who had left that place, that the enemy's troops which had remained there, had threatened to bet on fire attention their ready in consequence of this information, Count Osharoffsky, without loss of time, ordered on the Cossacks from Paltawa, mounted the riders, and arrived before night, with his cavalry and artillery, in time to save the town, from whence he immediately drove the enemy, thus at the same time relieving the place, and many large magazines which it contained, from the danger with which it was threatened.

Another part of the detachment, under the orders of the Starost-minister of the Hussars of the guards, Natschakin, which had been sent on by the road to Knaeschmitt, came up with the enemy on their retreat from that place, attacked them, and took one officer, and 100 men prisoners, putting

the rest to flight, whom they pursued for six versts beyond Knaeschmitt. In the magazines at Mohilow, there were 34,000 kouds of provisions and forage.

General Millaradovitch reports that on the 12th, he shall be with part of his vanguard at Tototschin.

The grand army halted at Kopys.

November 14.—General Platoff reports that on the 12th, some of the enemy's troops, which had separated from the corps under Marshal Ney, and had taken the road to Loubawitz, surrendered, to the number of eight hundred men. The enemy's loss in prisoners was, indeed, so very great that he found it was unnecessary to make any particular report on the occasion, as it seldom occurred that he took less than a thousand prisoners each day.

Colonel Potemkin, belonging to General Millaradovitch's vanguard, in his report of the 13th, states, that Major-general Karpow had assembled six hundred prisoners at Zulfutschina, and that at Kostel they had found one hundred Ischetwets of rye.

On the 13th, General Platoff reports, that Lieutenant-general Martnow having attacked the enemy, with Major-general Koutenukoff's brigade, as he was marching on the high road, killed five hundred of them, and made four hundred prisoners, among whom was General Dseworofsky.

The head-quarters were at Staroselije.

November 15.—Lieutenant-general Schefelt's report of the 14th states, that the major part of the inhabitants of Ratslaff Polosot, together with the citizens of that town, animated by the love for their country, had equipped a detachment of one hundred cavalry; and having armed them with pikes, swords, and muskets, during the whole of the continuance of the military operations in the government of Smolensko, they had made several excursions, in which they had had many affairs with the enemy, with advantage to themselves, by which means they in fact saved their town from being plundered.

The head-quarters at Krouglo.

Report from the General of Cavalry Count Wittgenstein, in his Imperial Majesty, dated Staro, Borystoff, November 29th.

Yesterday I had the honour most submissively to report to your Imperial Majesty, upon the defeat of the corps of Marshal Victor, from whom the troops of your Majesty took four cannon, two standards, sixty-seven staff and other officers, and three thousand prisoners, independently of a considerable number in killed and wounded. After this victory there surrendered, the General of Division Parthenaut, the General of Brigade Blier, the Chief of the Staff D'Elert; Generals Canins and Blamont; five colonels, fifteen lieutenant-colonels, two hundred and twenty-four officers, and seven thousand eight hundred privates; amongst

these were two whole regiments of cavalry, fully mounted, the one a Saxon regiment, and one of Berg. I afterwards resolved on attacking Napoleon himself, which I did not fail to perform on the same day.

The enemy approached the passage of the Beresina in great force, and stopped there to defend it with the greatest obstinacy, in order to save his artillery and baggage; without being disconcerted by his great efforts, I drove him back the distance of three versets. The engagement lasted the whole day. To-day I compelled him to cross the river near Stomilozie, where, after having passed it, he burned the bridge; but having received pontons from Admiral Tchichagoff, I am at this moment occupied in getting them thrown on the river. I shall pass it immediately, and shall act in conjunction with him and General Platoff. Yesterday we took from the enemy one field-piece, and made fifteen hundred prisoners. To-day we took twelve pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of them he cast himself into the river. I have also taken a number of officers and men; others are continually arriving, so that I have not as yet been able to take any account of them; they bring in, besides, so many carriages, belonging to Buonaparte as well as private individuals, that the distance of half a verset is covered with them, so as not to allow persons to pass either on foot or on horseback. I have been obliged, therefore, to dispatch three companies of militia to clear a passage only for the troops. Upon these carriages, most of them lately the property of Moscow families, was found, besides a great booty for the troops, a quantity of church plate and other effects, which the enemy had stolen at Moscow. We are occupied in collecting it all together, in order to send it to the Governor-general of Moscow. In reporting this most humbly to your Imperial Majesty, I lay at the same time at your feet the standards which I have taken from the enemy.

We have lost, during these days, above three thousand men.

Report of Admiral Tchichagoff, on the Road of Ostachero, on the 29th of November.

Seeing the possibility of communicating directly with St. Petersburg, I profit of it, to make known to your Majesty all that has happened since my last report. The following day after my arrival at Minsk I reinforced my advanced guard, and ordered General Lambert to go on the side of B...

On the 21st of November he attacked at the same day, the redoubts occupied by the van-guard of General Dombrowsky, who had arrived in great haste from Beresina to take possession of it.—The resistance was very great; they fought a long time, and with fury. Your Majesty possesses a Count

Lambert, an active, courageous, and able general, capable of surmounting every difficulty, who having perceived the importance of this post, in which the enemy had collected all their force to maintain themselves, decided to take it, and completely succeeded. The enemy lost two thousand men in killed, and we have made as many prisoners. The remains of the corps of Dombrowsky have been pursued and dispersed.

In the mean time, while my advanced guard was going from Minsk to Borisow, General Tschepiz was sent to Lemin to observe the passage of the Beresina, and Colonel Loukowsky to take possession of every thing that the enemy had been obliged to abandon. Some detachments of Dombrowsky had really crossed that river; Colonel Loukowsky attacked them, and took from them a colonel, many officers, three hundred soldiers, and one colour.

The passage of the river near Borisow had been judged so important, that the enemy turned towards it all his attention. In consequence, Ordnot was detached to reinforce Dombrowsky, but the *été-du-pont* established on this side, rendered fruitless all their endeavours.

The enemy, determined to force his passage, made demonstrations upon many points, and he succeeded at last in finding a very strong position, at thirteen versets from Borisow, where he placed a battery of thirty pieces of cannon, and having on its flanks marshes and heights. He effected the passage of the river under the protection of his batteries, so as to render it impossible for us to prevent it, particularly as the river, at the place where he effected his passage, was very narrow, so that the infantry crossed it on horseback.

On the 27th and 28th we heard a cannonade, first on the right and then on the left. The Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff approached. Communications were established between us. On the 28th, I attacked the enemy in front, at the same time that Wittgenstein found himself already engaged with the troops which defended the passage of the river on the opposite side. Some prisoners informed us that Napoleon was in prison at this battle, with all his force, which amounted to about seventy thousand men. The corps of Ordnot and Victor, that formed part of it, were composed of soldiers who had not suffered much, as they were still provided both with artillery and cavalry.

The guard of Napoleon is likewise in tolerable condition. The enemy was driven back to the distance of four or five versets, with the loss of one cannon, many officers, some hundreds of prisoners, and a considerable number of killed.

Lieutenant-general Saken, whom I left in the environs of Brat, has perfectly ex-

recuted my orders.—The Prince of Schwartzberg has twice approached Blom, but General Saken having attacked Regnier two days successively, forced him to retreat and join Prince Schwartzberg. Lieutenant-general Regnier has lost one pair of colours and one thousand prisoners.

I have just learnt, that the enemy is retreating from before me, having lost one more cannon and some baggage. I am going to pursue them.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 2.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Downie, of his Majesty's sloop the *Royalist*, addressed to Vice-admiral Foley, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Sloop *Royalist*, in the Downs, Dec. 30.

SIR,
I beg leave to state to you that his Majesty's sloop *Royalist*, under my command, captured, at eleven o'clock last night, off Hytha, the French lugger privateer *Le Ruse*, of 16 guns and 65 men. She is a very fine and entirely new vessel, on her first cruise, and had not made any capture.—The enemy had one man killed, one wounded, and the mainmast shot away before he struck.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

GEO. DOWNIE.

To Thomas Foley, Esq. Vice-admiral of the Blue, Commander-in-Chief, &c. Downs.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 5.

Rear-admiral Sir Francis Laforey has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Westropp, commanding his Majesty's sloop the *Peruvian*, giving an account of his having, on the 24th of October, captured off Sombroero, the Yankee, American schooner privateer, of seven guns and 44 men, out 36 days from Salem, and had not made any capture.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

[This contains the DECLARATION of the Prince Regent, which was given in our last, p. 54.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 12.

A letter has been received at this Office from Captain Lumby, of his Majesty's ship the *Narcissus*, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. and dated off the Island of Navass, the 25th of November last, stating, that on the preceding day the boats of that ship, under the directions of Lieutenant Coric, had, after a chase of three hours, captured the American privateer Joseph and

Mary, of four guns and 73 men; in the approach of the boats under the fire of the privateer, they had one man killed and one wounded; the enemy had three wounded, and surrendered at the moment the boats were preparing to board.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Hillyer, of his Majesty's Ship the *Phoebe*, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Sea, December 23, 1812.

Be pleased to inform their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship under my command captured this evening the American brig privateer Hunter, Mr. Judathan Upton, commander, mounting, at the commencement of the chase, 14 guns, and having on board 73 men; twelve of the former were thrown overboard when making from us.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Austen, of his Majesty's ship *Elephant*, announcing the capture of the American privateer *Sword-fish*, of 156 tons, 12 6-pounders and 82 men; 16 days from Boston, having made no capture. Also a letter from Captain Cliphane, of his Majesty's sloop *Charybdis*, announcing the capture of the Blockade, American schooner privateer, of 10 guns and 66 men. Another letter from Captain Alexander, of his Majesty's ship *Colossus*, mentioning his having captured the American letter of marque, *Dolphin*, from Philadelphia, of 362 tons, 12 guns, and 56 officers and men, bound to Bourdeaux.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

FOREIGN OFFICE, JAN. 17.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies, and in Extract, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, December

MY LORD, 12, 1812.

I now avail myself of a Swedish courier to forward translations of two bulletins; viz. one from Major-general Kutusoff, Aide-de-camp-general, of the 2d December, and one from General Count Wittgenstein, of the 4th December.

Your Lordship will perceive by their reports, that the passage of the Berezyna has cost the French upwards of 20,000 men, killed, wounded, drowned, and prisoners, and that the remains of Buonaparte's army, with which he is still present, are endeavouring to proceed towards Vitebsk, while General Wittgenstein's corps is moving upon it.

right, and with every expectation of getting before it; the Moldavian army, upon the left, is moving upon Molodetchno; and the main army under Count Tormasoff, is moving in a parallel direction to that of the Moldavian army, at no great distance from it, while Count Platoff, with a strong detachment of Cossacks, light cavalry, and light artillery, with the infantry, under General Ernuloff, is understood to be in front of the French, in the very line they are pursuing.

The French force, as stated by the admiral, is evidently much over-rated.

The last place named by Count Wittgenstein (Nementchina) is one or two stages north from Wilna.

The Russian patriotic levies continue to come forward with unabated zeal; and a new army of 50,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry, from some of the southern provinces, is reported ready for service and assembled.

The French march at night, and halt during the day, in hollow squares; surrounded as they are by Cossacks, their supplies must be very precarious, and numbers are said to be found dead of cold and famine on every ground their army quits.

The Field-marshal is with the Moldavian army.

Marshal Macdonald is reported, by the commandant at Riga, to occupy an arc, cutting off the angle formed by the Dwina with the Baltic; his right at Fredericksham, his left at Tukuma, and his centre at Eskay.

He menaces Riga; but probably with intention to prevent interruption to the supplies he wishes to send to meet the French army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART.

St. Petersburg, December

MY LORD, 17, 1812.

In my despatch of the 12th inst. your Lordship would find bulletins, containing reports of Major-general Kutusoff, of the 2d December, and of Count Wittgenstein of the 4th December. These reports described Buonaparte, with the remains of his army, as marching from Zembine upon Wilna, through Vileika; the Admiral and General Count Wittgenstein moving upon the same point of Wilna, the former through Molodetchno, the latter by Narotch and Nementchina.—In this part of the pursuit, the Russian corps have stuck very close to the enemy; but the light troops which got before him, were not of sufficient force to stop him.—His course was altered in consequence of some of the flank attacks, and he arrived at Molodetchno instead of Vileika; and having gained some time by destroying the bridge, he continued his march through Smorgono to Wilna, which place he appears to have reached on the 10th December.—The advanced guards of the several Russian columns arrived in the immediate neigh-

bourhood of Wilna nearly at the same time, and the retiring army was compelled to continue its march from that town, almost without a halt.—It is said that an aide-de-camp of Marshal Davoust was sent to order the rear-guard to defend itself before Wilna as long as possible; but instead of the French rear-guard, this officer found the Russian advanced-guard, which made him prisoner, having already demolished, or sent to the rear, the whole of the French rear-guard.

Thanksgiving and Te Deum will form part of the church service to-morrow (being the festival of St. Nicholas) for the defeat of the French army, the capture of 150 pieces of ordnance, and several general officers, together with the occupation of Wilna.

I have the honour to enclose three reports, being the journal of military operations from the 20th to the 26th of November old style; Marshal Prince Kutusoff's report of the 25th of November, from Badaschkewich, and his intermediate report of the occupation of Wilna, and continuation of the pursuit of the enemy.—The further report is not yet arrived, but I understand the magazines of all sorts to have been well stored, the quantity of ordnance to have been considerable, and that among the prisoners (not less than 20,000, many of whom are sick or wounded) there are several general officers, or officers of distinction, who were under cure, and could not be moved.—Two general officers were taken in captivity. The one, I understand to be General Le Fevre, who was a prisoner of war in England on parole, the other an old Polish general.

The apparent direction of the enemy's retreat is towards Kovno; perhaps a column may take the road of Olita. From the state of the weather, it is possible the Niemen may not be passable, in consequence of floating ice.

The commanding officer at Riga reports on the 12th December, that Marshal Macdonald has made no variation in his position.

I am not sure that the number of pieces of ordnance, mentioned in the notification of the *Te Deum* to foreign ministers, refers to what was taken at Wilna exclusively, or whether it does not include what has been taken since the last general statement that was published.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Continuation of the Journal of the Military Operations from 2d to 8th December.

Lieutenant-general Schepessoff reports on the 2d December, that Count Goudovitch was marching with the militia under his orders, 70,000 men strong, upon Mohilew.

Admiral Tchitchagoff reports on the 1st December, that he was pursuing the enemy in the direction of Sembin and Vianen to Plestschinitze, while the detachment which

he had sent in advance to destroy the bridges, annoyed him in flank. — The enemy lost on the 30th November seven pieces of cannon, and on the 1st December two pieces, besides a great many prisoners, which are hourly augmenting.

Head-quarters of the army at Mawenitzo. December 3d. — Major-general Toutchakoff reports on the 17th December, that he arrived on the 8th December with his corps at Bobruisk.

General Count Platoff reports on the 1st December, that in pursuing the enemy he had taken one cannon, and about 300 prisoners, and some officers.

The Aide-de-camp General Count Ocharofsky was on the 30 December with his detachment at Lignitz. — The general of infantry arrived this day with the advanced guard at Kosino.

Admiral Tchitchagoff reports on the 2d December, that Major-general Lanskoy, whom he had sent with a detachment by Fourieff to Pletschenitz, on the 29th November, had fallen in with a detachment of the enemy, occupying quarters for the Emperor Napoleon, and had made prisoners General Kaminsky, 50 officers belonging to the staff, with others, and 217 soldiers. — The approach of the enemy's column compelled him to quit this spot, and to move to the left, in order to impede the enemy, and to put as many obstacles as he could, to the continuation of their march. Admiral Tchitchagoff having surrounded the enemy on the 1st December, entered with him into Chotimisch, took five pieces of cannon, seven officers, and above 500 prisoners. The road by which the enemy is retreating, is covered with the dead bodies of men and horses, and we have found there 30 artillery tumbrils, and many waggons.

The main army halted at Ravenitz, December the 4th. Major-general Toutchakoff reports, on the 2d, that he arrived with his corps from Bobruisk on that day, at Polinki. General Field-marshal Prince G. Kutusoff Smolensko was going to approach the army under Admiral Tchitchagoff, but removed, to-day, head-quarters to Kosino.

December 5th. — General Count Platoff reports, on the 1st, that having this same day pursued the enemy, he took one piece of cannon, and about 1000 prisoners. The French officers, who have been made prisoners, confirm, that, on the 28th of November, Generals Oudinot, Dombrowski, Seydewitz, and several other brigade generals were dangerously wounded.

Head-quarters at Belorotchie.

December 6. — Head-quarters at Mochna-Bowitzsch.

December 7. — Admiral Tchitchagoff reports, on the 4th, that the advanced guard, while pursuing the enemy as far as Latigul, Major-general Otoukha's detachment took from the guards two pair of colours; one

piece of cannon, and without reckoning the invalids and the wounded, made 1500 prisoners, amongst whom were a great many officers of all ranks, and General Baryamy. In this attack Count Platoff himself headed the regiment of Cossacks.

The commander of a party, Colonel Seislaroff reports, that having made a successful attack upon Sabress, he made General Dorgeuss prisoner, and 11 officers of different ranks, and that he was marching direct upon Wilna, in order to overtake the enemy upon his march, and attack him at the head of his columns.

General Count Platoff reports, on the 5th December, that during his pursuit of the enemy, and upon driving him from Molodetschina, he took six pieces of cannon, and 500 prisoners, and that Colonel Kaysaroff, whom he had detached with a strong party, had attacked the enemy's cavalry of guards, who were escorting the baggage of Napoleon, killed about 500 of them, took one standard, and a part of the baggage, together with some papers of great importance. The head-quarters is with the advanced guard of General Milloradowitsch, in order to be near the centre of the military operations.

Colonel Koussiny reports, that he found at Minsk, besides a considerable quantity of bread, about 3000 excellent French muskets, fabricated at Liege.

Report of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, General Field-marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to his Imperial Majesty, dated Head-quarters at Rastenschewitsch, the 7th December 1812.

The French army having passed the Beresyna, that of Admiral Tchitchagoff pursued it without intermission, and gained repeated advantages over the enemy, who retired by Pletschenitz, Molodetschno, and Smorony, to Wilna. Major-general Lanskoy, who had been sent on the 26th November by Fourieff to Pletschenitz, after having gone 12 miles by cross roads, on the morning of the 29th, fell upon the advanced guard of the enemy at Pletschenitz, while it was preparing quarters for the Emperor Napoleon. The fruits of this unexpected attack were, the capture of General Kaminsky, two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, 24 officers of different ranks, and 217 soldiers. The advanced guard of Admiral Tchitchagoff, in vigorously pursuing the enemy to Chotimisch, took from them five cannons, one colonel, six officers, and above 500 prisoners. Besides an inconsiderable loss of men on our side, Major-general Oukroff was slightly wounded by a ball in the head.

The enemy, still pursued by the advanced guard of Admiral Tchitchagoff, was, on the 3d December, overtaken at Latigul, and vigorously attacked by Major-general Count Otoukha; when two Saxon standards were

taken (which I have now the honour to lay at your Imperial Majesty's feet by the hands of the Sub-lieutenant of the guards Feutsch), and one cannon, and more than 1500 prisoners, among whom are several officers, and one general, of whose name I have not yet been informed. The troops of General Count Platow took a very active part in this affair.

The advanced guard of Admiral Tschichagoff having approached Molodetschno on the 4th December, found the bridge destroyed by the enemy; who, having quitted this place about midnight, continued his march to Smorgoni. Major-general Count Osovka continued his pursuit, took 500 prisoners and six cannon; besides which, two cannon were found at Molodetschno.

By the report of Admiral Tschichagoff, of Lieutenant-general Sacken's engagement with the corps of General ~~xxxx~~, which forms the rear-guard of Prince Schwartzenberg, the Austrian troops, which were advancing to Slonim, are again returned to Isabeline, to reinforce General Ragnier. This movement induced Lieutenant-general Sacken to retire upon Scheroneff, in order to be always in the rear of the enemy, in case this last should attempt to march towards Wilna. By this movement your Imperial Majesty will perceive, that the Prince of Schwartzenberg retires from, rather than approaches towards Wilna. However, in order to be quite certain of the direction which he takes, I have ordered the corps of Count Oskaroffsky to manoeuvre on the side of Slonim.

I this instant received a report from Count Platow, accompanied with a Polish standard, which I have the honour to send with this report to your Imperial Majesty,

Report of the Commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, Field-marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to his Imperial Majesty, of the 12th December, 1812.

After a light resistance the enemy was obliged yesterday to abandon the city of Wilna, which the troops of your Imperial Majesty under the command of Admiral Tschichagoff immediately took possession of. The enemy had not had time to destroy the considerable magazines which he had prepared there; we have taken from him a quantity of cannon. The advanced guard and all the army under Admiral Tschichagoff are in pursuit of him. I am myself at the distance of twenty versts from Wilna; but I will not fail to transmit to your Imperial Majesty a detailed report, as soon as I shall arrive there.

Extract of a Despatch from General Paskout, Cathcart, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 22, 1812.

I have the honour to transmit herewith translations of the continuation of the journal

of military operations from the 8th to the 13th December, and of Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko's report, dated 14th December.

Continuation of the Journal of Military Operations from the 8th to the 13th December.

December 8.—Admiral Tschichagoff, in his first report of the 5th, states, that Major-General Count Osovka had pursued the enemy to Molodetschno, taking 500 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon. By his second report of the 7th December, it appears that his van-guard, under the orders of Major-general Tschubits, had pressed so close upon the enemy's rear, as to carry off his piquets, and, subsequently, entirely to destroy that corps near Smorgoni, at which place their main body halted, and were not a little surprised to see our Cossacks appear, when they immediately fled with such precipitation as to leave all their magazines. The enemy's loss on this occasion amounted to 25 pieces of cannon, and 2000 prisoners.

Head-quarters, Molodetschno, 8th December.

The enemy was pursued from this place on the 7th by Count Osovka as far as Belitz, with a loss of nine pieces of cannon, and above 1000 prisoners, a great number of tumbrils and other carriages. In consequence of the extreme cold, and the great want of provisions, the numbers of persons perishing along the high roads have been considerably increased, amongst whom are noticed many of Napoleon's guard.

Aide-de-camp General Count Oskaroffsky reports, under date Woloschna, 7th December, that on the day he arrived there, and proposed following the grand army in a parallel line, endeavouring at the same time to cover its left flank, and to observe the movements of the corps under Prince Schwartzenberg. Admiral Tschichagoff reports on the 8th, that his van-guard, commanded by Major-general Tchuplitz continuing to pursue the enemy and to press him closely, had compelled him to abandon 61 pieces of cannon. Colonel Mordognass, Aide-de-camp General of the Staff, the Aide-de-camp of Marshal Davoust, and 2000 men, were made prisoners in this affair. The whole of the road from Smorgoni to Otschnisau was so completely strewn with dead bodies and dead horses, and so covered with artillery-waggons, tumbrils, and carriages, that it was rendered almost impassable.

The dissatisfaction amongst Napoleon's troops, has increased to such a pitch, that they with one voice charge him as the author of all their misery.

Head-quarters, Smorgoni, December 10. —Colonel Knorring reports, under date of the 8th, that he detached some squadrons to watch the enemy's motions on the side of Novoswarsk and Stallup.

General Count Wittgenstein states, that keeping with his corps to the right of Tschichagoff's army in a parallel line, he was on the 9th at Nestawischkach. He was guard at Swiranke, and his cavalry under the command of Aide-de-camp General Kutusoff, and Major-general Borosdin at Nementschine.

9th December.—The partisan Colonel of the guard, Sesslavin, reports that having come up with the enemy's vanguard, he immediately attacked them—they were overthrown, and he entered Wilna as it were on their very shoulders. In this attack he took six pieces of cannon and one eagle. Having afterwards joined the detachment under Major-general Landroby, an attempt was made to carry the town itself; but finding themselves too weak for the enemy's infantry, dispersed throughout the houses, they were under the necessity of waiting the arrival of the advanced guard of Tschichagoff's army.

Admiral Tschichagoff reports, on the 10th of December, that Major-general Tschablitz, regardless of all obstacles, and profiting of the disorderly flight of the enemy, had pursued them into Wilna, taking 31 pieces of cannon; and that the suburbs had been occupied, and piquets posted round the body of the town, under the orders of Major-generals Orouka and Laskine.

Head-quarters, Oschnianski 11th December.—Major-general Ignatseff detached, on the 6th of December, eight battalions from Bobruisk to Minsk.

Admiral Tschichagoff reports, that Major-general Tschablitz dislodged the enemy from Wilna, on the 10th December, where they left a great number of cannon, and very considerable magazines, but time did not permit to furnish the details.

Head-quarters, Wilna, 12th December.—Count Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 10th December, that having sent out several detachments of cavalry in pursuit, one of these, commanded by Aide-de-camp General Kutusoff, had taken a corps of Bavarians prisoners, consisting of 126 officers, and 2024 men, part of which consisted of an entire battalion, which having been surrounded by the able manoeuvres of Lieutenant-colonel Tettchenbach, had laid down their arms without firing a shot. The requisitions of every description which the enemy had levied upon the inhabitants were recovered, and with them all the means of resistance of their troops. On the 9th, Lieutenant-colonel Tettchenbach entered the suburbs of Wilna, notwithstanding the enemy were in possession of the body of the place. Major-general Borosdin, who commanded the other detachment, made many prisoners at Nementschina, took also a considerable number of baggage-waggons.

December 12.—General Count Platoroff reports, that in passing near Wilna, he had

driven the enemy back five versts, as they were desling in column by Pogoistanka, and having allowed the first column to pass (with which Count Orloff Denisoff had already been engaged), he had directed Major-general Nachmanoff and Count Orloff to attack the enemy with spirit from our right flank, and Prince Kasatkin Rotoffsky, with some regiments of hussars and dragoons, from our left. The column of the enemy was divided into two, and entirely destroyed.

General Lauzan was made prisoner, 30 other officers, and upwards of 1000 men, and we took two pair colours and two standards. The remainder of the enemy were pursued, by the horse artillery, to the Mountains of Ponaty, near which another column was nearly destroyed by the sabre and bayonet; 28 pieces of cannon, as many tumbrils, with their train complete, fell into our hands on this spot.

Head-quarters of Field-marshal Kutusoff, at Wilna.

On the evening of the 5th December, the partisan Sesslavin penetrated into the town of Oschnianski, where the enemy, consisting of nine battalions of infantry, and above 1000 horse, were preparing quarters for that night. The infantry had already piled their arms, when the hussars of Achitirsky fell upon them, sword in hand, from all quarters. The whole of the commandant's guard was cut to pieces, and he himself owed his safety to the darkness of the night. The magazines were at the same moment set on fire by shells; the enemy, dismayed and in confusion, fled to the outside of the town, where his infantry was drawn up in order of battle; but being pursued by our cavalry, they retired with the greatest precipitation to Tatarschiki. The inhabitants of this town unanimously declare that Napoleon was there in person; but that having been informed of his danger by some of those who were devoted to him, he had changed his dress, and fled at full gallop towards Wilna.

The enemy has lost in prisoners within the space of five days, viz. from the 8th to the 13th December, as follows: one general, 156 officers, and 9374 soldiers, independent of wounded and sick, of whom great numbers were found in the villages near the high road. One hundred and sixty-eight pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, two standards, and an eagle have likewise fallen into our hands.

Reports of the Commander-in-chief of the Armies, General Field-marshal Prince Kutusoff, Smolensko, to his Imperial Majesty, Dec. 14, 1812.

At the time of the capture of Wilna by our troops on the 10th of December, the enemy, defiled through the streets, with Count Platoroff, in order to cut off his retreat by the road to Kowno, occupied it with all his Cossack regiments, as well as with those of the

Hussars of Oliviopole, and the dragoons of Shtomir and Arsamias. Having let pass the first of the enemy's columns, Count Platoff ordered Count Orloff Denisoff to attack it with spirit, at the same time he himself attacked with impetuosity the other columns; the artillery under Colonel Prince Koudaschich kept up an incessant fire. Count Platoff afterwards ordered Count Orloff Denisoff to pass in the rear of the enemy, to post detachments on his flanks, and to prevent his arriving at the Mountains of Poutary. The large columns were completely routed by the well-directed fire of our artillery, and afterwards entirely destroyed. One general, 30 officers, and more than 1000 soldiers were made prisoners; 28 pieces of cannon were taken, and a number of waggons and carriages. The loss on our side was very inconsiderable. Colonel Flowaisky, and Lieutenant-colonel Denisoff, were dangerously wounded.

After the capture of Wilna, I employed every possible means to re-establish order, and to inform myself of every thing; but the shortness of the time does not permit me

to present to your Imperial Majesty with this report, a detailed inventory of all we have found here, especially as the quantity of provisions of every sort, as well as the number of prisoners, is so great, that it will take a considerable time to make an exact account. During my stay here, the Chief of the Staff, General Stawrakoff, and Major-general Besrodin, have collected from the different magazines of the town, 14,000 tschetwert of barley, 3000 tschetwert of biscuit and flour, an immense number of uniforms, muskets, pouches, saddles, great-coats, and other articles of equipment.

We have made prisoners seven generals; viz.—Vivier, Gousse, Normand, Gouliot, Le Fevre, Ewanofsky; and Sajatichik; 18 staff-officers, 224 superior officers, 9517 soldiers; and 5139 sick were found in the hospitals.

A great number of prisoners continue to be made in the neighbourhood; and several magazines have been taken, which we have not had time to certify. As soon as the reports shall be drawn up, I shall have the happiness to submit them to your Imperial Majesty.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Paris Journals of the 5th contain a long decree, declaring, in the event of Buonaparte's death during the minority of his son, that the Regency is to be invested in the Empress with the assistance of a Council; and that, as a further security for the new Dynasty, Maria Louisa is to be publicly crowned Empress of France, and her son King of Rome, by the hands of the Pope, in the church of Notre Dame. Besides amusing the people by an imposing spectacle, Buonaparte probably thinks that the father of Maria Louisa will be gratified by her appointment and coronation as Regent.

A private letter has been received from Paris, which states the death of the American Minister, Joel Barlow, on his return from Wilna to that capital.

It seems that the Russian accounts of the campaign have reached France and made a deep impression. In order to counteract their effect, the *Moniteurs* contain some lying (and, we doubt not, fabricated) reports from the Viceroy, Davoust, Ney, &c. contradicting every statement in the Russian accounts.

From the manner in which Murat's resignation of the command of the French army is mentioned in the Paris papers, it is inferred that he has retired in disgust. Several of the French Marshals are likewise reported to be much dissatisfied with the conduct of Buonaparte throughout the whole of the Russian campaign: to his obstinacy and vanity, in not taking their advice, they attribute all the misfortunes and miseries which have befallen the army.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII, Feb. 1813.

The loss of the French army and its allies up to the date of Dec. 20, is estimated at 1,165 cannon, their whole cavalry and baggage, and 300,000 men.

The Paris papers do not contain a single fact to cheer or console the French people for their late severe losses in Russia. It is evident that the Russians are advancing; and their enemies are no longer able to act on the offensive, but are now endeavouring to defend their own frontiers.—The headquarters of the French army, were on the 20th ult. at Posen, on the Warta, 180 miles this side of Warsaw. The Russians had extended their march to Marienbourg, near the mouth of the Vistula, and had sent out bands of Cossacks, through the country between that river and the Oder. The garrison of Dantzic, under Rapp, is represented to be 30,000 strong, and the place to be supplied with bread and vegetables for five years, and with meat, brandy, and medicines for fourteen months. Thorn is said to be equally well provided. Warsaw does not appear to be yet occupied by the Russians; Poniatowsky is represented to be there with 30,000 men. The Prince of Schwartzburg is said to occupy Ostrolenka and Pultusk, with Regnier and the 7th corps on his right, and the 5th corps re-organized at Waraw. The approach of the Russians to the Prussian territory has caused the removal of the unfortunate King from his capital to the town of Breslaw, leaving behind him the form of a Commission for the purposes of Government during his absence. It is obvious, that he has been compelled by

the enemy to take this step: he departed in the custody of the French Minister, and most probably under a guard of French cavalry.

On the night of the 16th ult. while working out of Quiberon Bay, the *Armide* frigate, Captain Temple, grounded on Point St. Jacques; and the tide, which was ebbing rapidly, receded from her, leaving little probability of her floating again. At this time she was without point blank shot of two batteries, and was hailed from one of them, demanding her name. The pilot, with happy presence of mind, answered, "The President frigate, *Commodore Rodgers*." The Frenchmen then asked if they wanted any assistance; and very kindly offered to send them boats and a pilot. This generous offer, was, however, politely declined by "*Commodore Rodgers*," who answered, that the Captain and Pilot were then taking soundings; and that they should easily get off at the flowing of the tide. The Frenchmen were content. At this time the ship had only three feet of water forward and six feet abaft. As the rising of the tide, after having been nine hours on the rocks, she fortunately floated, though with several feet of water in her hold, got under weigh, and undecorated the evening by hoisting her colours.

The French papers formally announce the annexation of Catalonia to France, under the new name of the Department of the mouth of the Ebro. The ceremony took place on the 13th Dec. at Lerida. M. de Villeneuve Bargemont is the new Prefect.

The French papers have brought us an account of the opening of the Session of the Legislative Body on the 15th inst. with the speech delivered by Buonaparte on the occasion, which was as follows:—

"Gentlemen, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body,

"The war, again lighted up in the north of Europe, offered a favourable opportunity to the projects of the English upon the Peninsula. They made great efforts. All their hopes were deceived—their army was wrecked before the citadel of Bidas, and obliged, after suffering great losses, to evacuate entirely the Spanish territory.

"I myself entered Russia. The French arms were constantly victorious in the fields of Ostrowno, Polotsk, Mohilow, Smolensko, Moscow, Maloyaroslavitz. The Russian armies could not stand before our armies.—*Moscow fell into our power.*

"While the barriers of Russia were forced, and the impotency of her arms acknowledged, a swarm of Tartars turned their parricide hands against the finest provinces of that vast empire, which they had been called to defend. They, in a few weeks, notwithstanding the tears and despair of the unfortunate Muscovites, burned more than thousand of their finest villages, more

than fifty of their finest towns, thus gratifying their ancient hatred, under the pretext of retarding our march, by surrounding us with a desert. We triumphed over all these obstacles! Even the fire of Moscow, by which in four days they annihilated the fruits of the labours and cares of four generations, changed in no manner the prosperous state of my affairs. But the excessive and premature rigour of the winter brought down a heavy calamity upon my army. In a few nights I saw every thing change; I experienced great losses. They would have broken my heart, if in these great circumstances, I could have been accessible to any other sentiments than those of the interest, the glory, and the future prosperity of my people.

"On seeing the evils which pressed upon us, the joy of England was great. Her hopes had no bounds. She offered our finest provinces as the reward of treason. She made as the condition of peace, the dismemberment of this vast Empire; it was, under other terms, to proclaim perpetual war.

"The energy of my people under these great circumstances, their attachment to the integrity of the empire, the love which they have shown for me, has dissipated all these chimeras, and brought back our enemies to a more just consideration of things.

"The misfortunes produced by the rigour of hoar frost, have made apparent, in all their extent, the grandeur and the solidity of this empire, founded upon the efforts and the love of 30,000,000 of citizens, and upon the territorial resources of the finest countries in the world.

"It is with lively satisfaction that we have seen our people of the kingdom of Italy, those of ancient Holland, and of the united departments, rival Old France, and feel that there is for them no future hope, but in the consolidation and the triumph of the Grand Empire.

"The agents of England propagate among all our neighbours, the spirit of revolt against Sovereigns.—England wishes to see the whole Continent become a prey to civil war, and all the series of anarchy; but Providence has designed herself to be the first victim of anarchy and civil war.

"I have signed with the Pope a Concordat, which terminates all the differences that unfortunately had arisen in the Church. The French dynasty reigns, and will reign, in Spain. I am satisfied with all my allies—I will abandon none of them—I will maintain the integrity of their States—the Russians shall return unto their frightful climate.

"I desire peace; it is necessary to the world. Four times since the rupture which followed the Treaty of Amiens, I have proposed it in a solemn manner. I will never make any but an honourable peace, and one conformable to the interests and grandeur of my empire. My policy is not mysterious,

I have stated all the sacrifices I could make.

"So long as this maritime war shall last, say people must hold themselves ready to make all kinds of sacrifices, because a bad peace would make us lose everything, even hope, and all would be compromised, even the prosperity of our descendants."

"America has had recourse to arms to make the sovereignty of her flag respected. The wishes of the world accompany her in this glorious contest. If she terminates it by obliging the enemies of the Continent to acknowledge the principle, that the flag covers the merchandise and crew, and that neutrals ought not to be subject to blockades upon paper, the whole conformable to the stipulations of the Treaty of Utrecht, America will have credit from all nations. Posterity will say that the old world had lost its rights, and that the new one re-conquered them."

"My Minister of the Interior will explain to you, in the Exposé of the situation of the empire, the prosperous state of agriculture, manufactures, and of our interior commerce, as well as the still constant increase of our population. In no age have agriculture and manufactures been carried to a higher degree than in France."

"I want great resources to meet the expenses which circumstances demand, but by means of the different measures which my Minister of Finance will propose to you, I shall not impose any new burden on my people."

The following is a copy of the Concordat signed at Fontainebleau the 25th of January, 1813, between Buonaparte and Pope Pius VII.

CONCORDAT.

His Majesty the Emperor and King, and his Holiness, being inclined to put a termination to the differences which have arisen between them, and to provide against the difficulties that have taken place in several affairs concerning the Church, have agreed upon the following articles, which are to serve as the basis for a definitive arrangement:—

Art. 1. His Holiness shall exercise the Pontificate in France, and in the kingdom of Italy, in the same manner and same forms as his predecessors.

2. The Ambassadors, Ministers, Charge d'Affaires, of foreign powers, to the Holy Father, and the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Charge d'Affaires, whom the Pope may have with foreign powers, shall enjoy such immunities and privileges as are enjoyed by the diplomatic body.

3. The domains which were possessed by the Holy Father, and that have not been alienated, shall be exempted from all kinds of imposts, and shall be administered by his Agents or Charge d'Affaires. Those which were alienated shall be replaced, to the

amount of two millions of francs in revenue.

4. Within the space of six months following the notification of the usage of nomination by the Emperor to the archbishops and bishoprics of the empire and kingdom of Italy, the Pope shall give the canonical institutions in conformity with the Concordat, and by virtue of his present indulto. The pre-luding information shall be given by the Metropolitan. The six months being expired without the Pope having accorded to the institution, the Metropolitan, or in default of him, where a Metropolitan is in question, the oldest Bishop of the province, shall proceed to the institution of the new Bishop, so that a seat shall never be vacant longer than one year.

5. The Pope shall nominate to the ten bishoprics either in France or in Italy, which shall finally be designated by mutual consent.

6. The six suburb bishoprics shall be re-established; they shall be at the nomination of the Pope. The property actually existing shall be restored; and measures shall be taken for recovering what has been sold. At the death of the Bishop of Anagni and Rieti, their dioceses shall be re-united to the six bishoprics before-mentioned; conformably with agreement which will take place between his Majesty and the Holy Father.

7. With regard to the Bishops of the Roman States, who are, through circumstances, absent from their dioceses, the Holy Father may exercise his right of giving bishoprics, *in partibus*, in their favour. A pension shall be given to them equal to the revenue before enjoyed by them, and they may be replaced in the vacant seats, either in the empire, or in Italy.

8. His Majesty and his Holiness will, at a proper time, concert with each other on the reduction to be made, if it should take place, in the bishopric of Tuscany, and the country of Genoa, as likewise for the bishoprics to be established in Holland, and in the Hanseatic departments.

9. The Propaganda, the Penitentiary, and the Archives shall be established in the place of the Holy Father's abode.

10. His Majesty restores his good favour to those Cardinals, Bishops, Priests, and Lay Brethren, who have incurred his displeasure in consequence of actual events.

11. The Holy Father agrees to the above dispositions, in consideration of the actual state of the Church, and the confidence with which his Majesty has inspired him, that he will grant his powerful protection to the numerous wants which Religion suffers in the times we live in.

(Signed)

NAPOLÉON.
PIUS, P. P. 7.

Fontainebleau, Jan. 25, 1813.

We learn that the Spanish Government has acceded to the earnest desire of Lord

Wellington, that a great and determined effort should be made in the course of the approaching spring to free the Peninsula from that slavish yoke by which it has been so long disgraced. The Cortes, fully concurred with the Regency, passed a Decree on the 6th of January, investing his Lordship with extraordinary powers as Generalissimo of the Land Forces. By the documents published by Gen. Wimpfelm and others, it appears that a part of the Spanish staff will be in constant attendance on the Marquis, and that they will receive the Reports from the native generals, submit them to the British Commander, and transmit in return the orders which they may receive.—General Castanos arrived at Seville on the 13th.—That inhuman tribunal, the Inquisition, has, at length, been suppressed. An article from Cadix on this subject says: "After several adjourned debates in the Cortes, the following proposition, 'the Tribunal of the Inquisition is incompatible with the Constitution,' was carried in the affirmative by 90 votes against 50."

We learn from Admiral Tchichagoff's dispatch, that Buonaparte fled on horseback from Ochmiany, in disguise, and with only a few followers. We are now informed, that at the next small town, on the road to Wilna, called Syzemska, he was still nearer being caught. No sooner had he alighted, and entered a miserable house for refreshment, than a party of Cossacks rushed in after him. The Emperor leapt through a window and escaped, while 19 of his faithful followers were fighting for his life.

Advices from Petersburg give the following information respecting the conduct and sufferings of the late French Grand Army:—"In their advance into Russia, they committed the most shocking ravages, and would have been guilty of still greater mischief in their retreat had they had the power so to do. In passing through Courland, they destroyed the Countess of Mengstein's house, converted her garden into a burying ground, and killed about 2000 head of her oxen. During their stay in Moscow, they threw their dead into wells and ponds. On leaving that city, gunpowder was placed under the churches, and all the good buildings which remained, in order to blow them up.—There are now lying on the roads between Moscow and Konigsberg, at least 250,000 dead bodies, which cannot be buried, as the earth is frozen, and they cannot be burnt in consequence of the deficiency of fuel. Had it not been for the intense frost, it is apprehended a plague would have broken out.—The French, during their retreat, avoided making large fires, lest they should be discovered by their enemy.—Small French parties, consisting of about eight or ten men each, are often found frozen to death in the attitude of warming their hands at one of

those fires round which they had placed themselves."

A Proclamation of the Emperor Alexander, dated December 12, calls out a new levy of eight men in every 500, which, it is calculated, will produce 300,000. It states "the necessity of keeping up a military force adequate to the circumstances of the times. Russia having been invaded by an enemy, leading armies from almost every European nation, has been obliged to make enormous sacrifices; and though, by the aid of Divine Providence, those armies have been entirely dissipated, and their poor remains are seeking safety in a precipitate flight, yet it becomes necessary to maintain the glory of the Empire, by such a military establishment as shall insure permanent security. The arm of the Giant is broken; but his destructive strength must be prevented from reviving; and his power over the nations, who serve him out of terror, must be taken away. Russia, extensive, rich, and pacific, seeks no conquests.—wishes not to dispose of thrones. She desires tranquillity for herself, and for all. She will not, however, suffer the wicked so to abuse her moderation, as to endanger the well-being of herself, or of other nations. Painful as it is to call upon a loyal and affectionate people for new exertions, yet it would be still more painful to see them exposed to calamities for the want of an adequate defence. And that the most grievous calamities would result from the success of her late invaders, is evident, from the enormities they have already committed."

The Emperor Alexander has created the Chief, Platoff, a Prince, and given Wittgenstein an estate, as rewards for their distinguished services during the late memorable campaign.

There has been a riot at the Theatre at Berlin. The people cried out, "*Long live the Emperor Alexander of Russia.*" The King, who was present, ordered silence, but in vain. Report also states, that the mob have been fighting in the streets with the French soldiers; and a number have been killed in the city, as well as in the country, by the peasantry.

It is computed that, this year, 70,000 Persons have died of the plague in Constantinople and its environs; the victims in other cities of the Turkish empire double that number. The European residents escaped the infection.

The Black Sea is open, and a great trade carrying on in most kinds of grain, which finds its way down the Mediterranean, to Spain, and even to Portugal.

Miss Patterson, the American wife of Jerome Bonaparte, has been divorced from her husband, by an Act of the Maryland Legislature.

The United States army is in a most deplorable state, the mortality which prevails in

their different encampments threatening their total extinction. Drs. Lovell and Mann, physicians to the forces, admit in their report that the deaths in the army under Gen. Dearborn exceed one in eighty, or 136 daily, and still greater in other situations. The dead were thrown into pits, without coffins, or the usual form of burial; even in the barracks, the troops, from being crowded together, had not escaped the infection. The forces under the command of General Smith, consisting for the most part of militia, had returned to their homes. Smith had,

after resigning his command, departed for Washington, to demand, like Gen. Hull, an investigation into his conduct.

The last dispatches which had been received at Washington from Gen. Harrison, were dated on the frontiers of Upper Canada. He stated, that his army was in want of provisions; that whole companies were daily quitting the camp to return home; and that he feared he should not only be compelled to abandon all thoughts of entering Canada until after winter, but should be obliged to retire from the positions he then occupied,

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 25.

B. ALLEN, J. Winter, and J. Taylor, for stealing several bales of silk out of the Sisters' hoy, lying in the River Thames, together with J. Lemere, for forgery, were executed at the front of Newgate. During the last week the prisoner endeavoured to make their escape, by cutting out one of the stones in the place where they were confined, but were discovered in consequence of their making so much noise. Several officers were stationed at night at the top of Newgate, in case of their making a second attempt.

31. Sidney College, Cambridge, was discovered to be on fire. This is the third time, within a short period, in which it is supposed this College has been set on fire wilfully and maliciously. Upon the present occasion, it was happily got under before it had done much mischief. It is with concern we have to add, that Frederic Kendall, Esq. a member of the society, who had been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the morning of that day, is suspected of being the incendiary, and has been fully committed to the county-gaol for trial. Mr. Kendall is heir to a considerable fortune, and no motive can be assigned for the diabolical conduct of which he is suspected.

Feb. 3. Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, the printer and the editor of *The Examiner*, were brought into the Court of King's Bench, to receive judgment for the libel upon the Prince Regent, of which they were convicted last term. An affidavit, made by the defendants, was read. It declared that they were actuated by no personal malice whatever, nor any love or purpose of slander, and that they are conscious of no motives which were not honourable in writing and publishing the same. In regard to pecuniary matters, they observe, that, although their concern in the said newspaper is at present on a promising condition, and such as to enable them to maintain a respectable appearance, early difficulties, arising from the heavy expences of setting up their business, &c. have nearly antici-

pated its profits up to the present hour—that they have been put to heavy expences in three previous prosecutions, in one of which they were acquitted, and in the two others were never brought to trial—that the net profits of one year were totally exhausted by the expences attending one of such prosecutions—and they submit that this circumstance should be taken into consideration, if it be the intention of the Court to punish them by fine. The defendants having declined occupying the time of the Court by counsel, Mr. Justice Le Blanc passed sentence, which was, that they do pay a fine of 500*l.* each, and that they be severally imprisoned for two years, Mr. John Hunt in Cold Bath-fields Prison, and Mr. Leigh Hunt in the New Gaol, in Horse-monger-lane, and that each give securities in 1000*l.* for his good behaviour for five years.

7. The following Bulletin was exhibited at St. James's Palace:—"Windsor Castle, Feb. 6.—In the early part of last month, his Majesty was under some degree of excitement, but he has since resumed his former tranquillity."

10. At the *Argyle Rooms*, Mrs. Siddons went through the very arduous task of reading the tragedy of *Macbeth*, for the benefit of Mrs. Cherry, widow of the author of *The Soldier's Daughter*, &c. and her family. The room was crowded by a most elegant audience, who testified the delight they experienced by the most rapturous plaudits. The reading began at half-past eight in the evening, and was over at twelve o'clock.

We understand that a very large quantity of guineas has lately been received in this country from France, to purchase colonial produce.

A new silver coinage of *ninopenny pieces* is said to have been ordered by government.

Ann Moore, the fasting woman of Tetbury, proves to be a complete impostor, according to a narrative of Dr. Henderson, of Golden-square.

A shoemaker, who was collector of the

Income Tax in the parish of Christchurch, Surrey, has lately become a defalcator to the amount of 3,700*l*. The manner in which he obtained so important an office was this: he had been for several years a constant attendant at Mr. Rowland Hill's chapel; and, by the fervour of his devotion, attracted the notice, and at last gained the friendship of that gentleman, by whose assistance he was soon enabled to remove from a place little better than a cobbler's stall, and take a large conspicuous shop. He also got from his patron a situation in the chapel worth one hundred pounds a year. He was, at last, through the same generous interest, appointed Collector of the Property Tax; on which occasion, the Rev. Gentleman and another became his sureties, one in 1000*l*. and the other in 2000*l*. the whole of which sums they will now have to pay.

NATIONAL DEBT.—An Account of the Reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st August 1786, to the 1st February 1814:

Redeemed by the Sinking Fund	£210,461,356
Transferred by Land Tax redeemed	24,378,804
Ditto by Life Annuities purchased	1,061,582
On Account of Great Britain	£236,801,742
Ditto of Ireland	10,653,499
Ditto of Imperial Loan ..	1,361,974
Ditto of Loans to Portugal ..	176,674
Ditto of Loans to the East India Company	46,847
• Total	£249,040,736

SHERIFFS appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, for the Year 1813.

Bedfordshire—R. Parks, of Luton, Esq.
Berkshire—W. Y. Mills, of Wadley, Esq.
Buckinghamshire—T. S. Cotton, of Thornton Hall, Esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdonshires—Charles Madryll Chere, of Papworth Everard, Esq.
Cheshire—F. Jodrell, of Henbury, Esq.
Cumberland—Sir W. Brisco, of Crofton-place, Bart.
Derbyshire—R. Holden, of Darley Abbey, Esq.
Devonshire—R. H. Tuckfield, of Fulford, Esq.
Dorsetshire—R. Ratcliffe, of Winterborne Zel-ton, Esq.

Essex—R. J. Brassey, of Great Ilford, Esq.
Gloucestershire—O. Pole, of Wick Hill, Esq.

Hampfordshire—Sir H. Hoskins, of Harewood, Bart.

Hertfordshire—J. F. Timmins, of Aldenham, Esq.

Kent—J. Cater, of Beckenham, Esq.

Leicestershire—R. Hames, of Great Glenn, Esq.

Lincolnshire—G. R. Henenge, of Hainton, Esq.

Monmouthshire—S. Homfray, of Pendarren, Esq.

Norfolk—T. T. Berney, of Bracon Ash, Esq.

Northamptonshire—G. Rush, of Farthinghoe, Esq.

Northumberland—J. Carr, of Hedgley, Esq.

Nottinghamshire—J. Need, of Shirewood Hall, Esq.

Oxfordshire—W. Wilson, of Nether Wor-ton, Esq.

Staffordshire—Stafford O'Brien, of Glais-tan, Esq.

Sherpshire—W. C. Norcop, of Belton-House, Esq.

Somersetshire—P. P. Acland, of Fairfield, Esq.

Staffordshire—W. Sneyd, of Keel, Esq.

County of Southampton—J. Hornby, of Hook, Esq.

Suffolk—H. S. Waddington, of Cavenham, Esq.

Surrey—H. Bridges, of Ewell, Esq.

Sussex—E. Napper, of Hold, Esq.

Warwickshire—E. J. Shirley, of Easington, Esq.

Wiltshire—W. Fowle, of Chute, Esq.

Worcestershire—E. L. Charlton, of Hand-ley, Esq.

Yorkshire—R. Crowe, of Kipling, Esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen—T. Phillips, of Aberglasney, Esq.

Pembroke—G. G. Vaughan, of Jordan-stoun, Esq.

Cardigan—R. Richards, of Pantglas, Esq.

Glamorgan—W. Jones, of Coratoun, Esq.

Brecon—E. Thomas, of Llwyn Madock, Esq.

Radnor—D. Read, of Cornell, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth—T. Edwards, of Llanfawr, Esq.

Carnarvon—J. Griffith, of Llanfair, Esq.

Anglesey—J. H. Hampton, of Henllys, Esq.

Montgomery—R. Leeke, of Criglion, Esq.

Denbigh—T. Griffith, of Wrexham, Esq.

Flint—C. B. T. Roper, of Plasteg, Esq.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE proprietors of the private plate of the PORTRAIT of Mr. JAMES AS-
 FERNE, Bookeller, Cornhill, engraving by
 BLOOM, from an original Painting by S.

DRUMMOND, A. R. A. respectfully inform
 the Subscribers, that they find themselves
 under the necessity (to do justice to them-
 selves as Artists) to enlarge the Dimensions

of the Engraving, from 5 inches and a $\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inches by 8—but not with any additional Expense to those who have already honoured the Subscription with their names; consequently, the price to the Subscribers will continue as before, (viz. Prints, 3s. Proofs, 5s.) until the 25th instant; on which day the Subscription will close, and the Prices be advanced, for Prints, 6s. Proofs, 10s. 6d.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Boydell and Co. No. 90, Cheapside; Mr. Wilkinson, 58. and St. Quirk, 32, Cornhill; Mr. Walker, 44, Paternoster-row; Messrs. Laurie and Whittle, 53, Fleet-street; Mr. Richardson, 31, Strand; and Mr. Smee, 2, Abchurch-lane, Piccadilly.

Mr. T. Homer, of the Inner Temple, has published Three Plans to illustrate an improved mode of delineating Estates, introduced and practised by him; the object of which is to combine the advantages of a plan drawn after the common mode with those of a landscape; representing not only the ground comprehended in the outline so accurately as to bear the application of the scale to all its parts, with every variety of hill, vale, wood, water, and edifices; but also the circumjacent country gradually receding and diminishing in panoramic perspective. A full statement appears at the end of this number.

In the press, "Anselmo, or the Day of Trial," by Miss M. Hill, authoress of the "Forest of Comalva."

In the press, the "Memoirs of Mrs. McMahon," distinguished by the appellation of "The Bird of Paradise," written by herself; to which will be affixed Copies of Letters from different correspondents.

A third volume of the *Calamities of Authors* is preparing for publication.

Mr. Thomas Yeates, late of Oxford, has in the press, a Hebrew Grammar, with principal rules, suitable directions to learners, and exercises.

Mr. Turnbull is printing a new edition of his *Voyage round the World*, in a quarto size, with considerable additions and improvements.

Mr. Playfair has in the press a new edition, with additions, of his *Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth*.

A second edition of Wakefield's *Lucretius* is printing in octavo.

A third edition of Waldo's *Commentary on the Liturgy* is in the press.

A new edition of a scarce work, intitled, *A Scripture Account of the Faith and Practice of Christians*, revised by Mr. Joseph Strutt, will be published next month.

The third edition, with large additions and alterations, of the late Mr. Titter's *Essay on the Principles of Translation*, in three large volumes, octavo, is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Dick's *Essay on the In-*

spiration of the Scriptures will appear early in next month.

Mr. Towne of Brentford, will speedily publish the *Magistrate's Manual*, comprising the duties and power of a justice of the peace, with a copious collection of precedents of warrants, convictions, &c.

The Rev. — Houlst, of little Baddow, Essex, has in the press, a small work entitled *The Exorcisms of Vigilius*.

The Rev. W. L. Gunn is printing, in a royal octavo volume, an *Inquiry into the Origin and Influence of Gothic Architecture*, illustrated by plates.

Mr. J. S. Hawkins will shortly publish, a *History of the Origin and Establishment of Gothic Architecture*; with an *Investigation of the mode of painting and staining Glass*.

Mr. Britton is preparing the *History and Antiquities of Salisbury Cathedral*, illustrated by engravings; including biographical anecdotes of the bishops, and of other eminent persons connected with the church. He is also collecting for *Lincoln Cathedral*.

Dr. Vulpy has in the press a *Greek Delectos*, on the plan of his *Latin Delectos*.

Dr. Thomas Thomson, who last autumn made a tour through Sweden, principally with a view to geological and other scientific researches, availed himself of the opportunity to become acquainted with the present political state of that kingdom, its statistics, &c. and the result of his observations will be laid before the public next month.

Mr. Power will shortly publish, a *History of the Life of Martin Luther*, with an account of the Reformation in Germany.

The Wife, or *Caroline Herbert*, by the late authoress of the *Exemplary Mother*, will speedily be published.

Mr. James Kirkland, surgeon, has in the press, an *Appendix to an Inquiry into the state of Medical Surgery*, by his father the late Dr. Thomas Kirkland, taken from the author's manuscript.

Mr. W. S. Walker will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, *Gustavus Vasa*, and other Poems.

Miss Benger has nearly ready for publication, *The Heart and the Fancy*, a tale, in two volumes.

Mr. Carpenter has in the press, a *New School Speaker*, and an *English Vocabulary for the use of young persons*.

The Works of Dr. John Taylor, late professor of Divinity and Morals in the academy at Warrington, are printing in four octavo volumes. Also by the same author, in a small octavo volume, *The Value of a Child*; or *Motives to the Good Education of Children*; in a letter to a daughter.

A translation from the French of J. B. Salgues, of a critical and satirical Exposition of the errors and Prejudices of Mankind, as they have prevailed from time immemorial, and are still cherished by certain classes of society, is printing in two octavo volumes.

MARRIAGES.

AT Dedham, Jacob Elton, Esq. of Dedham-grove, Essex, to Miss Anna Maria Boyfield, second daughter of William Boyfield, Esq. — Mr. John Surgey, of Homerton, to Anna Palmer, daughter of the Rev. S. Palmer, of Hackney. — J. Alexander, Esq. M.P. to the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, widow of the Hon. Charles A. Bruce, late governor of Prince of Wales's Island. — Viscount Powerscourt, to Lady Frances Jocelyn, eldest daughter of the Earl of Roden. — H. Elliott, Esq. of the East India Company's service, to Mrs. H. M. Carr, of Cheshunt, Herts. — I. J. Masquerier, Esq. of Edward-street, Portman-square, to the widow of the late Professor Scott, of

King's College, Old Aberdeen. — Lieut. J. Arrow, R.N. to Miss Kew, of New Palace-yard. — At Mitcham, J. Langdale, Esq. of Lavender-hill, to the youngest daughter of the late J. Fagan, Esq. of Cork. — W. Thompson, Esq. of the Stamp-office, to Miss Johnson, of Walton-upon-Thames. — Rev. S. Routh, of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Miss Wapshott, of Chertsey, Surrey. — J. Sheriff, Esq. of the Victualing-office, to Mrs. Huxley, of Manor-place, Walworth. — Mr. A. Vestris, of the Opera-house, to the daughter of Mr. G. Bartolozzi. — T. Nicholson, Esq. of Hertford, to the fourth daughter of the late C. Kensington, Esq. of the Grove, Blackheath.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at his seat in Staffordshire, of the gout, in his 83d year, Smith Child, Esq. admiral of the blue. — At Yarmouth, aged 45, Mr. J. Calver, pilot, of a fever which he caught on board one of the Russian men of war.

JAN. 1. Mr. William Jackson, of Hrysham, near Lancaster, who, in April next, would have been 88. He died on the 65th anniversary of his wedding-day, leaving his wife Sarah, aged 90. Their hand-maid, Agnes Sherson, is 83. These venerable persons have long inhabited the same cottage. A relative of the deceased, previous to his death, had three grandfathers, and three great-grandmothers living, and all by one side.

14. At Hitchen, Herts, Miss Catherine Hinde, one of the younger daughters of the late Robert Hinde, Esq. of Hunsdon-house, and grand-daughter of Robert Hinde, of Chertsey-abbey, Esq.

15. Aged 78, Mr. W. Waby, of Methwold, Norfolk; also, aged 75, Mrs. Waby, wife of the above W. Waby; they both died within two hours of each other; and, what is more remarkable, such had always been their wish!

17. At Stanmore, aged 64, Mr. John Hobbs.

18. Frances, the wife of the Rev. W. Woodsworth, rector of St. Peter, Sandwich. — At Thorpe, near Norwich city, in the 92d year of his age, the Rev. R. Humfrey, A.M. rector of that parish and of Smallburgh; to the former of which livings he was instituted in 1753, on the presentation of T. Vere, Esq. and to the latter in 1762, on that of Archbishop Secker, in right of option.

19. At Levensgrove, near Stokes'ey, in Yorkshire, aged 92, Mr. T. Noddin, yeoman. He lived on a farm for more than half a century, now the property of the Right Hon. Lady Amherst. He had but only one daughter; yet, like Joseph, he had four generations brought up upon his knee; and was attended to the grave by his son-in-law, grandson, great-grandson, and great-great-grandson.

20. The Rev. Dr. Nicoll, chancellor of

Wells, rector of Drayton, and late chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. — In Montagu-place, Russell-square, the Hon. Augusta Vaughan, second daughter of Henry Beauchamp, late Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, and wife of Mr. S. Jeant Vaughan.

21. At Blackheath, aged 51, Mary, wife of John Milward, Esq. of Doctors' Commons.

22. At Sunderland, aged 73, Mr. M. Goddard. — His wife, Isabella, while making preparations for his funeral, fell sick and died the next day, aged 88. They were both buried in one grave.

24. At his house, Jamaica-row, Mr. Joseph Derner, jun. of the firm of Joseph Derner and Son, Snod-Graves. — Miss Cornwalliss, daughter of the Bishop of Lichfield.

At Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey, aged 50, Mrs. Skrine, widow of the late Henry Skrine, Esq. of Warley, Somersetshire. — In Cary-lane, suddenly, Mr. Walter Coles, many years deputy warden of the Goldsmiths' company. — At Belmont-place, Vauxhall, aged 33, Mr. William Sharpe, of Cornhill.

At Ridgway-house, near Lymington, Hants, Samuel St. Barbe, Esq. He retired from London about seven years ago, where he was engaged in mercantile concerns, and had built himself a pleasant residence in his native county. He was one of the original members of the *Kidney Club*, who first met at the Blue Posts in Leadenhall-market; a society since much increased, and well known in the city, being composed of members of Lloyd's Coffee-house. In him were united the manners and deportment of the gentleman, benevolence, integrity, and loyalty to his king and country, and a steady and zealous member of the established church. His memory will be ever dear to all who knew him. A state of continual ill health for nearly twenty years at length terminated in a drop-sy, which ended his sufferings in the 59th year of his age. — Mr. John Thompson, of Kirton, near Boston, a well-known and reputable character. We would fain add to

this obituary notice, the particular profession which the deceased followed, as well as an eulogium of his various merits as a member of society, which, indeed, they eminently deserve; but we are utterly at a loss to say to what calling he belonged, or how to describe his various excellencies; so multifarious were the former, and the latter so much beyond our faint depicting. The occupations, "multiform and vast," of the erudite Caleb Quotem were neither so numerous nor so important to the comfort and well-being of society, we might say so difficult of being thoroughly understood and followed to advantage, as those which engaged the busy life of the departed ornament of Kilton. This life, we are glad to learn, was not spent so unprofitably to the possessor as that of genius but too frequently is; for we hear Mr. Thompson has left some property, the well-merited reward of his singular talents and industry. When, to the following poetical enumeration of the most prominent of his occupations, published about two years ago in a neighbouring journal, we add that he was *three times married*, and has left productions as a man, as well as an artist, that we hope will long live after him, a tolerable idea may be formed of the numerous duties which Mr. Thompson had to perform. Yet he lived half a century, without, it is believed, ever having seen the demon *Ennui*, except darkening the visages of others! And then his powers to brighten the "human face divine," are said to have been wonderful indeed.

At Kilton, near Boston (my story is true),
Lives a curious character, equal'd by few;
His vocations (tho' numerous) in each he
does shine,

"If not quite the first, in the very first line;"
As an artist his temples well merit a wreath,
His colours on canvas seem almost to breathe;
In *portrait* or *landscape*, there's few to excel
him,

Of rivals in *shaving* presume not to tell him.
As *grocer* and *host* his fame is well known,
As *carver* and *gilder*, and *graver* of stone;
As *reuder* of *music*, and noted *musician*;
A *butcher*, a *cobler*, a *learned optician*;
A *hanger* of *rooms*, and, what is more curious,
A *vender* of *medicines patent*—not *spurious*.
As a *sportsman* not equal'd, a *dealer* in *guns*,
A *pieman*, a *toyman*, a *maker* of *buns*.
As *chemist* his name is deservedly known,
His ointment excels all the patents in town;
As *stationer*, *varnisher*, *mill*, and *baker*,
Barometer seller, and *violin maker*;
With other professions, distinguish'd he
stands,

And business extensive in each he commands.

Ye book-learn'd, ye curious, virtuosi, and
all

Who pass by his door, pray give him a call;
His paintings are beautiful, Westall's no better.

Tho' to any master he ne'er was a debtor;

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But as *footman* and *butler*, was known when a
boy.

Then *thrashing* and *reaping* became his employment.

But for genius inventive his compeers are
few,

Tho' to see him, perhaps, you might think
him a *few*.

As a compound of trades, he's a challenge
to any;

Then call at his shop—where he shaves for a
penny.

At Waterden, Norfolk, in his 42d year, William Money Hill, Esq. a farmer and agriculturist of great celebrity. Suddenly, at the Parsonage-house, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, Mr. Trimmer, who was on a visit at the Rev. Dr. Wayer's. Being a near relative to that gentleman, he has left the bulk of his fortune to him, to a considerable amount.

26. Aged 68, Mr. Thomas Quin, many years steward to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn. The Right Hon. Lady Helen Stewart, fourth daughter of the Earl of Galloway. At Salisbury, Mr. Luxford, one of the firm of Brodie and Co. bankers, and Proprietors of "The Salisbury Journal." At Salisbury, aged 87, W. Hussey, Esq. M.P. for that city; which he had represented, with strict independence and considerable ability, in twelve Parliaments; and, with the exception of Whitshed Keene, Esq. M.P. for Montgomeryshire, was the oldest member in the House of Commons. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, after an illness of several months, Francis Augustus Elliot, Lord Heathfield, Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar; a general in the army, and colonel of the 1st regiment of Dragoon Guards. His Lordship had just entered his 63d year. The following anecdote is given in "Debrett's Peerage," of an ancestor of the late Lord Heathfield, M. Aliott, who came over with William the Conqueror, and held a distinguished rank in his army:—When William set his foot upon English land, he fell and slept on the earth; he immediately sprung up again and exclaimed, it was a happy omen, he had embraced the land he was to become the sovereign of. Upon this Aliott drew his sword, and swore by the honour of a soldier, that he would maintain, at the hazard of his blood, the right of his Lord to the sovereignty of the earth he had embraced. On the event of the Conquest, William added to the arms of Aliott a baton *gules*, to a bend or, on a field *azure*, an arm and a sword, as a crest, with the motto, "*Per saxa, per cuneos, fertiliter, et certe.*"

27. Mrs. Cummins, of the Theatres Royal York and Hull. At Camberwell-grove, Mrs. Young's husband, wife of William Young, husband, Esq. commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship Union. Gerard Wynox, Esq. of Bennett-street, Albion-place. Mr. Inman, of Bristol. As he

was returning from the Bank, in company with a friend, at the corner of Bucklersbury, Walbrook, he made a sudden halt, and instantly dropped down dead: his body was immediately conveyed into a neighbouring house, and afterwards removed to Walbrook church. The deceased had nearly 10,000*l.* in his hands when he fell, which property is secured.

28. In the 41st year of his age, Henry Redhead Yorke, Esq. barrister at law, after an illness of nearly two years.——In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 54, Anne, the lady of Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. of Ilfracombe, Devonshire.

29. At Came, in Dorsetshire, the Countess of Portarlington, sister to the Marquis of Bute.——At Ponders-end, near Enfield, in the 105th year of her age, Mrs. Cromwell, mother of Mr. Cromwell, of Cheshunt-park, Herts.——At Alfred-place, Mrs. Ann Sewell, widow of the late G. Sewell, Esq. of London-street, Fitzroy-square.——At Caverleigh, near Tiverton, in his 89th year, Jos. Nagle, Esq. Mr. Nagle served as an officer in the Irish Brigade, at the battle of Fontenoy, in the year 1745.——In John-street, Edinburgh, R. Elliston Phillips, Esq. one of his Majesty's commissioners of customs for Scotland.——In Kensington-palace, Lord Viscount Molesworth. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Colonel Molesworth.——In St. Alban's-street, Windsor, Dr. J. Mingay.——At the Green, Richmond, Yorkshire, in his 79th year, John Yorke, Esq.

30. In Pulteney-street, Bath, George Butler, Esq. of Ballyragget-lodge, county of Kilkenny, Ireland.——In Bedford-place, aged 82, R. Stevenson, Esq. of Binfield-place, Berkshire.——At Camberwell, aged 65, Samuel Barnard, formerly of Gracechurch-street, a member of the Society of Friends.——At Belle Vue, in Bath, F. D'Arey, Esq. next heir to the title of Earl of Holderness.——In Bedford-place, Russell-square, R. Morgan, sen. Esq. late of the island of Jamaica.

31. Mr. Phillip Arrowsmith, of Mansfield-place, Kentish-town, late of Upper King-street, Bloomsbury.——Jackson Walsh de la Cour, Esq. late treasurer of the county of Cork.——In his 63d year, Richard Wyatt, Esq. of Milton-place, Surrey.——Mr. David Windsor, of the Minories.——At Lewes, after a short illness, Joseph Molineux, Esq. banker.——In the Minories, Mr. G. Dollet, cabinet-maker.

Jan. 1. In West-street, Soho, Mr. Bristol, a respectable brewer, aged 38 years; many years treasurer of the "Lodge of Fortitude, No. 6." His loss is deeply regretted, as he was a zealous good Mason, and had the principles of that excellent institution deeply at heart.——In Newcastle, aged 72, the Rev. Mr. G. Scurfield, A.M. Though blind for a number of years, he regularly made his own marketing; and so fond was he of antiqui-

ties, or any thing curious, that he, perhaps, possessed a greater variety of articles of this description than any other private gentleman in the neighbourhood. He died immensely rich.——At Wateringbury, near Maidstone, Mary, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Howlet, M.A. of St. Martin's in the Fields.

2. In Tothill-fields, aged 70, Mrs. Mason. Her death was occasioned by a spark of fire communicating to her clothes.——After a short illness, in St. Swithin's-lane, aged 77, Major J. Bland, many years in his Majesty's 46th regiment; who, in the course of his long services, in all parts of the world, had been in 42 engagements, among which was the memorable battle of Quebec.

3. At Wanlip, Leicestershire, aged 59, the Rev. J. Anderson, Rector of that Parish, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Leicester, and Chaplain to the County Gaol.——At Mr. Richardson's, in Horsemonger-lane, Southwark, aged four years and nine months, Geo. Alexander, the Spotted West Indian, who was the object of universal admiration, not only on account of the very singular marks by which it pleased the Almighty to distinguish this work of his creation from the rest of the human race, but for the playful and endearing manner with which this wonderful infant possessed in his favour all ranks of persons that visited him. The child was attended by Dr. Dundas, of Richmond, Surrey; Mr. Ashby Cooper; Mr. Phillips, of Southwark; and Mr. Scott, of Bromley, Kent, at which latter place he was at nurse for many months previous to his death. The child was baptised at St. Wingham, Surrey, on his arrival from the West Indies, when he was 15 months old; and after a lingering suffering for a considerable time, departed this life in consequence of a gathering in the jaw.——In St. Martin's-lane, aged 56, Mr. J. Gibson, craper.——At North Petrol, Somersetshire, Wm. Hoskins, Esq. one of the Receivers General of that county, and brother-in-law to Viscount Bismouth.——At Maitland-borough, in his 51th year, Robt. Griffith, Esq.——At the Tavistock Church, aged 51, W. Broughton, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, late Military Paymaster-General of Bombay.——At Dumfries, after a long illness, aged 70, Mr. Wm. M'Wish, late Deacon of the Incorporation of Tailors. His death was occasioned by imprudent applications to corns in his feet, by which a mortification took place.——Mrs. Campbell, the Lady of Col. Campbell, Commander of the Leeds District.

4. At Vicar's Lodge, Grand Canal Bank, Dublin, the Rev. J. Whitelaw, Vicar of St. Catharine's. His death was occasioned by a fever caught in administering the Sacrament in the Fever Hospital, Cork-street.——At Staines, in his 80th year, Thos. Ashby, sen. one of the people called Quakers, who has left a widow, seven children, 54 grand chil-

thren, and five great grand children.—In York, J. Neville, Esq. late Lieutenant of the 8th Veteran Battalion, leaving a widow (who is a foreigner) and three children, wholly destitute of the means of subsistence. He was author of a little work, entitled, "Leisure Moments in the Camp and in the Guard-room."

5. In Great George-street, Westminster, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Maude, Navy Agent. He had attended at the Admiralty on Monday; and after transacting business with Mr. Secretary Croker, returning home, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and remained almost speechless till his demise.—Aged 72, Mr. Solomon Erwood, a billiard-table-maker, of Brownlow-street, Holborn.

—At Mr. Drax Grosvenor's, in Grosvenor-square, suddenly. — Harthrop, Esq., of the county of Leicester. He came up but two days before, to see his mother-in-law, Lady Mouchier Wrey, who died of a putrid sore throat, which Mr. Harthrop is supposed to have caught, and which carried him off after six hours illness. — At Bath, L. Halsey Bockett, Esq., of the Lawn, South Lasebyeth. — At Bath, Mrs. T. Brent, the wife of the Rev. T. Brent. — At Bangor, North Wales, Mrs. Rice, wife of the Rev. Samuel Rice. — In Cannon-street, Islington, Mr. Fawcett, formerly of King-street, Cheap-side. — Mark Watt, Esq., late of Rowley, county of Edinburgh.

At 11 A. M. the fire, after a few minutes, drew the attention of Goodman, plumber, who was expected. In Bernardette's house, Capt. J. Burn, R. A. of New York, was present.

At New York street, Chelsea, Mr. Jay, Brown, for a lot of, Place-yard.

In 1892, Mrs. A. J. Nunn, wife of John Nunn, of Clinton street, died at— In Commonwealth's Prison, Vermont, aged his 57th year. He had been many years proprietor of the Old Soap Shop, and a coffee house, Freeport.

Q. A. H. HATHORN, Esq., of
Adolphus Place, in the year Mr. James
C. H. Thompson, school-mistress, of London, advanced in
years. She was married to a man, with a
Bible in his hand. She was an ac-
tive character. After a long illness to
Hon. Francis H. H. and son of
the Earl of Haverley, she died. C.
Marion, Esq., of Southampton. At Pading-
ton, and at Haverley, Haverley, Esq.,
The P. & O. Haverley, of Haverley.

19. A. Leavell, Montgomery, Ala., aged 80, Mrs. Hughes, relict of the late Kead Hughes, Esq., attorney-at-law.--Aged 80. Mrs. Sparks, w. to Wm. Sparks, Esq., late Major of the 48th Regiment, and mother of the Bishop of Ely.

11. An elderly gentleman, named Batey, dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, in Wardour-street, and expired.—In her 67th year, Mrs. Robinson, wife of J. Robinson.

Esq. of Bolton-street, and of Pointon Cottage, Lincolnshire.

12. George Grenville Nugent Temple, Marquis of Buckingham, Earl Temple, Viscount and Baron Cobham; also Earl Nugent, in Ireland, K.G. LL.D. Lord Lieutenant of Bucks, a Teller of the Exchequer, and High Steward of Westminster, born June 18, 1753, succeeded his uncle Richard Earl Temple, Sept. 12, 1779, in his English honours, took the names and arms of Nugent and Temple by royal sign manual, Dec. 2, 1779, on the death of Robert Earl Nugent; July 31, 1782, was declared Lord Lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland; in 1783, Secretary of State, in 1784, was advanced to the dignity of a Marquis, and a second time declared Chief Governor of Ireland, in 1787, and resigned his government in 1789. On April 16, 1775, he married Mary Nugent, eldest daughter and heir to Robert Earl Nugent, created Baroness Nugent, with remainder to her second son, Lord George Grenville Nugent Temple, whose honours were entailed on his Lordship and his heirs, by whom he has left two sons, Richard Earl Temple (the present Marquis), George Lord Nugent, and Lady Mary, the wife of the Hon. Everard Arundel, eldest son of Lord Arundel. By his Lordship's death the country is relieved from another of the old class of Tellerships, the emoluments of which, arising from a percentage on the annual expenditure, increased in proportion to that expenditure, and have been estimated at the enormous amount of 35,000*l.* per annum!! Lord Camden is now the only surviving one of the old class of Tellers. All the succeeding are limited to 4000*l.* per annum. The vacant Tellership has, we understand, been conferred upon the eldest son of the late Mr. Perceval, upon condition of his relinquishing the pension of 1000*l.* a year granted him by Parliament, and the reversion of another 1000*l.* a year which was settled upon him at the death of his mother. The property to which Lord Temple succeeds by the death of the Duchess of Chandos is stated at little less than 20,000*l.* a year; and by the death of the Marquis, he becomes one of the richest men in Great Britain. For, besides the concentration of five great family estates, there is an accumulation of ready money almost countless: they talk of a million, nay, of two millions, the enormous profits of the Tellership, with the inundation of servants from his vast estates.—In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, J. Hope, Esq. of Exeter, Cornwall.—At Hadley, Hertfordshire, Mrs. Mary Humberston Mackenzie, widow of the late Major Mackenzie, and mother of Lady Southworth.—At Westminster, the Rev. John Jones, occasional officiating Minister belonging to the Moravian congregation on the next day, Mrs. Jones, his wife.—Owen Holmes, Esq. solicitor, of Mark-lane.—Suddenly; while dining with a party in

Great Ryder-street, Miss Catherine Baillie, of Duke-street, St. James's-square.—At Brighton, Mrs. West, widow of the late Balchen West, Esq.

13. Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. Ralph Ellis, of Chancery-lane, solicitor.—Mr. Hall, of Oxford-street, coach-maker. He had been spending the evening with a friend at a neighbouring public-house, and returned home without any symptoms of intoxication; but, on proceeding up stairs, he suddenly fell backwards and dislocated his neck, which caused immediate death.

14. In Kensington-square, in his 80th year, R. Payne, M.D.—At Walworth, in his 82d year, the Rev. J. Gwennapp.—At Brompton, Mr. William Jeremy, of the Strand.—In Devonshire-street, in his 73d year, General James Ogilvie, Colonel of the 32d Regiment of Infantry.—At Sunning-lull, Lady Wentworth, the wife of Sir J. Wentworth, Bart. Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Woods, in British North America, and late Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

15. At Cambridge, Anne Sumner, wife of the Rev. Dr. Sumner, Provost of King's College.—Aged 76, Mr. A. Cunningham, of Chepperfield, Herts.

16. In Totill-street, Westminster, Mr. Thos. Musgrave, cheesemonger (formerly to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.) The deceased being Sexton of the parish, the great bell of St. Margaret's church was tolled at his demise.—At Kensington fore, in her 78th year, Mrs. Hussey, relict of the late W. Hussey, Esq. of the same place.—At Ken-ton, Devonshire, R. Boyd, Esq. late of Brunswick-place.—W. Stewart, Esq. Writer and Joint Town Clerk, of Preeth. On the evening of Sunday so'nnight, as he was returning home from the country, his horse being imperfectly frost-shod, slipped and fell, when Mr. Stewart's leg was severely fractured. On Monday last amputation became indispensable; and though the patient stood the operation well, yet he survived it only 20 hours.

17. In Charles-street, in his 74th year, Mr. Joseph Nattali.—In his 84th year, the Rev. F. Smith, of Fellingham, in Lincolnshire.—After an illness of many months, in his 39th year, Mr. A. Cardon, of London-street, Fitzroy-square, Engraver; well known by his series of prints relating to the capture of Seringapatam; the Battle of the 21st of March, 1801, in Egypt; and the Battle of Maida; as well as his Portraits of Mr. Pitt, Madame Recamier, the Duchesses of Beaufort and Rutland, &c. &c.—At his house in the College of Physicians, Warwick-lane, Mr. Ramsden, an eminent and skilful surgeon. A severe cold, which brought on a typhus fever, terminated his existence.

18. In Lower Thames-street, in his 43d year, Mr. J. Martin.—Aged 63, after about 46 hours great suffering, Mr. C. Thorn, of

Liverpool. This gentleman's death was occasioned by his having fallen into one of those pits or holes now so common in this metropolis, and often shamefully left without a fence. The fatal accident happened in Red Lion-street, Holborn.—At Milk-end, in her 75th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Lythgow, widow of the late Dr. Lythgow, of the Island of Jamaica.

19. In Token-house-yard, after a long illness, Mr. John Simpson, merchant.

20. In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, A. Tower, Esq. of Logie, Aberdeenshire.—In Little Tower-street, aged 72, Mr. John Jameson.—In Nelson-square, Blackfriars, aged 62, Mrs. Mary Gardner, widow of H. L. Gardner, formerly bookseller in the Strand.—At the advanced age of 88, Henry Bunn, Esq. upwards of sixty years Vestry Clerk of the parish of Christ Church, Surry; in him (says a correspondent) is exemplified what it is possible for industry, aided by economy, to effect. He rose from the humble situation of Schoolmaster to the parish children, at a salary of 20*l* a year, to the elevated sphere of a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant of the County. He has bequeathed to the parish the following donations: Men's Almshouses, 10,000*l*; Women's ditto, 5000*l*; the Charity Schoo*l*s, 5000*l*. This places the character of the man and christian far beyond what the pen of the eulogist can bestow.

21. In North-street, Westminster, J. Hyde, Esq. late of the Island of Antigua.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Berlin, Prince Frederick Thasilo William of Prussia, eldest son of his Royal Highness Prince William, brother to the King.

Of the wounds he had received, and of the hardships he had sustained, during the campaign, Count Adam Potocky, son of the late Waiwode of Belsk.

At Ceuta (ten days after the death of her only child), the wife of Major Wallh, of Gibraltar, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Macleod, Rector of St. Anne's, Westminster.

At Moralejo, in Spain, of a remittent fever, Brig.-Gen. G. Wilson, and Col. of the 39th Regiment.

In his 25th year, Lieut. W. Harman, of the Albion, who fell by a cannon-shot while gallantly cheering his men to be steady, and persevere in their attack of a French frigate, which they fell in with off the Lizard.

Jan. 25, In Portugal, Rob. Gilchrist, Esq. Surgeon to the 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

27. On her passage to Lisbon, Charlotte Lutyns, wife of C. Lutyns, Esq. Deputy Commissary-General, and only daughter of General De Wanginheim, formerly of Hanover.

A LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

FROM SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, TO TUESDAY, 29D FEBRUARY, 1813.

JANUARY 30th.

Bankruptcies superseded.

Smith, T. Fenchurch-st. merchant.
Stein, R. Fenchurch-st. merchant.
Smith, R. Fenchurch-st. merchant.
Stein, J. Fenchurch-st. merchant.
Wood, W. Worthington, Cumberland, banker.
Thompson, B. Claxton, Bristol, merchant.
Parrot, J. W. Gloucestershire, coach maker.

Bankrupts.

Midhurst, J. Gillingham, Kent, grocer, March 19, Guildhall. [Thomas, Fen-co Fenchurch-st.]
Houlton, W. Birmingham, plumber, March 13, King's Head, Coventry. [Flower, Serle-st. Lincoln's inn.]
Gordon, J. Gosport, bookseller, March 19, Guildhall. [Priggs, Essex-st.]
Heath, C. Vine-st. Lambeth, carpenter, March 13. [Godmond, L-r-st.]
Anster, D. Cavesend, stone mason, March 13. [Baddley, James-st. Bedford-row.]
Penthrin, T. Gray's-inn-lane, carpenter, March 13. [Edwards and Co. Bloomsbury-sq.]
Pettit, W. Holloway, painter, March 13, Guildhall. [Blanford and Co. Mile-co. Temple.]
Bodenham, J. Chertsey, Surrey, innkeeper, March 13, Guildhall. [Palmer and Co. Colthall-co.]
Clegg, W. Newchurch, Lancashire, cotton spinner, March 13, Golden Fleece, Preston. [Blacklock, Sergeant's-inn.]
Weld, J. Charlotte-st. Portland-pl. merchant, March 13. [Biyant, Angel-co.]
Hudgson, R. Northallerton, Yorkshire, surgeon, March 13. Golden Lion. [Loddington and Co. Secondaries Office, Temple.]
Mackereth, G. and W. Crown-st. Finsbury-sq. haberdashers, March 13. [Colins and Co. Spital-sq.]
Caster, T. Tunnill-st. Clerkenwell, currier, March 13. [Templer and Co. Bur-st. East Smithfield.]
Langley, T. D. Oxford-st. hatter, March 13. [Richardson, New-inn.]
Moses, S. Watford, Herts, watchmaker, March 13, Guildhall. [Harris, Casle-st. Houndsditch.]
Cook, S. Windsor, innkeeper, March 13, Guildhall. [Price, Lincoln's-inn.]
Swanson, L. Nag's-head-co. Gracechurch-st. insurance broker, March 13. [Lloyd, Broad-st.]
Bamford, W. Houndsditch, timber merchant, March 13. [Anon, Broad-st.]
Winbolt, W. and Lukyn, W. St. Paul's church-yard, stationers, March 13. [Blanford and Co. Mitre-co. Temple.]
Wright, J. King-st. Cheap-side, warehouseman, March 13. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.]
Robinson, S. S. Clarkson, J. and Parker, G. J. Change-alley, merchant, March 13. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-st.]
Brandon, W. Dunstable, victualler, March 13, Guildhall. [Thomas, Fen-co Fenchurch-st.]
Jarmyn, J. Lizzard-st. St. Luke's, victualler, March 13. [Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.]
Sprat, J. Bath, toyman, March 13, Full Moor, Bath. [Highmore and Co. Bishopsgate-st.]
Baiks, J. Wood-st. Cheap-side, warehouseman, March 13. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.]

FEBRUARY 1st.

Bankruptcy superseded.

Kenyon, J. Manchester, dealer.

Bankrupts.

Moses, S. Portsea, silversmith, March 16, George, Portsmouth. [Naylor and Co. Great Newport st. Long-acre.]
Luke, W. Bristol, builder, March 16, Commercial Rooms. [Lambert and Co. Bedford-row.]
Blasby, B. sen. Ipswich, innholder, March 16, White Horse. [Bromley, Gray's-inn.]
Ridler, T. Bristol, woollen draper, March 16, White Lion. [Jenkins and Co. New-inn.]
Wamwright, J. Liverpool, victualler, March 16, Globe. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.]
Hall, W. Wantage, Berks, innholder, March 16, Bear, Wantage. [Crowdy and Co. Faringdon.]

Bryan, W. and J. Old Compton-st. Soho, haberdashers, March 16. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
Hoole, S. Sheffield, merchant, March 16, Commercial Inn. [Batty, Chancery-lane.]
Johnston, T. Sheffield, woollen draper, March 16, Tontine Inn. [Blagrove and Co. Symond's-lane.]
Kelley, J. A. S. A., and T. H. Strand, saddlers, March 16. [Jennings and Co. Carey-st.]
Evans, D. Bala, Monmouth, shopkeeper, March 16, Green Dragon, Chester. [Huxley, Temple.]
Holden, R. Manchester, and Bell, J. London, cotton manufacturers, March 16, Dog, Manchester. [Windle, John-st. Bedford-row.]
Pickering, T. Liverpool, grocer, March 16, Globe. [Windle, John-st. Bedford-row.]
Smethurst, H. Bank Mill, Lancaster, cotton spinner, March 16, Musley Arms, Manchester. [Huxley, Temple.]
Hinckley, J. and Williams, S. Old Change, wash-housemen, March 16. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.]
Hague, T. New-co. St. Swithin's-lane, money scrivener, March 16. [Hannan, Piazza-chambers.]
Thurl, W. W. sen. Swallow-st. chesemonger, March 16. [Vincent, Bedford-st. Bedford-sq.]
Taylor, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper, March 16. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-st.]
Barlow, J. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, merchant, March 16. [Tooke, Gray's inn.]
Ball, L. Pall-mall, artist, March 16. [Blunt and Co. Old Bethlem.]
Morton, R. Oxford-st. grocer, March 16. [Willingoughby, Clifford's-inn.]
Beale, T. A. Bradford, Wilts, clothier, March 16, Castle and Ball, Bath. [Bridges, Red-lion-sq.]
Barry, T. and Williams, W. jun. Mincing-lane, wine merchants, March 27. [Robinson and Co. Austin-friars.]

FEBRUARY 6th.

Bankruptcy superseded.

King, C. Bristol, cabinet maker.

Bankrupts.

Burnard, J. Harrowgate, innholder, March 20, Granby, Bilton. [Exley and Co. Farnley's-inn.]
Ardeanond, P. Bath, draper, March 11 and 12, Elephant and Castle, Bath. [Pearson and Co. Pump-co.]
Thompson, J. Bartholomew-close, jeweller, March 20. [Blanford and Co. Temple.]
Britton, S. Russell st. Bernoldsey, carpenter, March 20. [Murray and Co. Sun-co. Cornhill.]
Macpherson, J. Holborn, linen draper, March 20. [Thomas, Fen-co Fenchurch-st.]
Credland, C. and B. Leicester, merchants, March 20, White Hart, Leicester. [Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.]
Todd, R. Liverpool, saddler, March 3, 4, and 20, George, Liverpool. [Churter, Staple-inn.]
Williams, A. Newport, Monmouthshire, victualler, March 20, White Lion, Bristol. [Platt, Temple.]
Andrzejewski, P. Bristol, money scrivener, March 20, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Heelis, Staple-inn.]
Neeve, W. Sidney-st. City-road, carpenter, March 20. [Treame, Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn. Alder.]
Jones, E. Kneve's Inn, Monmouthshire, banker, March 20, White Lion, Bristol. [Platt, Temple.]
Snowdon, R. Exeter, linen draper, March 20, Hotel, Exeter. [Collet and Co. Chancery-lane.]
Compton, R. Wigap, paper maker, March 20, Castle, Stockport. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
Barlin, N. Whitecross-st. tobacconist, March 20. [Howard, Jewry-st. Aldgate.]
Thorne, U. Butcher-row, East Smithfield, victualler, March 20. [Wilks, Hoxton-sq.]
Baker, S. Borough High-st. carpet dealer, March 20. [Brown, Mincing-lane.]
Hodgson, E. and Lacy, W. King Edward-st. Wapping, porter merchant, March 20. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]
Currie, J. High-st. Lambeth, brewer, March 20. [James, Bucklersbury.]
Gib, T. D. King's-lane, Westminister, leather cutter, March 20. [Venner, Chancery-lane.]
Reynolds, J. and Kendall, J. Whitechapel, wine merchant, March 20. [Fowler, Clement's-inn.]

Ham, M. Tappes, Devon, inkkeeper, March 9, 4, and 20, Seven Stars, Totness. [Broom and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.]
 Bicknell, J. Dartmouth-st. hatter, March 20. [Warrend, Castle-co. Budge-row.]
 Nightly, W. Strand, harness maker, March 20. [Knight, Kennington.]
 Ethell, W. sen. and Ethell, T. Birmingham, upholsterers, March 20, Guildhall. [Langley, Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq.]
 Schaar, C. Prince's-st. Cavendish-sq. tailor, March 20. [Richardson, New-inn.]
 Read, C. R. and Moojen, J. G. Crutched-friars, March 20. [Hamerton, Great St. Helen's.]
 Beckett, W. Worthington-pl. Bethnal-green, carpenter, March 20. [Harvey and Co. St. Helen's-pl.]
 Jones, J. Bearbinder-la. quill merchant, March 20. [Gibson, Lombard-st.]
 Toplis, C. jun. Devonshire-st. Queen's-sq. warehouseman, March 20. [Alliston and Co. Freeman's-co. Cornhill.]

FEBRUARY 9th.

Noel, L. J. J. Henrietta-st. Covent-garden, dealer and chapman, March 23. [Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-st.]
 Payne, C. New City-chambers, Bishopsgate-st. merchant, March 23. [Amory, Broad-st.]
 Finlayson, J. Midford-pl. Tottenham-court-road, chair maker, March 23. [Stevenson, Percy st.]
 Russell, S. Stapmore, Middlesex, innkeeper, March 23, Guildhall. [Stevenson, Percy-st.]
 Walshaw, M. Kirkstenton, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer, March 23, White Horse, Leeds. [Atkinson and Co. Leeds.]
 Hudson, H. Cannon Coffee-house, Charing-cross, wine merchant, March 23. [Noy, Mincing-lane.]
 Whitehouse, A. A. and W. West Bromwich, Staffordshire, ironmongers, March 23, White Hart, Bignall, Birmingham. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-st.]
 Roberts, S. Yeaton, Yorkshire, clothier, March 23, New Inn, Bradford. [James and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Gill, C. Dartmouth-st. Westminster, leather seller, March 23. [Venner, Baptist-chambers, Chancery-la.]
 Tater, H. Bristol, merchant, March 23, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Borrissale, T. T. Bath, tailor, March 23, Old Downs Inn, Stow Easton. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
 Sykes, N. Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, grocer, March 23, Old Bell, Dursley. [Tarrant and Co. London.]
 Mackaness, J. Buckden, Huntingdonshire, baker, March 23, Horsehoe, Godmanchester. [Egan and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.]
 Pitt, E. Manchester, woolstapler, March 2, 9, and 23, Manchester Arms, Long Millgate. [Butterfield, Gray's-inn.]
 Wilkinson, J. R. Russell-st. Bermondsey, and Water-la. cooper, March 23. [Pope, Mudiford-co. Fenchurch-st.]
 Moore, W. Great Garden-st. coach wheelwright, March 23. [Turner, Percy-st. Bedford-sq.]
 Birch, G. Swan, Battersea, March 23, Guildhall. [Mills, Vine-st.]
 Finden, W. Kent road, carpenter, March 23, Guildhall. [Watson, Clifford's-inn.]
 Watcis, E. T. Old South Sea House, merchant, March 23. [Forbes and Co. Ely-place.]
 Brod, C. and Villiers, F. Tenbury, Worcester, surgeons, March 23, Hop-pole, Worcester. [Bland, Baginet-co.]
 Willis, H. Plymouth, merchant, March 23, Globe, Exeter. [Collett and Co. Chaggersy-lane.]
 Hewitt, Jr. St. John-st. West Southfield, linen draper, March 23. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.]
 Such, H. King-st. Holborn, dealer in lace, March 23. [Roser and Co. Red-lion-sq.]
 Wright, W. J. Deptford, boat builder, March 23, Guildhall. [Degeby, Old City Chambers.]

FEBRUARY 15th.

Bankruptcy superseded.

Newcombe, T. Bowbridge, Stroud, Gloucestershire, dealer.

Bankrupts.

Cockaine, J. Tottenham-court New-road, plaster manufacturer, Mar. 27. [Richardson, New-inn.]
 Sykes, J. Nottingham, mercer, March 27, Flying Horse. [Alsop and Co. Nottingham.]
 Miles, W. Lewes, Sussex, seedman, March 1, 2, and 27, Star, Lewes. [Palmer, Doghby-st.]
 Frost, J. L. and Barton, J. W. Bristol, woollen drapers, March 27, London Inn, Bristol. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeants'-inn.]
 Willis, T. Portsmouth, grocer, March 13, 17, and 27, Fountain, Portsmouth. [Briggs, Essex-st.]
 Smith, J. Wakefield, linen draper, March 3, 4, and 27, New Court House, Wakefield. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
 Brightly, W. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, wine merchant, March 1, 2, and 27, Black Lion, Yarmouth. [Swann and Co. Old Jewry.]
 Whitehouse, J. Oxford, dealer in coals, March 27, Swan, Birmingham. [Egerton, Gray's-inn.]
 Tatton, R. R. Haymarket, grocer, March 27. [Stow, Old South Sea House.]
 Nicholson, J. North Shields, coal merchant, March 27. [Nud, Throgmorton-st.]
 Allas, W. Great Hornead, Hertis, grocer, March 27, Guildhall. [Green, Symond's-inn.]
 Jones, C. Cannon-st. merchant, March 27. [Searle, Chillo's-place, Temple-bar.]
 Hollingshead, W. and E. T. Derby, ruff merchant, March 27, King's Head, Derby. [Brundrett and Co. Temple.]
 Hewison, J. Skipton, Yorkshire, victualler, March 27, Ship, Skipton. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
 Love, S. Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, dealer, March 27, Globe, Exeter. [Collett and Co. Chancery-la.]
 Maltby, W. jun. and Thorpe, W. jun. Bath, linen drapers, March 9 and 27, White Lion, Bristol. [Jenkins and Co. New-inn.]
 Chumley, G. Carlisle, common carrier, March 6, 9, and 27, Commercial Inn, Kendal. [Brembridge and Son, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.]
 Astor, G. jun. Cornhill, merchant, March 2 and 27. [Bickerton, Symond's-inn.]
 Marpherson, J. and Rees, R. Holborn, linen drapers, March 27. [Thomson, Fen-co.]
 Smith, H. Tothill-st. linen draper, March 27. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.]
 French, G. and Eades, G. H. Great Eastcheap, brokers, March 27. [Nelson, Palgrave-place.]
 Emanuel, J. Porten, glass dealer, March 2 and 27, Guildhall. [Isaac, Bury-st. St. Mary-axe.]
 Greucway, J. S. Watford, Hertis, coach master, March 27, Guildhall. [Turner and Co. Bloomsbury-sq.]
 George, B. Little Eastcheap, needle maker, March 27. [Turner and Co. Bloomsbury-sq.]
 Graham, P. Wimbore Minster, Dorsetshire, paper maker, March 1, 26, and 27, New Inn, Wimborenc. [Emly, Temple.]
 Shepherd, K. Holywell-st. Short ditch, harness maker, March 27. [Jesse, Kingsland-road.]
 Russell, R. New-road, Chelsea, carpenter, March 27. [Druce, Billiter-sq.]

FEBRUARY 16th.

Barcham, B. East Lowestoffe, merchant, March 4, 5, and 30, King's Head, Beccles. [Debary and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
 Whinney, W. South Shields, merchant, March 11 and 30, Commercial Inn, North Shields. [Cardales and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 South, S. Fulham, broker, March 30, Guildhall. [Searly, Lyon's-inn.]
 Bird, S. Norwich, jeweller, March 6 and 30, Guildhall. [Tucker, Barlett's-buildings, Holborn.]
 Thompson, R. Upper Thames-st. stationer, March 30. [Lamb, Swithin-la.]
 Fincham, O. High-st. Shadwell, slopseller, March 3 and 30, Guildhall. [Coote, Austin-friars.]
 Middleton, R. D. Bishopsgate-st. merchant, March 30. [Crowder and Co. Frederick-pl. Old Jewry.]
 Thompson, F. New-co. Bow-la. warehouseman, March 30. [Taylor, Old-street-road.]
 Williams, W. Oxford-st. linen draper, March 2 and 30. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]

Beckford, J. Plymouth, hosier, March 5, 6, and 30, Pope's Head, Plymouth. [Drew and Co. New-Inn.]

Newcombe, T. Bowbridge, Gloucestershire, clothier, March 30, George, Stroud. [Whitcombe and Co. Sergeants'-inn.]

Naylor, W. Mill Sands, Yorkshire, fellmonger, March 30, Commercial Inn, Sheffield. [Darke and Co. Prince's-st. Bedford-row.]

Smith, H. Burnley, Lancashire, grocer, March 18, 19, and 30, Thorn, Burnley. [Hard, Temple.]

Gurney, E. Hampstead-road, corn dealer, March 30, Guildhall. [Vincent, Bedford-st. Russel sq.]

Turner, J. W. and W. Liverpool, cabinet makers, March 11, 12, and 30, Globe, Liverpool. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]

Lockwood, T. Leeds, linen draper, March 5, 6, and 30, Hotel, Leeds. [Wilson, Greville-st. Hatton garden.]

Stranger, T. Portsmouth, ship chandler, March 11, 12, and 30, Star, Gosport. [Briggs, Essex-st. Strand.]

Webb, A. Wimborne Minster, Dorset, currier, March 1, 2, and 30, King's Head, Wimborne Minster. [Pearson and Co. Pump-co. Temple.]

Houlding, W. Handford, Staffordshire, corn dealer, March 30, Trentham Inn, Trentham. [Bishop and Co. Gray's-Inn-sq.]

Reynolds, J. Idola, Tower-st. wine merchant, March 30. [Kirkman, Cloak-la.]

Wright, T. Boston, druggist, March 15, 16, and 30, White Hart, Boston. [Johnson and Co. Gray's-Inn.]

Clark, J. Tottenham-court-road, Staffordshire, ware-houseman, March 30. [Hughes, Clifford's-Inn.]

FEBRUARY 30th.

Joel, G. Middlesex-st. Whitechapel, broker, March 6 and April 3. [Harris, Castle-st. Houndsditch.]

Maven, H. St. Albans, liquor merchant, April 3, Guildhall. [Baluiche and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.]

Hipkins, T. and Sumner, C. C. Hillingdon, Middlesex, plate glass manufacturers, April 3, Guildhall. [Hutchinson and Co. Adde-st. Aldermanbury.]

Elliott, M. Orange-st. Bloomsbury, draper, March 6 and April 3. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.]

Broughton, M. Bishopsgate-st. haberdasher, April 3. [Tilson and Co. Chatham pl.]

Wilton, W. Southwark, grocer, March 2, 6, and April 3. [Pearson, Temple.]

Riste, W. Loughborough, stationer, March 2 and April 3, Guildhall. [Tilson and Co. Chatham-pl.]

Moss, R. Liverpool, tobacconist, March 1, 2, and April 3, Angel, Liverpool. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.]

Harrison, J. and Jones, E. Newport, Monmouthshire, bankers, March 5, 6, and April 3, Talbot, Bristol. [Brace, Symond's-Inn.]

Nickolls, H. Birmingham, builder, March 5, 6, and April 3, Union Tavern, Birmingham. [Swaine and Co. Old Jewry.]

Brooke, J. W. Norfolk, jobber, March 5, 6, and April 3, White Swan, Norwich. [Tilbury, Falcon-st.]

Green, T. Alfreton, Derby, mercer, March 3, 4, and April 3, Angel, Alfreton. [Ross and Co. New Boswell-co.]

Williams, D. Aberffraw, Anglesey, shopkeeper, March 19, 20, and April 3, Sportsman Inn, Carnarvon. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.]

Garthorne, S. and Chislett, J. Hackney-road, dyers, April 3, Guildhall. [Hudson, Winckworth-pl. City-road.]

Williams, W. Much Wenlock, Salop, grocer, March 10, 11, and April 3, White Hart, Much Wenlock. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]

Burton, J. Belper, Derbyshire, mercer, March 5, 6, and April 3, King's Arms, Derby. [Philpot and Co. Haré-co. Temple.]

Wood, H. Tettington Lower End, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, March 11, 12, at 3 April 3, Swan, Bolton. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]

Fawley, J. Blackfriars-road, upholsterer, March 6, and April 3. [Robins, Bouverie-st. Fleet-st.]

Hudson, J. Upper Thames-st. wharfinger, March 2 and April 3. [Wilkinson and Co. Queen-st. Chancery-lane.]

Barnard, W. G. Fore-st. Lambeth, large builder, March 2 and April 3, Guildhall [Robinson and Co. Charter-house sq.]

Stockdale, F. W. L. Portugal-pl. Mile-end-road, bookseller, March 9 and April 3 [Church, Union-st. Bishopsgate-st.]

Simpson, T. jun. Oxford-st. bookseller, March 9, 30, and April 3. [Spice, Elm-co. Temple.]

Coclier, R. Godfree, W. and Musgrave, W. P. Chancery-lane, March 6 and April 3. [Willis and Co. Warnford-co. Throgmorton-st.]

Browning, T. jun. Southminster, tailor, March 6 and April 3, Guildhall. [Templer and Co. Burr-st. East Smithfield.]

Taylor, J. Hazlegrave, Yorkshire, grocer, March 1, 2, and April 3, New Court House, Wakefield. [Tilson and Co. Chatham-pl.]

FEBRUARY 1934.

Stanfield, S. Duke-st. Grosvenor-sq. tailor, March 6 and April 6. [Palmer, Gray's Inn-sq.]

Rycroft, T. Belmont, Lancaster, calico printer, March 11, 15, and April 6, Star, Manchester. [Milne and Co. Temple.]

Kittow, J. Bristol, victualler, March 5, 6, and April 6, Angel, Bath. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]

Haughton, J. Toll End, Tipton, Stafford, dealer, March 1, 2, and April 6, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Egerton, Gray's-Inn.]

Roberts, J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, March 11, 15, and April 6, Mooley Arms, Manchester. [Willis and Co. Warnford-co.]

Seymour, J. Nottingham, victualler, March 4, 5, and April 6, Punch Bowl, Nottingham. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-Inn.]

Webb, D. Ledbury, Hereford, skinner, March 4, 5, and April 6, Feathers Inn, Ledbury. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]

Osorio, J. St. Mary-axe, broker, March 2, 9, and April 6. [Jacobs, Holborn-co.]

Geere, W. Borough, cheese-monger, March 6 and April 6. [Twynham, King's-bench walk.]

Kemp, T. Knaresbrook, York, yarn spinner, March 18, 19, and April 6, Bay Horse, Knaresbrook. [Bartlett, Bartholomew-close.]

Blick, J. Lower Thoraugh-st. Bedford-sq. tailor, March 6 and April 6. [Vincent, Bedford-st. Bedford-sq.]

Malin, P. Bedford-sq. iron merchant, March 6 and April 6. [Rooke, Armourers'-hall, Coleman-st.]

Silk, S. T. and Duncan, J. Earl st. Blackfriars, merchant, March 9 and April 6. [Turpin, George-yard.]

Burley, A. Sittingbourne, Kent, milliner, March 2, 9, and April 6, Guildhall. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.]

Holloway, L. Cumberland-row, Kennington-green, coach sandler, March 2, 9, and April 6, Guildhall. [Brewer, Chancery-lane.]

Hanford, S. Liverpool, builder, March 9, 10, and April 6, Globe, Liverpool. [Winde, John-st. Bedford-row.]

Kershaw, O. Heyside, Lancaster, manufacturer, March 15, 16, and April 6, Palace, Manchester. [Edge, Manchester.]

Morgan, C. Poland-st. publican, March 2 and April 6. [Bousfield, Bouverie-st. Fleet-st.]

Bivans, T. Wheat Sheaf Public-house, Drury-la, March 5 and April 6. [Castle, Curator-st.]

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM JANUARY 26, TO FEBRUARY 24, 1813, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank	3 per Cent.	Consols	4 per Cent.	Navy	Long	Imp.	Imp.	Irish	India	India	Stock.	Bonds.	India	Stock.	Stock.	Sea An.	Sea An.	Exche.	State Lot.	Tickets.	Omn.	Cons.
1813	Jan 26	223	59 1/2 a 60	76 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	27	221	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	28	221 1/2	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	29	221 1/2	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Feb. 1	222	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	221 1/2	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	221 1/2	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	221 1/2	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	221 1/2	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	—	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	—	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	—	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	—	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	220 1/2	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11	220 1/2	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12	220 1/2	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13	—	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14	—	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15	—	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16	220 1/2	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	17	—	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	18	220	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	19	220	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20	—	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21	—	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	22	—	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	23	219 1/2	59 1/2 a 60	75 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	24	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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List of Plates for Haelett's Bible.

(ENGRAVED FROM PICTURES OF THE GREAT MASTERS.)

GENESIS.

	Painters' names.
Adam and Eve in Paradise	<i>Poussin.</i>
The murder of Abel	<i>A. Sacchi.</i>
Adam weeping over Abel	<i>C. Loh.</i>
The Deluge	<i>Poussin.</i>
Noah's sacrifice after the Flood ...	<i>Ditto.</i>
Melchizedek and Abram	<i>Raphael.</i>
Abraham refusing the Spoils	<i>Jordano.</i>
Abraham and the three Angels, ...	<i>L. Canacci.</i>
and his two Daughters	<i>Ditto.</i>
Abraham dismisses Hagar and Ishmael	<i>Guercino.</i>
Hagar and Ishmael	<i>Mola.</i>
Abraham offering Isaac	<i>A. Caracci.</i>
Rebekah at the Well	<i>N. Poussin.</i>
Isaac blessing Jacob	<i>Coenig.</i>
Esau and Esau	<i>Raphael.</i>
Abraham expostulating with Laban ..	<i>Ditto.</i>
Jacob's departure into Canaan ...	<i>Ditto.</i>
Jacob wrestling with an Angel	<i>S. Rosa.</i>
Jacob going to Bethel puts away the strange gods	<i>S. Bourdon.</i>
Joseph sold by his brethren	<i>Guercino.</i>
Joseph interpreting Pharaoh's dream	<i>Ditto.</i>
Joseph's brethren offering their Present	<i>Ditto.</i>
Joseph's cup found in Benjamin's sack	<i>Ditto.</i>
Jacob blessing the sons of Joseph ..	<i>Rembrandt.</i>

EXODUS.

Map of the Land of Canaan.	
The finding of Moses	<i>Poussin.</i>
Mount Sinai	<i>Brueghel.</i>
The worship of the Golden Calf ..	<i>Raphael.</i>

NUMBERS.

The Cluster of Grapes	<i>Poussin.</i>
Moses striking the Rock	<i>Ditto.</i>
Map of the Journeyings through the Wilderness.	

JUDGES.

Jael and Sisera	<i>Northcote.</i>
Samson slaying the Lion	<i>Maidier.</i>
Samson betrayed by Delilah	<i>Rubens.</i>

RUTH.

The interview of Ruth and Boaz ..	<i>Poussin.</i>
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I. SAMUEL.

The Plague among the Philistines ..	<i>Poussin.</i>
Samuel anointing David	<i>Raphael.</i>
The Triumph of David	<i>Poussin.</i>
The Death of Saul	<i>Blomart.</i>

II. SAMUEL.

Nathan reproving David	Painters' names. <i>West.</i>
------------------------------	----------------------------------

I. KINGS.

The Judgment of Solomon	<i>Rubens.</i>
The queen of Sheba's visit to king Solomon	<i>Le Sueur.</i>
Elijah's burnt-sacrifice	<i>Le Brun.</i>

II. KINGS.

The Translation of Elijah	<i>Blomart.</i>
Elisha restores the Shunamite's son	<i>West.</i>
Judah carried away captive	<i>Luken.</i>

ESTHER.

King Ahasuerus and Esther	<i>Coypel.</i>
The Triumph of Mordecai	<i>Le Clerc.</i>

PSALMS.

King David	<i>Domenichino.</i>
The good effects of early piety ..	<i>Ditto.</i>

PROVERBS.

My son, attend unto my wisdom, and bow thine ear to my understanding	<i>Tibaldi.</i>
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EZEKIEL.

The Vision of Ezekiel	<i>Raphael.</i>
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DANIEL.

Daniel in the Lions' den	<i>Northcote.</i>
Daniel interpreting the Writing on the wall	<i>West.</i>

JONAH.

Jonah preaching to the Ninevites ..	<i>Picart.</i>
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TOBIT.

The Angel and Tobit	<i>S. Rosa.</i>
Tobit before the Angel	<i>Rembrandt.</i>

JUDITH.

Judith with the head of Holofernes	<i>Allori.</i>
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SUSANNA.

Susanna and the Elders	<i>Rembrandt.</i>
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ST. MATTHEW.

Map of Palestine.	
The betrothing of the Virgin Mary to Joseph	<i>Domenichino.</i>

* The name of 'Raphael,' at the top of this plate, is an error.

	Painters' names.
The wise men's Offering	<i>Bassano.</i>
Repose in Egypt	<i>Mola.</i>
Murder of the Innocents	<i>Raphael.</i>
John the Baptist in the wilderness	<i>Ditto.</i>
John the Baptist	<i>Poussin.</i>
The beheading of John the Baptist	<i>G. Douw.</i>
Peter finding the Tribute-money	<i>Rubens.</i>
Christ recommending to his disciples the innocence and docility of a little child	<i>West.</i>
The Lord of the vineyard paying his labourers	<i>Rembrandt.</i>
The Tribute-money	<i>Dietrich.</i>
The Last Supper	<i>Raphael.</i>
Christ in the Garden	<i>Rembrandt.</i>
The Scourging of Christ	<i>Rubens.</i>
The Crucifixion	<i>Vandyck.</i>
The entombing of Christ	<i>Crespi.</i>

ST. MARK.

St. Mark	<i>Bartolomeo.</i>
The man with a withered hand	<i>Bovel.</i>
The Transfiguration	<i>Raphael.</i>
The descent from the Cross	<i>Rubens.</i>
Christ's Resurrection	<i>Ramberg.</i>
The three Marys	<i>Vandyck.</i>
The three Marys at the Sepulchre	<i>A. Caracci.</i>
Mary Magdalene	<i>Guido.</i>

ST. LUKE.

St. Luke	<i>Valentin.</i>
Madoonna	<i>Raphael.</i>
The Annunciation	<i>Le Moine.</i>
The angels appearing to the Shepherds	<i>Northcote.</i>
The Adoration of the Shepherds	<i>Spagnuolotto.</i>
The Presentation in the Temple	<i>Rembrandt.</i>
Simeon's Benediction	<i>P. Da Cortona.</i>
Simeon's Prophecy	<i>Raphael.</i>
Christ disputing with the Doctors	<i>Ribera.</i>
The miraculous Draught of Fishes	<i>Raphael.</i>

	Painters' names.
The Storm	<i>Vlieger.</i>
The Good Samaritan	<i>Rembrandt.</i>
The Prodigal Son	<i>S. Rosa.</i>
The return of the Prodigal Son	<i>Guercino.</i>
Jesus with the two disciples at Emmaus	<i>Tihan.</i>

ST. JOHN.

St. John	<i>Correggio.</i>
The Woman taken in adultery	<i>Caracci.</i>
The Blind receiving sight	<i>Seb. Ricci.</i>
Jesus washing the Disciples' feet	<i>Hammeranus.</i>
The Crowning with Thorns	<i>L. Caracci.</i>
Ecce Homo, 'Behold the Man!'	<i>Cigoli.</i>
Christ bearing his Cross	<i>Unknown.</i>
'Touch me not'	<i>P. Da Cortona.</i>
Thomas's Incredulity	<i>Rubens.</i>
'Feed my Sheep'	<i>Raphael.</i>

ACTS.

Map of Places mentioned in the New Testament, &c.	
The miraculous gift of Tongues	<i>Le Brun.</i>
Peter and John healing the Lame	<i>Raphael.</i>
The death of Ananias	<i>Bitto.</i>
The Conversion of St. Paul	<i>Ditto.</i>
Saul receiving his Sight	<i>P. Duxington.</i>
St. Peter raising Tabitha	<i>Guercino.</i>
Elymas the Sorcerer struck blind	<i>Raphael.</i>
Paul and Barnabas at Lystra	<i>Ditto.</i>
Paul preaching at Athens	<i>Ditto.</i>
St. Paul shaking off the Viper	<i>Sir J. Thornhill.</i>

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The Resurrection	<i>Andray.</i>
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II. CORINTHIANS.

The Vision of St. Paul	<i>Poussin.</i>
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JUDE.

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THE European Magazine

FOR MARCH, 1813.

[Embellished with a Portrait of ROBERT COATES, Esq.]

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London:

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FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,
No. 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. THORNTON, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SERJAENT, at the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Forty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * The Documents relating to what has been called THE DELICATE INVESTIGATION have become so much a public topic, that, in order to include them, we have again, this month, given Sixteen pages extra of Letter-press, in lieu of a SECOND ENGRAVING.

We have received the "Spirit of the Public Journals" for 1812, Vol. XVI. which shall be noticed in our next.

We must be excused for not inserting two different translations of the same Ode by the same hand. Our Readers look for variety.

The Memorandum from a MS. of J. Harrington, Esq. wants novelty. "A Note of my Balbe business about the Parliament" has appeared in various Magazines, Newspapers, and other miscellaneous Collections. Our kind Correspondent, we conclude, was not aware of this.

The 19th and 23d Odes of *Anacreon* in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from March 6 to March 13, 1813.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	129	0 74	0 57	4 57	8 72	9	Middlesex	150	6 78	7 63	11 49	5 77	5
Kent	120	8 65	0 65	8 47	8 79	4	Surry	130	4 74	0 68	0 51	8 81	0
Sussex	122	0 00	0 63	0 46	10 00	0	Hertford	121	4 74	0 69	6 54	6 88	6
Suffolk	122	6 79	10 65	10 46	10 73	5	Bedford	118	5 76	0 62	6 19	4 78	11
Cambridge	113	11 73	8 55	7 38	1 78	2	Huntingd.	117	11 00	0 66	6 18	6 78	3
Norfolk	119	0 75	1 06	6 46	8 80	0	Northampt.	124	6 68	3 67	6 48	6 86	4
Lincoln	115	6 87	9 60	3 40	2 92	1	Rutland	122	0 00	0 74	0 49	0 78	9
York	112	5 97	4 65	7 42	9 97	0	Leicester	122	8 00	0 70	2 47	11 94	2
Durham	106	3 00	0 62	4 33	5 00	0	Nottingh.	123	4 92	0 70	4 53	6 96	4
Northumb.	102	8 85	0 63	4 45	9 00	0	Derby	116	9 00	0 71	6 51	10 114	6
Cumberl.	110	9 88	4 68	7 41	0 00	0	Stafford	127	10 00	0 72	11 49	10 94	10
Westmorl.	124	1 100	0 64	0 46	6 00	0	Salop	129	8 97	8 73	7 42	8 101	4
Lancaster	125	7 00	0 68	6 46	10 86	0	Hereford	123	2 80	0 70	1 39	7 73	5
Chester	117	6 00	0 82	6 47	7 00	0	Worcester	134	7 00	0 76	0 48	3 93	1
Gloucester	130	2 00	0 72	2 41	0 79	0	Warwick	134	11 00	0 76	10 49	5 105	2
Somerset	123	11 00	0 66	0 40	0 80	1	Wilt	114	0 00	0 64	4 47	0 99	0
Monmouth	128	0 00	0 72	0 00	0 00	0	Berks	130	10 00	0 61	0 47	0 78	2
Devon	125	11 00	0 67	1 37	0 00	0	Oxford	126	9 00	0 69	9 50	0 85	6
Cornwall	115	10 00	0 62	5 36	1 00	0	Bucks	131	8 00	0 64	8 47	8 79	6
Dorset	121	7 00	0 69	9 40	0 00	0	WALES.						
Hants	125	3 00	0 67	2 48	3 84	0	N. Wales	120	0 00	0 62	0 39	0 00	0
							S. Wales	114	8 00	0 58	10 31	7 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1813	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1813	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Feb. 23	29.54	46	W	Rain	Mar. 11	29.93	32	N	Fair
24	29.98	40	SW	Fair	12	30.16	30	NW	Ditto
25	30.13	40	SW	Ditto	13	30.24	34	NE	Ditto
26	29.83	50	SW	Ditto	14	30.17	39	N	Rain
27	29.97	45	W	Ditto	15	30.06	45	SW	Fair
28	30.33	38	SW	Ditto	16	30.15	48	SW	Rain
Mar 1	30.32	40	W	Ditto	17	29.98	45	NE	Fair
2	30.11	45	SW	Ditto	18	29.82	42	N	Ditto
3	29.99	48	SW	Ditto	19	29.86	47	NE	Ditto
4	30.13	49	SW	Ditto	20	29.66	49	SW	Ditto
5	30.24	50	SW	Ditto	21	29.78	45	N	Ditto
6	30.33	45	W	Ditto	22	29.67	49	S by W	Rain
7	30.29	43	NW	Ditto	23	30.23	44	N	Fair
8	30.21	50	N	Ditto	24	30.24	44	W	Rain
9	30.13	48	NW	Rain	25	30.00	48	N by W	Ditto
10	30.02	45	NW	Ditto	26	30.39	47	N	Fair

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MARCH, 1813.

MEMOIR OF
ROBERT COATES, ESQ.*

[WITH A PORTRAIT, FROM A MINIATURE PICTURE PAINTED BY NEWTON, AND
ENGRAVED BY BLOOD.]

Who'er attacks the BAR may make a flaw;
'Tis safe to get "the windy side the law;"
And safer still, altho' a little wrong,
To roast and baste an *Amateur of Ton*,
No more be nam'd the MIMES of ancient Rome,
We've Mimes and *Atellanes* enough "AT HOME."

THE PORTRAIT of the Gentleman to which this brief biographical sketch is elucidatory, brought to our minds the *six lines* that form our motto; and these, because he is, we conceive, most illiberally, made an object of it, turned our thoughts to *mimicry* in general, a species of *personal travestie* despised by the *Athenians*, who, as *Congreve* says, were, on their stage, only vulnerable to "the generous force of open honest satire;" but, in the decline of their genius, tolerated by the *Romans*, who, in the recession of wit and taste, were glad to supply their places by *farce* and *false humour*, and to excite applause by the meretricious arts of *coarse buffoonery* and *vulgar imitation*.

Respecting these in *England*, the classic pen of *Addison* has so well explored their effects and their defects, that, except in one instance, and that off the stage,* he has never commended any

actor for his *mimetical* talents; on the contrary, those *low comedians*, whom he mentions in terms of unqualified praise, owed the fame which they derived from his writings to their not representing *particular persons*; but, by an art which almost placed them on a level with their authors, in each *dramatic individual* characterizing a *passion* and a *species*. The decline of the comic stage in *England*, as at *Rome*, produced the rise of *mimicry*. *Fonte* has long since ceased either to amuse or to offend; it is, therefore, unnecessary to explore the motives that induced him to personify, as far as their dress could characterize them, numbers of men, not only harmless, but highly respectable. The tribe of *imitators* that succeeded *Fonte* were, in general, said to have been better mimics than their master. Certain it is, that they have been much more decorous; and, in every former instance that we can recollect, have, as their professional judgment became more matured, abandoned an illiberal and dangerous art, by which, perhaps, a deserving, though eccentric, individual was held up as an object of *ridicule* to hundreds who had neither his merit nor his philanthropy.

Of tortur'd genius who can be forgetful,
Who's seen ill-nature triumph o'er *SIR*
FRETFUL.

Yet to the thinking few, such an exhibition seemed rather calculated to create sorrow than mirth.

* Query, *Estcourt*? who, although the greatest imitator of persons, animals, and even *still life*, that ever existed, was never on the stage known to exercise his *mimetical* talents. He kept a tavern in the Piazza, and used to entertain his friends and customers with his absurdities, which, from his manner, Sir Richard Steele said, almost became classical, c. g.

"Gay Bacchus, liking *Estcourt's* wine,

A sumptuous meal bespoke;

And for the guests that were to dine

Brought courses, laugh, and joke," Steele.

Edmon.

Most men have their peculiarities, some latent, others more apparent; but surely, when the latter are neither immoral nor offensive to society, they can scarcely be deemed, however obnoxious, fair objects of ridicule, the toleration of which (except where it is used, which is seldom the case, for the repression of vice) seems a degradation of human nature, and is, in itself, a travesty of the best passions of the human heart.

We have observed more at large on this subject than we should otherwise have done, because we conceive the Gentleman to whom we have adverted, has been a sufferer by that imitative art, which, however feeble, we have endeavoured to reprobate; and it will, by our friends, be allowed, that we should not have wasted a penful of ink in his cause, had we not had reason to believe, that the exertion of his talents and the exposure of his person to the many disagreeable consequences that have ensued, have arisen from motives the most philanthropic, and from feelings so honourable to himself, that they ought to have insured to his talents at least *sanctity*, if they had not for those elicited *applause*.

Here let us observe, that, however we may esteem Mr. COATES for the liberality with which he has, upon many trying occasions, come forward to succour the distressed, we are not yet such dupes to our credulity as to believe that he would, or could, have braved the horrors of a series of *theatrical storms*, or have smiled at the illiberal absurdities of a series of *theatrical imitation*, had he not been strongly possessed with the *histrionic passion*; but as this, although, *unprofessionally*, perhaps, not a very laudable propensity, is certainly, when applied as he applies it, very innocent; therefore, when exercised in the cause of *humanity*, it ought rather to have been *praised* than censured.

BENEVOLENCE is deemed the first of virtues; it is liberality corrected by reason, and steering equally betwixt the extremes of profusion and parsimony; and as we understand that this virtue is constantly practised by Mr. Coates, we shall not make any further observations at present with respect to the medium through which it operates, but proceed to give such an account of that Gentleman, as our time, our talents, and the materials with which we are furnished, will permit.

Mr. ROBERT COATES is, we find, a *West Indian*, the possessor of the virtues and eccentricities of *Balcour*, which, indeed, characterize many of his compatriots.

"The sun that rolls his chariot o'er their head,
Works up the fire and ardour of their mind."

He was born in the island of *Antigua*, and is the seventh child, and the only survivor of nine children, of ALEXANDER COATES, Esq. and his wife *Dorothy*; persons whose rank and respectability in the island wherein they resided are too well known to render a repetition of their virtues necessary: yet we must, for the sake of perspicuity, observe, that the father of our hero was also a merchant of uncommon opulence, and concomitant *liberality* and *patriotism*: his wealth gave him unbounded influence in *Antigua*, and his benevolence secured to him the love of the people. While the former, aided by his numerous connexions, enabled him, upon many trying occasions, to render the most essential service, both pecuniary and personal, to the government: the latter stimulated him to many laudable exertions in favour of the people. This gentleman, of whose memoirs an account is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1808, (Vol. lxxviii. p. 1188), was born April 16 (O.S.) 1734; and, after having sustained an untarnished reputation during the long space of seventy-three years, closed his mortal career November 12, 1807. He died possessed of very great wealth; all of which, with the exception of a few legacies (which were immediately paid), he bequeathed in equal proportions among his family. The crowd that attended his funeral, together with the strong sensations of sorrow that the people exhibited, are the most unequivocal proofs of the estimation in which his memory was held.

Such a man was the parent of ROBERT COATES, Esq.: let us now, turning our eyes to the preceding PORTRAIT, contemplate the son. Though the birth of this Gentleman was, as we have before observed, *transatlantic*, he received, we understand, his education, at least so far as regarded the classical process of it, in ENGLAND, where, under the protection of his father, he arrived when he was only eight years of age. His situation in life introduced him to the acquaintance of persons of the first cop-

deration; of course, his tuition in every scientific branch partook of the same portion of elegance, and was attended with the same expense, as that of any nobleman or gentleman in whose accomplishments expense is but a secondary object. The connexions that he formed during the course of his studies were equally elegant and respectable; and so congenial were the habits and manners of the people of this country to his ideas, his sentiments, and his feelings, that it became endeared to him by the strongest ties; therefore it is not to be wondered, that he left *England* with regret, when impelled by duty to revisit his native *Island*, to rejoin his family, and seek the protection of his paternal roof. Familiarized to *London*, and almost an alien to *Antigua*, he could not help repining at the transition, even when he arrived there, in consequence of considering the former as more *natural* to him than the latter, where, out of the circle of his own family, he seemed in effect "the stranger at home."

Soon after his arrival in the *West Indies*, his father, with that anxiety which is so constantly the concomitant of parental care, demanded to be informed of the bent of his professional views. To this Mr. C. replied, whether in poetical language or not we have not ascertained, that he desired

-- "to be a soldier,
And to gain a name in arms;"

or, in plain English, that he wished to have a commission in that regiment of the *Foot-guards* commanded by his Royal Highness Field-marshal the Duke of York. To this proposal the old gentleman expressed great dislike; and, as our youthful adventurer was aware that, without parental consent and consequent interest, it was impossible for him to succeed in the military profession, he very prudently, and properly, abandoned the idea of attempting to enter into it, in opposition to an opinion which he was bound to reverence.

Climatorially ardent, it was impossible that Mr. Coates could long suffer this repression of his mental activity. Resolved to "see the world," and debarred by the distracted state into which the war, which almost generally raged thereon, had thrown the continent of Europe, from visiting *classic* regions, or making what used to be termed "the *Grand*

Tour," he determined, as the next best mode of obtaining knowledge through the medium of travelling, to explore the continent of *America*; and although this, the new quarter of the globe, did not afford such constant opportunities for the expansion of his genius, and improvement of his taste, as were to be found in the more polished realms of *France* and *Italy*; yet it had, to his ideas, sufficient attractions, notwithstanding the very imminent danger that attended one of his voyages, to induce him twice to visit it; in consequence of which he, of course, made himself acquainted with the general face of the country, the interior of the principal cities, the state of the arts and literature, the manners of the people, and the politics of the government, and enabled him to store his mind with every object which might tend either to amuse or to improve it.

When Mr. Coates returned to his native island, *Antigua*, his attachment to the drama became first apparent; and, as this propension has been the cause of much *observation*, and also, as we have hinted in our introduction, some *liberality*, it becomes necessary a little more particularly to state its rise and progress.

The gentlemen of the island of *Antigua*, it has been said by Mr. C. and frequently confirmed by experience, have, for a long series of years, been distinguished for the elegance of their taste in literature, their unbounded loyalty, and the general politeness of their manners. People so accomplished have, in all ages and nations, entertained strong predilections in favour of *theatrical amusements*; consequently, the higher order of the inhabitants of the island to which we have adverted have frequently indulged this moral and rational predilection: *plays* and *operas* had frequently been performed by them, sometimes assisted by the officers of the garrison and of the royal navy, and also heightened and harmonized by the vocal and instrumental exertions of *musical amateurs*; so that *dramatic pieces* were exhibited in a manner which, while it reflected the greatest credit on the whole of the theatrical corps, proved to the spectators an amusement highly rational, and equally entertaining. The commemoration of the glorious events of the campaign in the year 1805, was a circumstance that demanded a public festival, and, conse-

quently, a dramatic celebration. Upon this interesting occasion a *play* was performed, and Mr. Coates came forward and spoke an address; in the course of which he noticed, with an enthusiasm such as their subjects, the important victories that had, in the course of that eventful year, been obtained, demanded; alluding to which he probably exclaimed,

While mingled shouts and shrieks ascend the skies,

And heaven reverberates these repeated cries,
"Our Flag's triumphant, but OUR HERO DIES!"

because he, also on the same evening, spoke another address, commemorative of the decisive battle of *Trafalgar*, and the lamented death of Lord NELSON. It would be hardly necessary, did not our narrative require it, to observe, that both these effusions were received with unbounded applause; and that the latter was accompanied with those exquisite feelings, of which the West Indians are, perhaps, more than any other people, susceptible; as, on this occasion, the far greater part of the world had the same feelings and the same sentiments.

Of the transatlantic performances of Mr. Coates we have not any further heard: he, we believe, soon after, returned to ENGLAND, and, in the course of his subsequent peregrinations, arrived at BATH, where he, in consequence of his equipage and his style of living, quickly became a distinguished character on that elegant scene of splendid hilarity. His partiality to the theatre was, by the eagle-eyed fashionables, soon discovered; and his dramatic talents, consequently, becoming a theme of conversation at the rooms, tea-tables, &c. the ladies, as it had been, we suppose, in full *concert* determined, with one accord requested him to perform the part of ROMEO on the Bath stage. Too gallant to negative a request so urged, and in a city where, he justly observed, there were so many lovely JULIETS, our HERO suffered himself to be announced as the performer of the character which they commanded him to represent. It will not be, for a moment, doubted, but that the idea of a young man of fashion's promised appearance in a part so capital, and a tragedy so interesting, had attractions sufficient to draw to the theatre the largest, the most brilliant, and dignified audience, that it had, perhaps, ever enclosed within its walls. On the 9th of

February 1810, Mr. COATES made his first appearance in this kingdom. Miss JAMESON, an actress at once elegant and interesting, was the JULIET of the evening, and by her dramatic knowledge and able exertions, on this trying occasion, not only supported her ROMEO through the arduous and difficult task he had undertaken, but greatly contributed to the applause which he received.

Flush'd with success, fir'd with dramatic rage,

He now became devoted to THE STAGE.

In consequence of which, he has since, at the request of Mr. Beverly, manager of the Theatre Royal, Richmond, repeated, in that elegant town, the character of ROMEO, and also, as we shall have further occasion to state, performed that of LOTHARIO, to audiences equally numerous and respectable, as they consisted of all the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. Of consequence, the dignity of the male spectators was only eclipsed by the beauty of the female.

With regard to the *histrionic efforts* of Mr. COATES in the metropolis, we must repeat, that as we understand his exertions have been stimulated by the most laudable motives, such as the rescuing several individuals from the jaws of a prison, and affording relief to several widows and orphans, we are happy to learn that, however harshly he may occasionally have been treated, they have, in those instances, been extremely productive to the parties in whose causes he volunteered; nay, if even the mimicry that has, in consequence, arisen, has contributed to the support of the theatre at which it was displayed, we shall no longer object to it, because the existence of numbers depends upon the flourishing state of THE DRAMA.

To enumerate the times that Mr. Coates has exerted himself in the cause of suffering humanity is here unnecessary; but in order to shew that his histrionic talents were *once* much more highly estimated than, by his enemies, they have lately been, we shall, as we have hinted, from "The Morning Herald," of Saturday, September 12, 1812, in conclusion, quote the *critical editor's* opinion upon the subject.

"MR. COATES.

"The tragedy of *The Fair Penitent* was performed at the Theatre Royal, Richmond, last night, when that fashion-

able amateur Mr. COATES appeared in the lady-killing character of the gay, the gallant *Lothario*! and there never was so brilliant an assemblage ever seen within the walls of this theatre, since its first establishment.

"Since the days of the immortal Garrick, we believe that no gentleman was ever so honoured in this character as Mr. COATES was. Belles of all quality ran in crowds to behold him triumph over the love-lorn *Calista*.—Methought we saw groupes of Cupids hovering over the pit, and clapping their aerial wings in ecstasy, for never was the pit of a theatre more resplendently occupied by the daughters of Beauty; and while the princely and noble critics applauded with their hands, many an elegant fan was fractured by the ladies, in the amiable zeal of their approval. After such an unequivocal triumph, Mr. COATES may smile in security at his puny opponents.

"Not Envy's self can blast the fame
Which Beauty deigns to crown."

"In managing his interview with *Horatio*, in the second act, he drew forth repeated instances of applause. Mr. COATES delivered a dissertation on Hobby Horses, between the play and farce, with considerable effort.

"As there are those who may be inclined to treat Mr. COATES with too little ceremony for this exertion, it may not be inexpedient to inform them, that he consented to put on the buskins of *Lothario*, a second time, at the desire of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, expressed through the medium of Lord Arthur Hill; and that the spirit of those who requested, and of him who complied, was governed by a wish to serve a worthy man in some embarrassment: and we should be happy if every man of fortune could produce so noble an excuse for being occasionally eccentric.

Neque semper arcum tendit Apollo.

"It is not eternally necessary for the most Herculean-minded men to be at odds with the harmless vanities of human life; and when the relaxation from the severe duties is rendered tributary to benevolence, and the main ends of a kind heart, his nature must be most atrabilious, if not malignant, who would torture such an effort from its true and fair tendencies. It may be in the legitimate province of moral satire to smile at the deviations from an accustomed rule of action; but it cannot be in the

disposition of an honest man (much less a polite one) to inflict a wound unnecessarily."

On Wednesday, the 24th of February, Mr. Coates appeared in the character of *Lothario*, for the benevolent purpose of assisting the orphans and widow of the deceased Cherry, by the rare attraction of his dramatic talents.—Mr. Coates has certainly a right to do as he chooses, and to indulge any humour not inconsistent with private peace or public decorum. And if he chooses to make his humour subservient to a charitable purpose, to engraft virtue upon his whims, and give the solid worth of a benevolent act to harmless eccentricity, who is to prohibit or blame him? Every man who attends this exhibition comes self-invited. If he is not amused, let him stay away; if he is pleased, he is a debtor to Mr. Coates. It is really unpardonable to see some of our daily critics complaining of Mr. Coates's performance, as if it was a felony upon the drama, and dragging him forward with a spiteful and vindictive spleen, as if they had got hold of the murderer of Williamson or Marr. Such feelings are unworthy of those who conduct any part of the daily press.

We will venture to say, that Mr. Coates, as an actor, is infinitely more amusing than the generality of these critics. He is, in his way, quite as accomplished an artist; and infinitely more disinterested: in short, Mr Coates deserves very great credit for the motive of his performances, whatever difference of taste may exist as to their merit.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, Portland-place, Feb. 20, 1813.

AS nothing relative to the East Indies ever escapes your valuable Publication, and as some most erroneous lists of precedence have crept into circulation, I think it right, as being just returned from that quarter to my native country, to transmit to you a true and exact statement of precedence, settled by a late most respected and illustrious Governor-general, and which is now generally prevailing, and has for many years past prevailed, in the highest circles at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

You will here allow me to add, that during my stay in India, your work, according to your own expression, ever

proved to me a source of useful information and agreeable entertainment.

Yours, &c.

ASIATICUS. M. H.

PRECEDENCE AT BENGAL.

The Governor-general.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Commander-in-chief.

The High Sheriff of Calcutta.

Members of the Supreme Council.

Barriers-at-law.

Clergymen and Physicians.

Officers in the Army and Navy, down to Colonels and Post-captains of three years.

Senior Merchants.

Lieutenant-colonels and Post Captains.

Majors and Captains of Company's Regular Ships.

Masters and Commanders in the Royal Navy.

Captains in the King's and Company's Service.

Surgeons.

Junior Merchants.

Lieutenants in the Royal Navy.

Factors.

Writers.

Lieutenants, King's and Company's.

Ensigns.

Cadets.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

I AM but an illiterate fellow, one of the *swinish multitude*; but being endowed with as large a portion of curiosity as most of my neighbours, I am in the constant habit of treating myself with sixpence half-pennyworth of politics, that I too may know something of what is going forward in the great world. In *spelling* over the debates in my evening paper of last Saturday, I found myself most completely puzzled by the following speech, stated to have been delivered by Lord Stanhope on presenting a Catholic petition:—

“My Lords, I move that this petition do *lay* upon the table; not, as was moved by a noble Lord the other day, that it do *lie* upon the table.”

His Lordship's meaning in this, I confess, it is not within the limits of my humble capacity to discover. Can it be intended as a grammatical correction? I have always understood *to lay* to be a verb active, and *to lie* a verb neuter (except, indeed, *to lay*, to bring eggs).

If any of your readers, skilled in parliamentary definition, can afford me a clue to the *intent and meaning* of the noble Lord, I shall consider it an obligation; and I hope no one who is competent to explain the subject will refuse me this satisfaction;

“For the worst avarice is that of sense.”

March 24th, 1819. IGNOTUS.

REMARKS ON TIMBER for SHIP-BUILDING.

THE first and great object of our arch-enemy is indisputably the crippling of our naval supplies: his unprovoked attack on Russia had this principally in view, and his intrigues with America are directed to the same end. It will not; therefore, be interesting to our readers to be presented with a cursory glance of the demands which this “main prop, and pillar of the state” daily makes upon our resources.

Assuming 400,000 tons as the amount of tonnage to be kept in commission, and the average duration of a ship of war at the moderate period of twelve and a half years, there would be required an annual supply of tonnage, to preserve the navy in its present effective state, of 32,000 tons: and as a load and a half of timber is employed for every ton, the annual demand will be 48,000 loads. The building of a 74-gun ship consumes about 2,000 oak trees, or 3,000 loads of timber; so that 48,000 loads will build eight sail of the line, and sixteen frigates. Allowing one-fourth part more for casualties, the annual consumption will be about 60,000 loads, or 40,000 full-grown trees; of which thirty-five will stand upon an acre of ground. The quantity of timber, therefore, necessary for the construction of a 74-gun ship, will occupy fifty-seven acres of land; and the annual demand will be the produce of 1,140 acres. Allowing only ninety years for the oak to arrive at perfection, there ought to be now standing 102,600 acres of oak plantations, and an annual felling and planting, in perpetual rotation, of 1,140 acres, to meet the consumption of the navy alone: large as this may seem, it is little more than twenty-one acres for each county of England and Wales; which is not equal to the belt which surrounds the park and pleasure grounds of many estates.

VESTIGES REVIVED.

A HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MORAL, VIEW of the ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the METROPOLIS: With OBSERVATIONS on the CIRCUM-ADJACENT COUNTIES, ANECDOTES, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

New Series. No. XX.

THE PARISH-CHURCH OF ST. PETER, CORNHILL.

IT has, upon the authority of an inscription on the south pillar, which has already been quoted, been said, that the small parish-church of ST. PETER, CORNHILL, termed, from its vane, *the civic key*, is the oldest in LONDON; that King *Lucius* made it contracted in its dimensions, as, even then, it probably was the metropolitan centre of an archiepiscopal see, founded A.D. 179, and removed to *Canterbury* by *St. Austin*, after it had continued four hundred years. This *Christian church* is further stated to have arisen upon the site of a *Roman temple*.* Be this

* That very large buildings had, in times far remote, occupied the vicinity of this church, is certain, from the discoveries of many *Roman vestiges* that have been made, not only under the ruins left by the fire of *London*, but under those left by a conflagration which, although not so extensively destructive, was, in the contracted limits of its devastation, equally dreadful; we mean, the fire that happened in the course of the night of Thursday, Nov. 7, 1765, and, in consequence of a most extraordinary variation of the wind, that, raging east, west, north, and south, destroyed the four corners of CORNHILL, &c. viz. *Gravechurch-street*, *Leadenhall* and *Bishopsgate streets*, left a very considerable space, (a) in the clearing of which, and dig-

(a) The space that was left by this dreadful conflagration, fully justifies and exemplifies the opinion of that ancient civic historian, *Fitzstephen*, who asserts, that one of the great evils of LONDON was, its danger from accidental fires; but at the time that the learned monk wrote, fires might, as appears by the precautions that were, even then, taken to avoid them, have been expected in narrow lanes; and among cottages built of wood, and thatched with straw, they consequently happened. The order of Council for building houses with brick and stone, and covering them with tiles, slate, or lead, afforded some degree of security; yet fires continued to prevail, and, till the general conflagration, which nearly destroyed the whole, parts of the city were occasionally devastated. It would be to little purpose to

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII. March 1819.

as it may, it certainly is of high antiquity, inasmuch as it is historically said to have been the ecclesiastical father of the abbey-church of *St. Peter, Westminster*, and also to have been the first edifice of this kind in *Britain* dedi-

ging trenches for the foundation of the new houses that now adorn that spot, many *Roman bricks, tiles, &c.* were discovered; and, what was more remarkable, *walls*, evidently *Saxon*, were found, placed longitudinally, and in transverse directions; from which it was conjectured, may almost ascertained, that large buildings had once occupied the site of the present highways of those four principal streets: and the opinion of an ingenious architect, (b) who had made some progress in his endeavours to ascertain the plan of the *Roman Augusta*, was, that this spot formed the central point of that celebrated colonial city.

inquire, whether fires have, in the course of the last century, or since the passing of the *Building Act*, (1) which was intended to be a kind of legislative insurance, without premium, been less frequent than before; it may, therefore, for our present purpose, be sufficient to observe, that, of all parts of the town, *Cornhill* and its vicinity seem peculiarly to have suffered from the rage of that destructive element, as, besides three other fires in the course of a few years, its inhabitants had to lament the devastation caused by that to which we have adverted, which beginning about two o'clock in the morning, at the house of *Mr. Rutland*, peruke-maker, one door from the north-east corner of *Bishopsgate-street*, spread to the parish-church of *St. Martin Outwich* (the steeple of which it damaged), and so through into *Threadneedle-street*, and on the other side the way to almost as far. In the front of *Cornhill* north from the *Bull-inn*, east to *Sun-court* west, two houses at the east corner of *Gravechurch-street*, the house of *Angell*, pastry-cook, at the west, damaged; the said fire consuming forty-nine houses, and deteriorating about fifteen more; so that, a few days after it was extinguished, the spot whereon it had raged presented a scene which we well remember, and, such was the terrific impression its ruins made upon our mind, ever shall remember! Many of the houses destroyed were ancient and large; therefore their impending walls, shaking roofs, and unsupported chimneys, their caverned vaults, &c. threatened destruction to the crowds that pressed to view the dreadful spectacle; nor was, indeed, their adventurous curiosity unattended with real danger, for many accidents happened, although every possible precaution was taken to prevent them.

(b) The late Mr. Gwinn.

(1) Stat. 14 Geo. III.
B b

calated to the *patron* of the HOLY SEE. It is, as its addition indicates, situated in *Cornhill*, and once stood betwixt the *Grass*, or Hay, Market, and the Corn Market :* a circumstance which, in early ages, rendered it convenient for *chapmen* and others to perform those duties which their religion prescribed, and for the reception of which the piety of their ancestors had provided proper *offertories*.

A considerable majority of the monuments in the church of St. Peter, Cornhill, it must be observed, were erected to the memory of *drapers*† and *merchant-tailors* : a circumstance that accurately marks the predominant trade of the parish.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE PARISH-CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, CORNHILL.

The parishes of *St. Mary-at-Axe* and *St. Andrew Undershaft* were, by letters patent, 4 Eliz. (1561), united ; in consequence of which, considerable repairs were made, and ornaments executed, in the latter ;† so that, from being one of the plainest and the most *homely*, it became, for its size, one of the hand-

somest churches in the eastern part of the metropolis. Antecedent to the Reformation, although, in London, perhaps, the far greater number of the churches were paved ; yet in many of them, the *seating*, as it was termed, consisted, as had from the most ancient times been the fashion, of a regular arrangement of plain benches. Moveable stools also were sometimes used‡ *Stow* observes, that about the year 1520, half the church of *St. Andrew Undershaft* was rebuilt by *Stephen Jennings* (or *Jennings*§), Mayor of London ; “and the *pewes* in the south chapel made of his coats, as appeareth in every window, and upon the said *pewes*.”||—*Survey Lond.* p. 109, ed. 1599.

† And are still used in the *Roman Catholic* churches abroad ; where processional rites and other ceremonies frequently render an unobstructed space absolutely necessary.

§ Sir *Stephen Jennings*, Sheriff of London 1498—Mayor 1508.

|| That is, he furnished the south chapel with a set of uniform benches, or *substantia*, for the general use of the parishioners. Before the Reformation, legacies were often bequeathed for seating a church in this manner. *Bloomfield* cites, that about the year 1502, different sums of money were left for *stolyn*g various parts of the church of *Swaffham*, in *Norfolk*, the choir being fitted up with stalls. *Hist. Norf.* iii. 511.—This is, as explained, for *stooling* and *benching* various parts of the church, particularly for making “all the *gret stols* of both sydes the myd aley.” p. 512.—Lord *Bacon* somewhere says, “that Sir *Thomas More*, when at mass, sat in the *chancel*, and his lady in a *pew*. He means, that she sat in one of the common *parish seats* without, and he in the nave.” We take it, that Lord *Bacon* means directly the reverse ; however, let us have it as it is stated in the life of Sir *Thomas* :—“Sir *Thomas More*, who was a great benefactor to the church of *Chelsea*, constantly attended divine service there, and frequently assisted at its celebration. The *Duke of Norfolk* coming, one day, to dine with him, while he was *Chancellor*, found him at church, wearing a surplice, and singing with the quire : ‘God’s body, my Lord *Chancellor*, said the *Duke*, as they returned to the house, ‘what, a parish-clerk ! you dishonour the king and his office.’—‘Nay,’ said Sir *Thomas*, ‘you may not think so ! your master and mine will not be offended with me for serving God, his master, or thereby count his office dishonoured.’

“The morning after he had resigned the great seal, he went to *Chelsea Church*, with his lady and family, where, during divine service, he sat as usual in the quire, wearing

* The connexions betwixt markets and churches, in ancient times, was so intimate, that in the grants of *abbies*, the establishment of a market, and sometimes of a *fair*, were principal features : in all the monastic charters they are still more strongly insisted upon : from the circumstance which invested the *reverend crozier* and the *holy mitre* with fœdal privileges, a great number of corporate and market-towns in England have arisen ; although it must be observed, that the association of devotion and traffic, in many obvious instances, did not escape the observation of the wits, for wits have existed in all ages and in all places ; and deficiencies in weights and measures have, we fear, in markets, been coeval. Hence, to impress an idea of the certainty of any fact or promise, it was said, “As sure as the devil looks over *Lincoln* ;” “As sure as the devil’s at *London* ;” and

“Wherever they erect a house of prayer, The devil’s sure to build a chapel(a) there ;” with many other proverbs and adages, equally ingenious.

† The church of *St. Andrew Undershaft* was entirely new built, and, in the year 1532, finished, at the charge of *William Fitzwilliams*, Esq. (Sheriff of London in the year 1506), and afterward of council to King *Henry VIII.*

It is, as it shews the progress of luxury, and, consequently, of its concomitant, effeminacy, a curious circumstance, that when the custom of having pews in the churches began to spread, they were, by our hardy ancestors, considered as too great indulgencies, as temptations to repose. Their curtains and bed-furniture, their cushions, and sleep, have, by a long association of ideas, become intimately connected; they were not, although begun in that of *St. Andrew Undershaft*, much known in our parochial churches until after the Reformation;* but the objections then made to those spiritual dormitories in London† were then very numerous; of which the following is, we think, the most important, viz. *WEAVER*, a writer well known, and very generally esteemed, who lived in the reigns of *Elizabeth* and *James I.* speaking of epitaphs, some cut in stone and others engraved in brass, such as used, in a manner the most interesting, to be seen on the pavement of the churches in and about London, has the following passage:—"Many monuments are covered with SEATVES, OR PEWES, made high and casie for parishioners to sit or sleepe in; a fashion of no long continuance, and worthy of reformation."‡—*Fun. Mon.* p. 701, edit. 1631.

a surplice; and because it had been a custom, after mass was done, for one of his gentlemen to go to his lady's pew, and say, 'My Lord is gone before,' he came now himself, and, making a low bow, said, 'Madam, my Lord is gone.' She, thinking it to be no more than his usual humour, took no notice of it; but in the way home, to her great mortification, he unriddled the jest, by acquainting her with what he had done the preceding day."—*More's Life of Sir Thomas More*, p. 186.

* The Puritans, elegant in their ideas, thought pews the devil's baby, or booby, hatches.

† And, indeed, to those of churches in most parts of the country.

‡ In modern times, we find the following objections to pews;

"Should our sex take it into their heads to wear trunk breeches at church, and who knows to what they may be driven in their revenge upon hoop petticoats, a man and his wife would fill a whole pew."—*Addison*.

"She decently in form pays heav'n its due, And makes a civil visit to her pew." *Young*.

A Lawyer's Pew.

"He found him mounted in his pew, With books and money placed for shew, Like nest eggs to make clients lay, And for his false opinions pay." *Hudibras*.

The covering the monumental brasses and inscriptions was not the whole of the objection that might have been made to the pewing of *St. Andrew Undershaft* at the time that the worthy magistrate, whom we have mentioned, was induced to begin the work; for the erecting the pews gave the workmen an opportunity to consider the commemorative brasses as useless in their then situation; they, therefore, tore them away for the sake of the metal; a practice which, we are sorry to observe, has been very general, not only in our metropolitian but country churches, and which has caused the obliteration and total oblivion of many valuable memorials connected with names and families. The few that had still remained in the church of *St. Andrew* were probably destroyed at the time that it was new paved, in 1704. Among those were memorials of the following persons, viz.

Philip Malpas, Esq. sheriff, buried in 1339.

Sir Robert Denne and his son, in 1421.

Nicholas Levison, Esq. one of the sheriffs 1534.

Stephen Kyrlon, Alderman, 1553.

David Woodroffe, one of the sheriffs, 1554.

Stephen Woodroffe, his son.

On brasses in the middle aisle:

NICHOLIA DE NALE, Ragusini Caro hoc in Tumulo repulverescit. Spiritus ad Caelum reversus reassumptionem carnis expectat. §—Obit die 1 JANUAR. 1566. A natalitate vixit An 50 Mens —7—Dies 29. Augustinus amantissimo fratri mærens ponere curavit.

Henry Man, D.D. of Oxford, Bishop of Soder and Man, died 19 Oct^r 1556. Buried under this stone.

Thomas Starkey, Esq. sheriff 1578.

Hugh Offley, Esq. sheriff 1588,

A mural inscription to the memory of *Simon Burton*, wax-chandler, common-councilman, &c.‡ aged 85 years, buried 1593.

It is impossible to leave this church, which is in its construction curious, and the more curious as its external architecture and interior decorations,

§ From this mark it is, in a MS. before us, said, "gone, the brass being torne away," 1734.

‡ He was, it appears, a man of great liberality, and rendered himself conspicuous by his benefactions to the poor.

however the former may have been improved and the latter embellished, are, in consequence of its having, though very narrowly, escaped the fire of London, still to be considered as specimens of the ancient plan of constructing and embellishing ecclesiastical edifices, without recurring to the monument and figure of a man to whom the city of London is almost wholly indebted for the preservation of its records relative to its wards, parishes, parishes, public edifices, monuments, charters, customs, privileges, arms, &c. &c. &c. and to whom the modern civic historians owe their literary existence. The reader will here anticipate, that we advert to the learned, the laborious, the indefatigable, JOHN STOW, who is, as we have before observed, in a monumental memorial in this church, sitting deeply immersed in study, with a table before him, on which lieh a book open. His aspect is venerable, his head bald, his beard short and white,* and his hair also short above his ears. This monument, which, if we consider the person it commemorates, is one of the most remarkable in the city of London, is of marble: over the head of the figure, which we have already stated to be of *terra cotta* (burned clay†), are these words, painted in letters of gold, upon a black ground:

*Aut Scribenda,
Agere*

*Aut Legenda
Scribere.*

* So did the figure of JOHN STOW appear antecedent to the late repair of the church; at which time, those that had the superintendence of the embellishments, forgetting that, at the time the model was taken, the subject of it was fast approaching to the age of eighty, and that, therefore, white hair and beard were certainly more natural and more reverend, resolved to give to the head of STOW a youthful tinge, which it was next to impossible could then have belonged to it; they accordingly ordered the hair and beard to be coloured black: a circumstance which, as we are not quite certain but the face is taken by compression, or rather casting, after the decease of the object, and is what the sculptors term a *mask*, must, in a great measure, destroy the temperaneous symmetry of the resemblance.

† It has been remarked, that this figure appears smaller than the life: a circumstance that might very well have happened, although it had been modelled of the same size, which it was not, because potter's clay, of which it is composed, shrinks at least a twelfth part in the burning.

‡ Stylop.

Above which is a cornice, surmounted by the arms of the company of the Merchant Tailors, and on the monumental base this epilaph:

Memoria Sacrum

*Resurrectionem in Christo hic expectat
Johannes Stowe civis Londinensis: Qui
in Antiquis Monumentis eruendis accuratissima diligentia usus Angliæ Annales
& Civitatis Londini synopsis bene doctus,
sua, bene de postera ætate meritis luculentè scripsit; vitæq; studio, pie et probe, decursu, Obiit Ætatis Anno 80
die 5 Aprilis 1605.*

Elizabetha conjux ut perpetuum sui amoris Testimonium dolens.

Having thus far commemorated the man, that, in times of considerable delicacy with respect to his pursuits, and danger with respect to his person, stimulated by a passion for learning and a desire to explore the vestiges of antiquity, the remains of dilapidation, and the records of antecedent ages, took upon himself the risk and fatigue of collecting from heaps of monastic rubbish, tomes of monastic labours, and of records religious, topographical, legal, civil, and domestic, the fragments that survived the wreck of libraries, and the deeds and charters that still remained after the establishments which they recognized had been destroyed, and all that immense mass of literary, religious, moral, genealogical, and local information, to which we have before adverted, had been most widely dispersed; let us, therefore, as we deem such a disquisition will be not only curious but useful, descend to inquire more particularly respecting the progress of his pursuits, and, as far as our materials and our turn for observation will enable us, endeavour to detail some additional notices of

THE LIFE OF JOHN STOW, HISTORIAN AND ANTIQUARY OF LONDON.

In contemplating the progress of mental expansion, there is a circumstance which has frequently struck the common observer with astonishment, and which must ever remain inscrutable to the philosopher: this is that *bias* which the human mind has been frequently observed to exhibit toward some particular object, and the impulse that it as frequently discovers toward some particular pursuit; more especially when this impulse, this *genius*, is innate, is radical, and has neither been engendered by

example, nor fostered by education. That a *shepherd* should intuitively become an *astronomer*, a *mechanic*, a *musician*, *painter*, or *mathematician*, is, to our limited comprehension, astonishing; that an *Alpine peasant*, or a *journeyman carpenter of Wales*, should, from the force of intellectual impulse, through the medium of an aerial concatenation, be able to join rock to rock, and form a practicable road above the clouds, or surmount the impetuous river by the means of a perennial bridge, against the piers of which the "maddening" fury of the winter torrents beat in vain: that by public works, such as moles, light-houses, &c. which regular break architects have unsuccessfully endeavoured to imitate, unlettered men should, like *Æolus*, have contrived to restrain the power of the wind, and repel the force of the tide, are circumstances as astonishing, as that *Shakspeare*, the great modern instance of *intuition*, who seemed born to shew the futility of *learning* opposed to the sublimity of *genius*, should have pervaded the deep recesses of *nature*, ascended to the bright empyrean of *art*, and have, at once, discovered and discerned, through the intricacy of its evolutions, the whole system of moral existence, combined with the metaphysical world; the nature of things animate and inanimate, and of objects only to be kenned by the eye of *inspiration*; while his contemporaries, although they had, in different degrees, ascended the *steps of learning*, were only able to take a very contracted view either of those *celestial* or *terrene* matters.

To a certain, but still a very limited, number of the human race, Providence has, at times, whether as a blessing or a punishment we shall not even presume to conjecture, granted a portion of those *perceptive faculties* which, when dispensed in the highest degree, enable the visual rays of the poet, for instance, to ascend to the most elevated *acme*; yet when more sparingly bestowed, direct them only to inferior, though still scientific, objects. Inclination then, under the direction of intellect, assumes the name of *genius*; men then become *self taught proficient*s in whatsoever profession they undertake, or course of study they pursue, as was the case with the person whose memoir, as it contains many circumstances elucidatory of the positions we

have ventured to advance, and is, consequently, curious, we wish to bring before the view of the public.

JOHN STOW, the elaborate and ingenious author of the *ANNALS OF ENGLAND* and the *SCREVEY OF LONDON*, was "born," as it has been ludicrously said, "within the sound of *Bow Bell*," namely, in the parish of *St. Michael, Cornhill*, about the year 1525, the 17th of HENRY VIII.: his father was *Thomas Stow*, who was the son of *Thomas Stow*, part of whose will we quoted in our last Number; he was by trade a *woollen draper and tailor*, and lived within a few doors of the parish-church of *St. Michael, Cornhill*, which, we have before stated, was the street wherein the *drapers and tailors*, for in former times these trades were connected, resided.* But although he had a shop, or, as it has been termed, a *shed*, in which he carried on his business in *Cornhill*;† yet he was a man of some degree of opulence, for he had a garden to retire to for his pleasure and diversion, situated, as a long range of these gardens were, within the civic walls, in the ward of *Broad-street*, at the back of *Throgmorton-street*, and "near the spot whereon *Drapers'-hall*‡ now standeth;" places to which our ancient writers are almost constantly alluding. What kind of education *John* received, it is, except by his writings, in which very considerable learning, abstruse study, and, occasionally, deep erudition, are to be discovered, it is impossible now to ascertain. *Elovanus*, Archbishop of *London*, it is said, built the library that once belonged to the church of *St. Peter, Cornhill*; but that this library continued to the time of *Stow*, is uncertain: how-

* These shopkeepers not only sold cloth by the piece, as *merchants*, or by the pattern, for a garment, as *drapers*, to their country customers, many of whom, probably, employed itinerant tailors to work at their own houses, as was, even in the last century, the custom, but measured, cut out, and made at home, clothes fit for wearing. Hence they were termed *Merchant Tailors*.

† *Shed* was the appropriate term, because goods were therein exposed to sale on market-days.

‡ *Drapers'-hall* was the mansion and town residence of that very extraordinary man, *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, K.G. Lord Chancellor, &c. when he was *Sir Thomas Cromwell*. Some of the scenes of the ancient drama of *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, which is not *Shakspeare's*, must, we think, have been laid at this house.

ever, whether it did or not, it is certain that he might have had access to that which belonged to the *College and Brotherhood of St. Michael*, and that in his early years, situated as he was betwixt two fraternities, the peculiar office of the members of which was the instruction of youth, it was impossible that he should want the common advantages of education, which they so liberally dispensed to all whose genius, the energetic bias of whose minds, induced them to apply for instruction. But although we have stated the father of our historian to have been possessed of a certain degree of opulence, he was too wise a man, lived in too industrious a neighbourhood, and knew too well the advantage of having a trade, for him to suffer his son to devote himself much to books, which at that time, on the eve of the Reformation, got into a kind of disrepute in the regions of traffic, as the promoters of idleness, and the repressors of that freedom of disquisition which was then in the course of operation; he accordingly, after employing him in his shop, and in such errands as boys of his age and station were usually employed in executing, bound him apprentice to himself; which, according to the period when the civic youths in those times were usually indentured, namely, fourteen years of age, must have been about the year 1539.

JOHN STOW, it appears, served the full term of his apprenticeship to his father, and, in due course, became, like him, free of the company of *Merchant-Tailors and Linen-Armourers of London*; but how long after he continued with him is uncertain. *Thomas Stow* died in the year 1559; but antecedent to that period, namely, in the 3d EDWARD VI. 1548, he, it is recorded, lived within *Aldgate*:* here he carried on his trade as a *tailor* for some time, and then removed into *Line-street ward*, and fixed his residence in the parish of

St. Andrew Undershaft, where he continued during the remainder of his life.

The passion, or mental propension, of *John Stow*, was the study of *English history*: his life was spent in endeavouring to trace and to preserve the vestiges of antiquity, to record the rise and progress of manners, customs, usages, &c. and to drag from their dark recesses the fragments of former centuries. That he had at a very early age turned his mind to this course of study, is certain; and it is also as certain, that he had, when a very young man, become conspicuous for the ardour with which he collected, and the freedom with which he communicated. This his zeal was considered as so important, that *Grindall*,† Bishop of London, who

† Edmund Grindall, who was called "the Protestant Bishop of London," was born in the year 1519, at a small and obscure village near *St. Bees*, in *Cumberland*. He received his college education at *Cambridge*, where he became so eminent for his classical attainments, and more for his reformed principles, that *Martin Bucer* (a) so strongly recommended him to *Ridley*, Bishop of London, that he made him his chaplain, and procured him other preferments: these he held during the short reign of EDWARD VI. at whose death he, with many other Protestants, fled to *Germany*. (b)

In the reign of *Elizabeth*, he returned to *England*, and was, on the deprivation of *Bishop Bonner*, nominated to the see of *London*; in 1570, he was translated to that of *York*; and ultimately, in 1575, to the archiepiscopality of *Canterbury*, upon the death of *Archbishop Parker*: this, after having, in consequence of the displeasure of the queen, suffered a suspension, and been restored, he resigned, and, upon a pension, retired to *Croydon*; where, losing his sight, he died July 6, 1589, aged 68.

BISHOP GRINDALL was a prelate of very considerable abilities. Born to stem the popular torrent in times of ecclesiastical turbulence, firmness and resolution, the prominent features of his mind, became conspicuous. His zeal, in some things, it was said, sometimes outran his discretion: this, we think, was obvious in his ordering the house of *Stow* to be rummaged for the sake of discovering a few worm-eaten books supposed to have been written by monks: yet in other instances he relaxed too much. There was nothing that the sagacity of

* The site of this house, the residence of *Stow*, within *Aldgate*, is precisely marked out: it appears to have been one of those at the corners of *Leadenhall* and *Fenchurch streets*, where the pump now stands, from the circumstance of the execution (by martial law) of the Bailiff of *Romford*, a man much esteemed by the people, at the instance of Sir Stephen the curate of *St. Catherine Christ Church*. The gibbet was erected over the well that now supplies the Pump. Sir Stephen absconded, and was never after heard of.

(a) Professor of divinity at *Cambridge*.
(b) Where he made collections for *Fox's Martyrology*, in which work he greatly assisted the author. Indeed, some most prominent and horrid cases are printed from his MSS.

had been informed of it, wrote a letter to the *Privy Council* upon the subject, in which he likewise stated, that a search for papistical books had, by his chaplain, been made in the house of "*John Stow, the Taylor*:"* but with what success we are not informed.

Elizabeth induced her so greatly to dread as the spread of *puritanism*: she therefore commanded *Bishop Grindal* to suppress in the metropolis the public theological exercises called "*Prophecings*:" this he contumaciously refused, and thence excused her displeasure. In private life, the Bishop was a man of a mild and affable disposition, hospitable in his style of living, a kind master, a benignant patron, and a zealous friend, "*singular*," it was said, "for his learning and piety:"(a) but we trust not so, because those acquirements and virtues were very generally dispersed among the prelaty of *England*.

* The trade of a *taylor* was formerly considered as *effeminate*, and, therefore, among the *hardy sons of Britain*, in ancient times, it very frequently became a subject of ridicule; which *waggish* propensity with the *taylors* has, indeed, descended to the modern: yet to wave a great part of what might be said of the antiquity and importance of the company of *Merchant Taylors*, whose arms exhibit their various avocations of *upholsterers*, or *tent-makers*, *robe-makers*, &c. and impale the honourable badge of the *British lion*, and whose supporters indicate Oriental conquest, we must still observe, that monarchs have condescended to become brethren of the fraternity of *St. John Baptist*, and numbers of the nobility have deemed it highly honourable to have their names enrolled in the records of this company. Nay, in times remote, they have been as celebrated for arms as in those more modern they have been for literature. * Of those, the most conspicuous character was the heroic *Sir John Hawkwood*,(b) who first served under *Edward III.* and, for the valour he exhibited, received from that monarch the honour of knighthood. *Sir Ralph Blackwell*(c) was another *taylor*, said to have been the fellow-apprentice of *Hawkwood*, and also to have been, for his valour, knighted by *Edward III.* In literature, we find of this profession *John Speed*, a native of *Cheshire*, whose merit as a *historian* and *antiquary* are indisputable. To these may be added the

(a) Fuller.

(b) Fuller quaintly calls him *Joannes Acutus*, and, with a columns of conceit worthy of those pedantic times says, he turned his needle into a sword, and his thumb into a shield.

(c) He is, but erroneously, said to have been the founder of *Blackwell-hall*.

The search of his house is said to have arisen from a false accusation by an ecclesiastic, probably an adherent of *Sir Stephen*, the curate of *St. Catharine Christ Church*, whom we have mentioned in a preceding note. That person, who, though likewise "a parish-priest," was not

— "of the pilgrim train, An awful, reverend, and religious man,"* had preached at *Paul's Cross*, in the 3d of *Edward VI.* where he had levelled the artillery of his eloquence at the *May-pole*, or *Shaft*, at *St. Andrew's Church*, which he declared to be an *idol*, and the sports of the people around it the *Devil's dance*: he wished also to *unsunt* the churches, and to change the *fish-days* into *festivals*. These doctrines and positions *Stow*, in his zeal for *ancient customs* and *ancient rites*, had reprobated: hence the charge of his being hostile to the Reformation was made against him; but the falsehood of the priest who urged it being at length discovered, he was tried in the *Star-chamber* for *perjury*; which being most clearly and satisfactorily proved, he was condemned to stand in and upon the *pillory*, which was then over the *Tun*, in *Cornhill*, and to have the initials *F. A.* "*False Accuser*," branded upon his cheek.

Stow, it appears, by his works, had, as we have stated, from a very early period of his life, been making his collections, as the objects from which they emanated attracted his attention: he lived at a very peculiar time; dur-

name of a man who, in literature, ought to have taken the lead; we mean, *John Stow*, the subject of our present observations. *Benjamin Robins*, the compiler of *Lord Anson's voyage*, who united the powers of the sword and the pen, was professionally a *taylor* of *Bath*; as was *Robert Hill*, of *Buckingham*, who, in the midst of poverty and distress, while obliged to labour at his trade for the support of a large family, acquired a knowledge of the Hebrew and other languages, such as has only been equalled by *Magliabecchi*, who studied in a cradle, contained by *cubicochs*, and colonized by *spiders*. *Magliabecchi*, who is a most singular instance of *learning* and *laziness*, *corporeal indolence* and *mental activity*, was librarian to the *Grand Duke of Tuscany*; he was skilled in *eight* different languages; and to a *perfection* so acute that to see was, in him, to *comprehend*, joined a *memory* equally retentive.

† *Chaucer's* Prologues to the *Canterbury Tales*. Character of a *good Parson*, *Dryden's* version.

ing his adolescence, the Reformation had been effected; the face, therefore, of ecclesiastical objects, and their appendages, had been continually changing; nor were those changes unmarked by him. His library, therefore, even when it attracted the attention of *Bishop Grindall*, must have been large; yet it was not until, as he termed it, he was settled for life; that he begun the great work of arrangement. In this pursuit, his historical researches took a more regular turn; eager in the chase, he threw the reins of his genius upon the neck of his *ruling passion*, which might have been well typified by the ideal image of an *impetuous courser*: while immersed in study, surrounded with his books, he neglected his domestic affairs, and, forgetting that excellent civic adage, "*Keep your shop, and your shop will keep you*," suffered his business, as the vulgar phrase is, to stand "*at sixes and sevens*."

(To be continued in our next.)

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
MANY causes exist why an Englishman should feel himself satisfied with his present situation, independent of political considerations. There is an honest sensation which prevails throughout the country, from the peasant to the peer, that whatever we possess is the fruit of industry, or the product of purchase for its full value. We search in vain for rich spoils taken from our enemies, for vast collections of paintings or statues torn from the walls and niches of buildings whence they derived much of their interest; and although the improvement of our youth may be interrupted through the want of public galleries, we reflect with pleasure, that the only one we possess for statues and reliefs contains not an article which was not either the free gift of the owner, or purchased by the legislature at liberal prices, with the single exception of the Egyptian antiquities taken from the French by our gallant soldiers; antiquities which the barbarous possessors of the country considered unworthy of notice.

On the other hand, the visitor of Paris is dazzled by almost all that is rich and valuable in the arts, and the students of that city are at a loss where to fix their admiration and commence

their imitations—they look around them, and find every thing within their reach which made it necessary or desirable they should visit the different principal cities of Europe; but here the delusion ends, if they reflect they were forced from the grasp of their owners by armed bands of their plundering countrymen, and now occupy a place where nothing corresponds with the designs of the pictures or statues. These reflections naturally occurred to the writer of this article, on his recently examining a splendid work now publishing, entitled "*The British Gallery of Pictures*;" a work calculated to supply the desideratum of a public gallery, which it would be extremely difficult for the legislature to found, when it is considered how very high fine paintings are sold, through the eagerness of rich connoisseurs to obtain the objects of their choice when a sale occurs.

Literature and the arts are so firmly united, that it seems incumbent on us to explain the nature of the present plan, which originates from the spirited conduct of the firms of Longman and Co. White, Cadell and Davies, &c. with remarks on each picture by W. Y. Otley, Esq. F.S.A.; the executive part under the management of P. W. Tomkins, historical engraver to her Majesty; and the whole under the superintendence of Henry Tresham, Esq. R.A. The introduction informs the reader, that no country in Europe contains so many valuable cabinet pictures of the most eminent masters, at this moment, as Great Britain, where their intrinsic value and infinite merit are as highly appreciated. While national tranquility is the deserved portion of this country, it cannot be supposed within the reach of possibility that the best of these excellent works should be selected for a national gallery; private opulence and security, the happy results of national tranquility, are insurmountable obstacles to a plan of that nature. The curiosity of connoisseurs and the views of the student can only, therefore, be gratified by the exertions of the skilful engraver, aided by the illustrations of the experienced annotator, the united labours of whom may be competent to afford a work worthy of public patronage.

There are points in many pursuits which offer barriers not to be overcome by industry and patience; and such seemed to be the difficulty of

procuring access to a sufficient number of collections to form the plan of the projectors of the British Gallery; but it has been honoured with the support and encouragement of so many noble and distinguished characters, who, with true liberality of spirit, have granted free access to their pictures, that the gentlemen employed cheerfully commenced their labours, relying on the approbation of a discerning public for their reward, provided the specimens answered the expectations excited; besides, considering the plan truly national, it may be supposed to cause patriotic feelings in its favour.

We are further informed, that the publication consists of two parts; the first containing a description of the Cabinets and Galleries of Pictures in the United Kingdoms, illustrated by engravings, on a small scale, from all the best and most interesting paintings in the different collections; those of the greatest magnitude are to be accompanied by a brief history of their origin and progress, and a description of the contents. From which it will be found, that the instructive catalogue thus composed, though similar in some degree in plan, will be superior in arrangement to the catalogues of Parma, Modena, Turin, and Dusseldorf. It is the firm intention of the proprietors, that the engravings of the First Series shall uniformly combine faithful delineation with a strict attention to character and effect, united with high finishing.

The second part is to comprise, A general History of Painting and its Professors, from the revival of the art at the beginning of the thirteenth century to the present moment. This portion of the work contains highly-finished specimens of pictures painted by the most eminent masters of different ages, selected with the utmost precaution from the finest examples in Great Britain. Descriptive elucidations of the peculiar excellence of each, with historical anecdotes, form a kind of pedigree of the picture.

Anxious to augment the interest that may be excited by the plan of the work, the proprietors explain the various qualifications they considered requisite in the artists employed. From the artist who has the superintendence of the executive department, they expect a full display of talent, in whom must be united a knowledge of drawing, mechanical dexterity in his art, and a

feeling for colouring, with the ability, to conduct the entire process to the attainment of the desired object, "a finished, faithful representation of the picture under all the combinations of style, in drawing, composition, light and shadow, and colouring." The judicious manner of colouring caused much of the celebrity of certain highly-approved masters; and even in the efforts of those painters who adopted a less fascinating, yet a learned and a commanding style, may be traced the appropriate tones that give force and grandeur to the truth of expression. Admiration from every spectator is the natural consequence of viewing the clear rich tints of Giorgione and of Titian; and Corregio's colouring remains unrivalled for peculiar brightness and force; nor is approbation less warmly excited, by the beauty, delicacy, and truth, of the works of Murillo. "These and many other masters, with the splendid Rubens at their head, might be named, whose compositions, stripped of the captivating graces of colouring, would be deprived of a powerful cause of that uncontrolled influence they deservedly maintain over our judgment."

Successful attempts have been made in Rome to give a more adequate idea of the paintings of the Farnese Gallery, the Loggio of Raphael, and his Stanzas, than had hitherto been produced; and thence resulted a series of highly-finished coloured engravings, which were much admired, and procured at a considerable expense. Those who consult the impressions that have reached England, will perceive how much may be accomplished by judicious exertions; and to the world at large, it is not a matter now to be ascertained, how far the persevering and ameliorating talents of this country lead to the discovery of new perfections; not only in science and the mechanical arts, but also in the studies that tend to promote a refinement of taste. Actuated by these considerations, the proprietors have called forth abilities competent to produce accurate and highly-finished drawings, coloured with the most scrupulous fidelity from the original paintings, preserving the particular style of each master, and maintaining the decided character of the picture in contour, colouring, *chiaro scuro*, and expression. Those subjects which admit of such an arrangement will be delineated on a scale of relative proportion; and every engraving illustrated

tive of the history of painting will in size and effect be a fac-simile of the drawing. Through these means, a rich and interesting series of engravings will be produced, which, uniting correctness of drawing with beauty of colouring, will surpass any work that has appeared since the high-finished illuminated Missals by Julio Clovio.

The proprietors considered the historical and descriptive parts of the undertaking as objects of much importance. To bring forward a publication with the promise of excellence in all its parts, requires greater abilities in those employed than have been called into action by the conductors of similar works on the continent. The very expensive publications in France from the ancient masters dazzle through the splendor of the engravings; but whether the discussions which accompany them are brief or extended, the erudition hitherto displayed is unworthy of the encouragement received from the public. Nor are the Italian writers on art, though in possession of ample information and materials, less reprehensible for partiality and their enthusiastic prolixity.

We have not at present in the English language a connected and well-digested history of Painting, and its most celebrated professors of the Italian, Flemish, French, Dutch, and English schools. A work of this description, interspersed with observations, drawn from the cabinets and galleries of our nobility and gentry, which contain the most valuable materials, would be calculated to promote a scientific knowledge of the art of painting; and, certainly, at no period in the British annals have the national feelings been so exquisitely alive to the pleasures that result from the admiration and culture of those arts which appeal directly to the imagination, and, by their extended influence, shed elegance and beauty on many valuable articles of commerce. Mr. Otley having entirely devoted himself to the study of the fine arts during a residence in Italy of eight years, must, in common justice, be supposed fully competent to this subject, and he is, doubtless, fully impressed with the importance of his task; he will, therefore, have it in his power to offer the public much new matter, collected by him when on the continent. The professional abilities and superior judgment of Mr. Tresham secure to

his readers descriptions founded on great experience, candour, a thorough knowledge of the history of painting, conveyed with clearness and precision of language. The proprietors observe, with great and justifiable exultation, that they offer nothing uncertain or speculative; nor is the votary of taste invited to embark on a voyage of discovery, as the pictures selected, and to be selected, have long been known as master-pieces of the pencil. Relying, therefore, on the originality and intrinsic merits of their plan, the proprietors entered cheerfully the field of emulation; and they, with reason, flatter themselves, the encouragement of the public will be commensurate with the extent of their design. But I must, for the present, conclude.

On the IMMORTALITY of a NAME.

SOME moralists pretend, that the desire of the immortality of one's name, is neither conformable to nature nor reason; others maintain the contrary. Nothing is so true, but that nature prompts us to every thing, that may be to our advantage; and that reason, almost always subject to nature, suffers itself to be influenced by her desires, at least, when they imply nothing hurtful to either. Now, nothing ought to alarm them less, as nothing is more innocent, and attended with less dangerous consequences, than the passion of seeing posterity paying a grateful regard to our actions, to our virtues, and to all the sentiments that have distinguished us, during the course of this life. It is this passion, the happiest, and the least maleficent of all, which, being able to wean us from all others, sets us often upon achieving prodigies, above the condition of human nature. Thus, our end does not circumscribe, within any bounds, our reputation. It is with us, as it is with our children, we leave these after us, and wish the name they bear may never be extinguished. We anticipate, with pleasure, all the good things we desire for them, in the warmth of our hearts; and when even death takes us out of this world, we believe we shall spend with them all the time they are to remain in it; we do not die entirely, and we flatter ourselves, that we shall live in a posterity, which we consider as a part of ourselves, and whose duration we extend at the discretion of an imagination, that acts

no bounds to it. What we desire for our descendants, nature and reason make us desire for ourselves. We live here below, if we may be allowed the expression, by two sorts of lives; the one is common to us with animals; it is merely but a vegetation; it begins again every day; it protracts our duration for some years; we preserve it without merit, and we ought to shew as little regret in losing, as we did in receiving it. But there is another life more essential to man; it is that, which makes him appear with lustre on the stage of this world, or which, at least, makes him agreeable, by a sweet and beneficent temper, by an unblemished integrity, and by a constant application to all the duties of society. Such a man lives in the esteem of others, and this life, by the advantages he reaps from it, is more precious to him, than that by which he only exists, and by which, at best, he would be but a being, destined to consume the fruits of the earth; an automaton drawing breath, and who, as always unprofitable, would be, as it were, buried before he died.

And why should not he desire to enjoy, after death, this life, which animates and supports the approbation of souls sensible of merit, and which every wise man wishes for during his life. Life, indeed, is not made to be extinguished. It is an honour to human nature, and human nature is deeply interested in preserving it for its glory. It is a deposit, consigned over to its care, and which is to serve as an example to all those, who, equally knowing the greatness of their origin, shall impose it as a duty on themselves to support its dignity.

But what is this space of time, called life, for the heroes here spoken of? While the generality of men see in it an immense void, which they know not how to fill up, it is, to them, a point of so little extent, that it cannot suffice their vast designs; they must, therefore, direct their views to futurity, and must live in some sort, in that time, to perpetuate their genius in it, and to instruct those, who may render more extensive, or perfect, their useful projects. Besides, what cannot the noble hope effect, of still enjoying, after death, the esteem we have a right to accumulate from our virtues? It is by hope we live here below, and that hope is always bent on futurity. It is true, that too often futurity deceives us; but, of all

hopes, is there one more certain, than that of a man, who, constantly esteemed during his life, satters himself, with not ceasing to be so after death. At least, this hope is the source of the greatest actions; it is, at least, a resource against all the disasters of life; and this is the very thing which those are most fond of, who distinguish themselves most by heroic actions. There are none but their like, that pay them, without regret, the tribute of esteem that is due to them. Sure of themselves, they dare to praise virtuous men. But who can help being surprised at the number of those, who endeavour to depreciate merit, and who cannot endure to see themselves reduced to a state of humiliation by its splendour? Hence, those suspicious, those calumnies, those unjust judgments, which would disconcert the noblest souls, if they were not very sensible, that the estimation of those runs high, who draw upon themselves invectives; and that hatred proves oftener a stronger motive for esteem, than even the confession of esteem from a heart sincerely acknowledging it. And this may be likewise a new reason for aspiring to a future reputation; not to be weakened nor corrupted by those idle and malicious beings, whose existence may be said to be a weight upon the earth, that bears them only with regret. It is death that impresses a seal on the reputation of heroes, and which renders it more lasting than a monument of brass, and beyond the reach of envy and time to shake its stability. This reputation ought, therefore, to be desired by those, whose virtues, sullied by the breath of malice, could not shine in all the richness of their magnificence; and those, particularly, who, by the strokes of a lively and luminous expression, may still enlighten and embellish the world. To the one, immortality becomes an indemnification; to the other, it is a recompence; but, one way or other, it turns to the advantage of human nature, which profits by their virtues, and feels itself drawn to imitate them, by seeing them float so gloriously on the abyss of ages. Perhaps, too much has been said on the desire of immortalizing a name by heroic actions: we must now oppose this sentiment by another, which, in the main may be as true, and as plausible. Is it, indeed, certain, that nature and reason prompt us to that so much desired immortality? and

what does nature constantly wish for? is it not to enjoy the present instant? all her pleasure is centered in the senses. And what becomes of the senses, when she is extinguished? It is not even the enjoyment of pleasures that makes her happy, it is her attention to taste them. But does this attention survive her? What shall be said of reason? can she approve a desire, that cannot ever obtain the effect hoped for it? Has not the history of ages informed us, that upon those, amongst whom we flatter ourselves to live by, our reputation, there may open dreadful abysses, and swallow up for ever the monuments and history of our time. Every thing has perished, even to the memory of the greater part of the nations that preceded us. The chain which should have linked their time with ours, has been broken asunder by deluges, earthquakes, and violent concussions, that have overturned the world. Every thing fluctuates, has an end, and is lost in the immense spaces of eternity; and shall man, a single atom, the chance work of nothing, flatter himself to propagate his name to the last extremities of time, which can admit of no limitation. The lesson reason should teach us is, to make ourselves, during the short time of life, as perfect as we possibly can. If the hopes of a happy immortality of our name can bring us to that perfection, so much the better. We then may go in quest of the glory of surviving ourselves; but let us form no estimate of it, except as far as it may encourage and support us in the practice of virtue. It is a pleasure of imagination, but like all other pleasures imagination gives birth to; it loses much by passing to reality, because it arrives too late, and at a time, when it cannot taste all the advantage of it. An hero, who should have nothing more in view, than the immortality of his name, would be like a man putting his eyes out, to see clearer light. There is a surer and more desirable immortality, in that which Christianity proposes to every hero, who, as a conqueror of his passions, and himself, has always lived in justice, and has joined religion to morality: a union so rare in our days, when religion alone begets superstition or enthusiasm, and morality alone impiety. Thus it is, that those two opinions may be reconciled, so as to make but one out of them; as, indeed, the prospect of immortality may give room to the greatest virtues, and

an indifference towards it may be an invincible obstacle to our attaining whatever is most glorious and sublime in virtue. Leaving to the world the liberty of judging our actions as it pleases, let all our thoughts tend to make our name glorious in the happy and eternal immortality. Let us, therefore, enjoy this certain fore-taste, instead of feeding ourselves with an imaginary happiness. M. N. G.

MISCELLANEA.

No. II.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
H^{AVING} lately observed, in the Gentleman's Magazine, some very ingenious explanations of the language of Rowley (whose works are said to have been discovered by Chatterton at Bristol), taken from Jamieson's Dictionary of the Erse Tongue, I am induced to send you the following observations on their authenticity, drawn from *internal* evidence. I am, sir,

Yours, &c.

A. B.

P.S. The pages referred to are those in the second volume of Southey's edition of Chatterton's Works. It is dated, London, 1803.

P. 515. *Thomas Rowley, priest of St. John's, is called Sir Thomas Rowley, and his brother Sir William Rowley!* This appears, at the first view, to be a mistake, but in reality is none. The *Sir*, which was so frequently in old times prefixed to the names of clergymen, is not a title of secular dignity, but the distinguishing mark of the academical degree of B.A. as *Master* was of the superior degree of M.A. As a proof of this, it may be mentioned, that in the Bursar's books in our English universities, Bachelors of Arts always have the word "*Dominus*" prefixed to their names, as Dominus East, Dominus Mills, &c. and Masters of Arts that of Magister. At St. John's College in Oxford, and perhaps in some others, the English word *Sir* is still used. It is for this reason, that, in the third eclogue, the Priest is called *Sir Rogere*. (v. p. 20.)

P. 6.

"*Mie tendre applynges, and embodye trees,*" &c.

Applynges is a word, Mr. Tyrwhitt tells us, not to be found elsewhere. But how is this material to the question?

"*Ling*" is the regular Saxon diminutive; as in duckling, codling, *Ætheling*, and a thousand other instances. The word is perfectly justifiable from analogy. The Latins, it is true, have left us no word to express a *horse-shoe*; but there is no doubt that they made use of horse-shoes, and had a term by which to designate them.

P. 123,

— "the minstrels plaie,

The *dynne* of angelles du theie keepe."

How exactly does this correspond with the expression of Horace!

O, testudinis aureæ

Dulcan quæ strepitum Pieri temperas!

P. 136. "Fragment by John second Abbott of Seyncte Austyn's Mysterre." — "This John" (says Chatterton) "was inducted abbot in the year 1186." This, it so happens, was one of the pieces of poetry sent by Chatterton to Horace Walpole, and which Mr. Gray and Mr. Mason pronounced to be a forgery. The opinion expressed by those gentlemen was undoubtedly correct; but it rather appears to me, that Chatterton was himself mistaken, than that he meant to impose upon others. My reason for thinking so is this.—In page 115, we have a poem on the *Mysterre*, said "to be translated by Rowley, as me as Englyshe wyll serve, from the original, written by Abbot John, &c." meaning the same abbot. Now the language of the two pieces are precisely that of the same era; and had Chatterton been aware that the first was (as, if genuine, it certainly is) a translation by Rowley, there is every reason to suppose that he would not have omitted to mention it.

P. 152 and 154. The songs of St. Baldwin and St. Warburgh appear also to be translations.

P. 171. "The Romaunte of the Cuyghte by John de Bergham;" This is evidently of much older date than any of the other poems.

P. 22.

Dame Agnes who lies gune the Chyrche,
With hirlette golde,

Wythe gellen *aumers* stronge ontoide—

P. 361.

'Twas nowe the pryde, the manhode of the
yeare,

And eke the grounde was dighte in its moste
deste *aumere*.

P. 235.

The Sommer tyde, the month of Maie ap-
pere

Depycte wythe shyelled honde upponne thie
wyde *aumere*.

On which latter passage Tyrwhitt has the following note:

"The word *aumere* does not occur in any of our ancient poets, except in Chaucer's Romaunt of the Rose, V. 2271.

Weare streighte gloves with *aumers*

Of silk—

The French original stands thus—

De gans et de bourse de soye,

Et de sainture le cointure.

Skinner, who probably did not think of consulting the original, supposes *aumere* to be something belonging to *gloves*, and so, at a venture, expounded it *finbria, instita, a fringe or border*. It seemed, and still seems, most probable to me, that *aumere* of silk is Chaucer's translation of *bourse de soye*, and, consequently, that *aumere* was sometimes equivalent to a purse. But Dean Milles, if I understand him rightly, differs from us both, and thinks that *aumere* is a translation of *saincture*, a girdle. 'The *saincture*, or girdle,' says he, 'has escaped the notice of the learned editor, though, as a principal ornament in ancient dress, it was more likely to be mentioned by the poet, than the purse. Which was more likely to be mentioned by the poet, is not the question, but which is mentioned; and if the girdle escaped the notice of Chaucer, I do not see that I was bound to take any notice of it. In short, *aumere*, upon the face of the passage, must probably signify something belonging either to *gloves*, a *purse*, or a *girdle*; and I think I might safely trust the intelligent reader with the determination, in which of these three senses it is here used by Chaucer. But I have also referred to another passage of the same poem, R. R. ver. 2087, in which he uses *aumener* in this same sense of a purse.

Then from his *aumener* he drough

A litle key petise enough.

The original is,

A donc de sa bourse il traict

Un petit clef bien fait.

Where *aumener* is undoubtedly the translation of *bourse*. I must observe farther, that in what I take to be the most accurate and authentic edition of the French Roman de la Rose (Paris, 1727), these two lines are thus written (v. 2028):

Dors a de l'aumoniere traict

Un petite clef bien faite.

Which, I apprehend, adds no small strength to my conjecture, that both *aumener* and *aumere* are derivatives from the French *aumoniere*. If so,

it becomes still clearer, that the proper signification of *aumene* is a purse; a signification which will not suit any one of the passages in which the word occurs in these poems."

With submission to so great a critic, I am not at all convinced by these arguments. To derive a shorter word from a longer one, is but an awkward proceeding in etymology, where the contrary is usually the case. It strikes me, that the word *aumene*, the root of the other two, is exactly similar to the "ZONA" of the Latins, and commonly signified the *girdle to which the purse used to be hung*; and hence came to be used for the purse itself. With regard to *aumener* and *aumoniere*, which appear to be synonymous, they may signify *something belonging to the girdle*; i. e. the purse which was suspended to it.

I have subjoined a modern version of the song to *Cella* and the song on *Richard the 1st*. Whether they were written by Chatterton or Rowley, you will, I am sure, agree with me, that they breathe the true spirit of poetry, if they at all resemble the original.

Song to Cella, Lord of the Castle of Bristowe in days of yore.

O Thou, or what remains of thee,
Cella, the darling of futurity,
Let this my song bold as thy courage be,
As everlasting to posterity.

When Dacya's sons, with hair of blood-red hue,

Like king-cups bursting with the morning dew,

Array'd in dread array.

Upon the bloody day,
Spread far and wide on Watchet's shore;
Then didst thou furious stand,
And by thy valiant hand

Bedew the meads with gore.

Sent by thy faulchion fell

Down to the depths of hell,

Full many a Dacyan sought the realms below:

Bristowians, men of might,

Mixed in the bloody fight,

And won immortal honour on the foe.

O Thou, where'er (thy bones at rest)

Thou art to haunt delighteth best;

Whether upon the blood embrewed plain,

Or where thou hear'st from far.

The dismal cry of war,

Or see'st some hideous mountain of the slain:

Or where the armed steed

Is prancing o'er the mead,

And proudly neighs to mingle in the fight;

Or in black armour stalk around

Embattled Bristowe, once thy ground,

And beam all glorious from the castle's height;

Or fiery round the Minster glare,
Let Bristowe still be made thy care;
Guard it from foemen and consuming fire;
Like Avon, watch its walls around.
Nor let a flame pollute the ground,
Till in one flame all the whole world expire.

Song on Richard the 1st by John 2d Abbot of St. Augustine's Minster.

Lion-heart! thy sabre wield;
Bare thy murder-stained hand;
Chase a whole armies from the field;
Work thy will in holy land!"

Barons here, on couches lying,
Gainst the cold in sables fight;
Thou meanwhile art hostles defying,
In thy thund'ring armour dight!

Lion-heart! the trumpet blow!
Sound it to remotest lands!
Terrors in the music flow,
Ruin in thy banner stands.

A. B.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, March 16, 1813.

N the first paragraph of H. W.'s letter (p. 195), we find the following sentence:—"I do not intend to enter into any discussion, or to oppose the opinions of your Correspondent Melampus. I shall only express my sentiments; and if they should not coalesce with his, I do not take upon me either to recommend my own, or to blame his theory."

It should seem, from this preamble, that he was about to usher into the world a new theory. But, what was my astonishment, when, instead of this theory, and in spite of his assertion, the *whole* of his letter is occupied in hypercritical animadversions upon detached parts of my papers upon Reason and Instinct. As, however, it appears to me that, notwithstanding his singular method of expressing it, he, probably, has no wish to enter into a controversy with me, I shall decline noticing his remarks.

But as, perhaps, I may have misapprehended him, I will, in order to make the matter clear, propose to him the following questions:

Is it really H. W.'s desire to avoid any discussions of the subject with me? And,

Will he have the goodness to explain his "own theory?"

I remain, sir,

Yours, &c.

MELAMPUS.

* This last line from Horace Walpole.

NUGÆ.

No. XV.

POPE, in his versification of Donne's Satires, has, in the fourth Satire, omitted a *trait* that adds much to the humour of the original.

"At this entranc'd, he lifts his hands and eyes,
Squeaks like a high-stretch'd lutestring, and replies;

"Oh, 'tis the sweetest of all earthly things
To gaze on princes, and to talk of kings!"

"Then, happy man who shows the tombs!"
said I,

"He dwells amidst the royal family;
He every day from king to king can walk,
Of all our Harrys, all our Edwards talk."

POPE.

"He like to a high-strech'd lutestring squeaks,
"O sir,

'Tis sweet to talk of kings." "At Westminster."

Said I, "the man that keeps the abbey-tombs,

And for his price doth with whoever comes
Of all our Harrys and our Edwards talk,
From king to king, and all their kin can walk:

Your ears shall hear nought but kings; your eyes meet
Kings only: the way to it is KING-STREET."

DONNE.

A similar play upon words occurs in "The Humorous Lieutenant," where the effects produced by the *philtre* are recounted.

"He talks now of the king, no other language,

And with the king, as he imagines, hourly.
Courts the king, drinks to the king, dies for
the king.

Buys all the pictures of the king, wears the
king's colours.

Leon. Does he not live in KING-STREET
too?" Act iv. Sc. 4.

That there was a great intimacy between Donne and Beaumont and Fletcher, is well known. Whether, in the instance before us, the one copied from the other, or whether it originated in one of their witty conversations at "the Mermaid," and consequently each had an equal right to turn it to account afterwards, is not worth an elaborate investigation.

The tediousness and irrelevancy of the Notes of a German Commentator are almost proverbial. In Havercamp's edition of Sallust, on the words "Mauro ob ingenii multa bona carnis," which I cannot see require either elucidation or comment, *Rupertus* remarks, "Obser-

vavimus in historiis, acerrimi plerunque ingenii, multaque virtutis, spurios esse"—and then enumerates a long *beard-roll* of all the celebrated *bastards* of antiquity from Homer down to King Arthur and William the Conqueror. And all this so much *con amore* as might almost lead us to suspect that the annotator himself was one of those who came

"Something about, a little from the right,
In at the window, or else o'er the hatch."
But "aliter non fit, Avite, liber."

"Οἱ μὲν παλαιοὶ τῶν ῥητόρων καὶ μάλα οἱ εὐδοκίμηκότες ἐκ ὅσων διὸν ἐφίμισθαι τρέπον τινὰ τῆς ῥητορικῆς, πρὶν αἰμωσγῆναι αὐτὰς φιλοσοφίας, καὶ γὰρ ἐκείθεν ἐμπλησθῆναι μεγαλοίας. Νῦν δὲ οἱ πλείους τοσάυτη δόσι τῶν τοιούτων ἵπταιν, ὥς ἐδὲ τῶν ἐγκυκλίων καλεσμένων μαθημάτων ἴσθαι μεταλαμβάνοντες, ἀττησι ἐπὶ τὸ λέγειν. Καὶ τὸ πάντων ἀγχιόκοτα, ὅτι ἐδὲ οἷς προσῆκον ἴσιν ἰγγυμασάμενοι, ἐπὶ τὰς διακαιῆς καὶ δημηγορικῆς ἵενται ὑποδίσσει." Theon Sophista, *Progymnasmat.* c. i. Edit. Camerarii, Basilæ 1541.

Such is the character, which Theon the Sophist gives, of some of the self-constituted Orators of his day. A few, to whom the same description might, with the greatest accuracy, be applied, may yet *occasionally* be found in Taverners, Common Halls, and Palace-Yard, and I believe I might venture to add, in "a certain great house" pretty contiguous to Palace-Yard. If these Professors of Eloquence would pay attention to the salutary *hint* conveyed in Theon's reprehension, it might tend much to the improvement of their harangues; and though they probably would not speak *quite so often*, yet assuredly, whenever they might chuse to open, they would speak *better*.

Compared with the general mass of readers, the number is very small, I believe, of those who, in perusing an historical work, take the pains of authenticating the references made by the author, and collating his statements with the authorities on which he pretends to support them. Relying on the supineness and easy credulity of their readers, authors not unfrequently advance assertions, of the falsehood of which they are themselves intimately convinced: but as they "statuminate

and underprop" them with plentiful references in the notes, they trust to gull their readers with this specious appearance of accuracy and research, and flatter themselves that the lie will be as glibly swallowed as it was impudently obtruded. Or, if they have not yet "screwed their courage" quite so high, as to venture to ascribe to a man what he never said, they go another way to work. They make their reference boldly : quote a word here and there ; select one fact, that may suit their purpose ; garble a second that is not quite so tractable : and totally omit a third that is so unavil as to run counter to it. " His mos est, è toto libro quatuor aut quinque verba decerpere, atque in eis calumniandis ostendere, quantum ingenio polleant. Non animadvertunt, quibus temporibus, cui, qua occasione, quo animo scripserit ille. Neque conferunt quid præcesserit, quid sequatur, quid alio loco eadem de re scripserit. Tantum urgent ac premunt quatuor illa verba : ad ea machinas omnes admovent syllogismorum : detorqueant, depravant, aliquid et non intellecta calumniantur." Erasmus in Annotat. in Hieronymi Epist. ad Heliodorum. Vol. i. p. 4. E. edit. Paris. 1534.

An instance of this "iniquity of quotation" I casually discovered in a book that seems to have obtained a much more extensive circulation than its intrinsic merits can claim: viz. "Russell's History of Modern Europe." In his third volume, when speaking of Archbishop Laud, he introduces the old calumny, so pleasing to an ERASTIAN or INDEPENDENT ear, of his *superstitious* consecration of St. Katharine Cree Church ; and after giving the detail in high glee, he adds, "The same pious farce was repeated at the consecration of the Church of St. Giles in the Fields, and on other occasions of a like nature, notwithstanding the scandal occasioned by the first exhibition." Mod. Europe, Vol. iii. p. 248. edit. 1801. And then refers in a note to "Heylin's Life of Laud, p. 212. et seq.

Now let us see what Heylin really does say. "St. Catherine Creed Church in London being ruinous, and in great decay, had in some places been taken almost down to the ground, and rebuilt again by the Parishioners at such time as Mountain was their Bishop, who suffered it to be made use of for Reli-

gious Offices without any new consecration of it ; which coming to the knowledge of Bishop Laud, he caused it for a time to be suspended from all Divine Service, Sermons, and Sacraments, till it was reconsecrated by himself. Which Office he solemnly performed on Sunday January 16. An infinite number of people of all sorts drawing together to behold that Ceremony to which they had so long been strangers, ignorant altogether of the Antiquity and the necessity of it. The like done also at the Church of St. Giles in the Fields on the Sunday after ; which had been generally repaired, and for the greatest part new built in the time of his Predecessor also ; Divine Service, Preaching, and Administration of the Sacraments being used therein, without any such dedication of it, contrary to the practice of the Primitive times and the Ancient Canons. And that we may lay these things together, the next year after, June the seventh, he consecrated a new Church at Hammersmith, built at the charges of that village ; and the next year after that, July the seventeenth, a new Church built at Stanmore magna, in the County of Middlesex, erected at the sole cost and charges of Sir John Wolstenholme, one of the Farmers of the Customs, who made that day a sumptuous and magnificent Feast for the entertainment of all such persons of quality as resorted thither to behold the Consecration. It was my chance to bestow a visit on his Lordship at his house in Fatham, as he was preparing to set forwards to this last Consecration ; and being one of his Chaplains was at that time absent, and that he was of ordinary course to make use of two, he took me along with him to perform the Office of the Priest in the solemnity, in which his Chaplain Bray was to Act the Deacon's. I OBSERVED ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES WHICH WERE USED BY HIM IN THAT SACRED ACTION FROM HIS FIRST COMING INTO THE CHURCH TILL HIS GOING OUT, BUT COULD SEE NOTHING IN IT SAVOURING OF THAT SUPERSTITION WHICH HAD RAISED SO MUCH TALK AMONGST IGNORANT PEOPLE, AND AFTERWARDS WAS CERTIFIED BY WILLINGHAM AT THE TIME OF HIS TRIAL IN REFERENCE TO THE CONSECRATION OF ST. KATHERINE CREED CHURCH!!! Heylin's Life of Laud, pp. 212, 213.

HAWTHORNE COTTAGE.

A TALE.

BY J. J.

• (Continued from page 110.)

MR. EMERSLY found Ellen by the bed-side, who immediately burst into tears—he took her by the hand—
“ Oh, sir!” cried Ellen, and pointed to the bed.

Mr. Emersly drew the curtain aside—Henry was awake.

“ How do you find yourself, Henry?” said Mr. Emersly.

Henry looked at him wildly.

“ Will you be so good, sir, as to assist me in putting on my boots—I have asked that woman several times—but she is very ill-natured—she has used me very ill—very ill indeed, sir.”

Ellen clasped her hands in silent agony—and Mr. Emersly, seeing him in that delirious state, and Ellen in a state nearly similar, closed the curtain, and began to think of some better mode of attendance.

“ My dear,” said he to Ellen, “ I think the landlady would be much better able to supply your place here.”

“ Oh no, sir, she is a very ill-tempered woman; and though he says the same of me—he knows not, sir, he knows not what he says.”

Mr. Emersly, overcome by the scene before him, turned aside to conceal his emotion.

Having placed Ellen in a chair—he rang for the landlady, of whom he inquired if there were no person near, that could attend his nephew as a nurse—Molly considering her ease, or, rather, indulging her temper at the expense of her interest, said no—but Will, whose tongue was at all times the key to an honest and grateful heart—said, he thought he could get Sally Wood for a few days, as he knew she was out of employ at that time.

Sally Wood was immediately sent for, and hired by Mr. Emersly; and the doctor coming in some time after, Mr. Emersly expressed a desire to see the wound dressed.

Henry was awake, and somewhat more composed: he knew his uncle, and would have spoken—but the doctor advised him not.

Mr. Emersly was greatly shocked at the wound, and asked the doctor if he thought any farther assistance necessary—the doctor said, he thought not, the wound was doing very well,
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and he had no doubt, upon reducing the fever, of making a speedy cure.

Mr. Emersly was satisfied with the doctor's conduct, and, recommending patience to Henry, was about to depart—when Ellen asked him if he had seen her father—he told her, he had just left him; when he met with Will Hurst.

“ Did you leave him well, sir?”

Mr. Emersly avoided a direct answer, by desiring her to make herself easy with respect to him.

“ You will be so good, sir, as to account to him for my absence, and tell him not to trouble himself to come so far as here, as he cannot be of any service—and that if he can spare me, I should like to remain a few days longer.”

Mr. Emersly promised he would; and leaving with her a sum of money, desired her to dispose of it as she found occasion.

Mr. Emersly, in his way home, looked in upon Mortimer, and found him sitting in his easy chair taking some broth.

The old man looked up, and, seeing Mr. Emersly, pointed to a chair beside him.

“ Sit down, sir—pray sit down—you have no doubt, sir, heard of my misfortune.”

“ I have, Mortimer.”

“ Ah, sir!—it has shaken me—it has shaken me!”

“ Well, well, you will recover, Mortimer, you will recover.”

“ I am an old man, sir, and life or death has been long indifferent to me—my daughter, sir—my daughter was all I—”

“ Mortimer, your daughter is safe.”

“ Sir?”

“ Your daughter is safe.”

Mortimer clasped his hands—“ Where is she, sir? Where can I find her?”

Mr. Emersly then informed him of the manner in which she had been recovered—with the unfortunate consequences of it to his nephew—but Mortimer was too weak to support the news—it has appeared before that he was a man of keen sensibility, and the joy, grief, and gratitude, which the recital produced in him, was too much for it—Mr. Emersly sat with him till his agitation had subsided, and, promising to see him again shortly, mounted his horse, and returned home.

The satisfaction which both Henry and Mortimer derived from the re-

spective visits of Mr. Emersly, went far in promoting their recovery—the presence of a good man possessed of means to effect the purposes of his benevolent heart, ensures comfort to all, who are not excluded from it by the obdurate nature of confirmed vice.

But, alas! where is human perfection—to be found?—Theory may lay down its constituent character, but practice denies it in the best!

The extreme concern and anxiety of Ellen, which Mr. Emersly had witnessed on his first visit to his nephew, though much might be imputed to a principle of gratitude, induced a suspicion in his mind, but too well founded, that love had also its share—he was surprised, and not a little disappointed; but as his good sense and good nature had directed him to a humane consideration of her distress at that time, and the uncertainty of his nephew's life, it was not till the news of Henry's convalescence rendered his recovery no longer doubtful, and his return home determined on, that the farther consideration of it was thought necessary.

Mr. Emersly was a humane, good man; and it was not till circumstances exposed the latent infirmity, that his attachment to family distinction appeared to cast a shade over the general brightness of his character.

A few days previous to the expected arrival of Henry, he invited an old friend to dine with him, who had formerly been in the capacity of tutor to the young Baronet.

This gentleman, whose name was Richardson, was a man in whom Nature seemed to smile at the frowns of Fortune; she had endowed him with talents extensively useful, and had stamped them genuine with the seal of modesty.

To this gentleman Mr. Emersly always applied in cases where the consequences were likely to warrant the consultation; for though, in ordinary matters, his judgment was the result of impartial consideration, he was well aware, that in certain points every man had his prejudice, and, consequently, his liability to error; and as no one could be more diffident of his opinion than he was himself, he chose, in an affair so material to the happiness of his nephew, to defer its reduction to practice, till the propriety of it should be sanctioned by the concurrence of Mr. Richardson's sentiments.

Mr. Emersly, having opened the subject, and stated the circumstances of the parties, proceeded to the question, saying, "When I request your advice, Mr. Richardson, I expect your opinion; which, though it may differ from mine, may still be right, and, supported by argument, may bring conviction."

"It seems, sir," replied Mr. Richardson, "that your only objection is on the score of family and fortune. —With respect to family, I still entertain the long-exploded notion, that there is really but one—the collateral branches of which, however distinguished by circumstances, can be no otherwise disgraced for union, than by the moral incongruity of virtue with vice—you acknowledge virtue and good sense in both, and that no other impediment exists, than is attributed to the inequality of their birth—in Spain, sir, the validity of it might be less questionable—but how easily obviated here—Clothe virtue and good sense in all the elegance wealth can bestow, and nothing more is necessary than a little modish instruction, to complete the character of a British lady."

"But do you not think, sir," replied Mr. Emersly, "that it would be imprudent to unite the rich with the poor?"

"In my opinion, not at all, so far as it does not combine the heterogeneous natures of virtue and vice."

"Well, Mr. Richardson, your arguments have some cogency, I must allow; but let us consider the consequences of introducing the relative members of the family; we will admit the introduction of the principal to be sufficiently qualified, by virtue and good sense (and surely something like a competency, on one side at least, must be understood); but how are the deficiencies of the two former qualifications to be supplied in the other branches of it?"

"Exclude those of exceptionable character, and cultivate and encourage the good qualities of those who are not so—were this mode of conduct more generally adopted, it would produce a discrimination so distinct, as would go far towards a general reformation of manners—wealth would then find the appropriate object of its power, and the diffusion of its influence concur with its premiership in the promotion of virtue. Do not, sir, think me a leveller; there cannot be a more strenuous advocate than myself for gradations in society; but if, as is universally allowed, virtue alone be

true nobility, surely I am not arguing on a false principle."

"But, sir, in the case before us, the circumstances of the parties are particularly serious—A young man, whose education has taught him the excellence of virtue, and whose experience has taught him the truth of it, in the intimacy and tender attachment of a beautiful young woman, under circumstances so inimical to views of future interest as rendered even hope absurd, upon the unexpected restoration of his health, feels himself bound by ties of love and gratitude to an equitable return.—Here, sir, common justice, it should seem, would warrant his inclination; but should it appear, that previous circumstances had induced a passion in his breast equivalent to love, and her concern for him to be the result of his own solicitation—I need but to appeal to your own heart for the justification of his—Love, sir, is a passion not to be trifled with!"

"Very true, very true," interrupted Mr. Emersly; "and really, I have no other objection to the encouragement of Henry's passion for this young woman, but that their circumstances in life are so *very* disproportionate; and even that objection should give way to their inclination, were it not for the reflection that would be thrown upon my conduct by the family."

"Such conduct, sir, needs shrink from no reflection—and, as I was about to observe, that love is a passion not to be trifled with, I request your attention to a few observations on the nature of it:—

"Unerring Wisdom and Goodness implanted the seeds of love in the human breast, not only to unite the sexes, but to make their union happy.

"In the course of time, the situations of either sex became various and unequal: had love then changed its nature, it had continued a general and invariable blessing to mankind in every station; but amidst the fluctuations and vicissitudes of human affairs, love remained immutable as its divine Author—Generous and indiscriminating, whatever object gave it birth, inferior or superior, the attachment was formed, and heartfelt sorrow must be the consequence of separation.

"Thus did love become the source of pain or pleasure circumstantially; controlled by lucrative interests, its liberality is lost; and instances daily occur, of avarice or ambition presenting at the

altar the hand and heart more a *sacrifice* than a *gift*.

"Such, sir, is its general nature—let us now consider it with respect to its latent operations in those whose virtuous principles, refined sentiments, and acute sensibility, render them most exposed to its influence.

"In persons of this description, and where circumstances are favourable, love is an anticipation of heaven—but in a state destitute of hope, or where the beloved object is placed beyond the reach of communication—Love, which was before a source of supreme happiness, is now converted to its opposite—a kind of apathy steals upon the mind—vivacity is extinguished—the senses are affected with indifference, and the soul becomes immersed in ideal contemplation—*Fancy*, the vagrant child of *Will*, now acts the soul's purveyor, flies retrograde from scene to scene of happiness elapsed, and for her consolation and support ranges through all that memory points out, while she, unwisely busy, compares the past with the present, and infers the future clouded with the gloom of despondency!"

"Mr. Richardson, I once in my lifetime experienced a something like what you have just described;" (he dropped a tear, as he raised the glass to his mouth) "but I look upon it as the weakness of youth, Mr. Richardson—a weakness which a longer acquaintance with the world is sure to eradicate."

"Sir," replied Mr. Richardson, "it is a weakness worthy of our nature, it is a significant criterion of humanity—I know it is usual with certain persons, distinguished for what is termed a regular and discreet line of conduct, to express much surprise at the serious consequences of a passion so trifling to their conception as never to be thought of, but as a subject of ridicule—but, let me tell them, it is a passion of extreme power; and though its operations, depending so materially on circumstances, are not always similar, that they are irresistible in many, the numerous instances of love-distracted suicides and insanities amply evince; unable to endure their pressure, they have, at last, sunk under them!"

"Well! sir," said Mr. Emersly, "you have said much to the purpose, and I thank you; but I hope my nephew is not so desperately involved, as to be subject to consequences of such a nature: for the loss of life or reason

there can be no equivalent in this world; and, therefore, to risk either, for mere matters of opinion (which, I must confess, is nearly as much as can be said of the objections I have urged), would be farthest from my intention in any case; but I think we are not yet so seriously circumstanced; and though attachments of this kind are, as you observe, often material in their consequences, if confirmed by time; so are their consequences as immaterial, when time and absence unite in the dissolution of them."

Mr. Richardson bowed to Mr. Emerson's opinion—and, after some general conversation, took his leave.

The convalescent state of Henry made daily advances to a perfect restoration of health, while the renewal of his passion, strengthened by the many occasional instances of affection on the part of Ellen, co-operated in an eminent degree.

It is an old observation, that "the days of courtship are the happiest of our lives"—they are, at least, a part of them, and the present situation of our lovers afforded them many opportunities of proving this truth.

Nature had begun to deck her vegetable progeny in hues so grateful to the sense of love, that further inspiration seemed unnecessary to the purpose of Henry, in promoting his amorous suit.

Secreted by the lonely woods and walks from the intrusive eye and ear of strangers, their confidence increased, and their conversation warmed; while Henry, with a mind fertile in apt allusions, alternately descanted on the beauties of Nature and of his mistress—from the pied daisy to the blushing rose, each flower, in itself distinctly perfect, supplied a subject to the inventive mind of Henry from which to compliment the perfections of his lovely Ellen.

It was on their return from one of these delightful perambulations that Henry found a letter from his uncle, informing him that the carriage would be sent the next morning, in which he was desired to return to Elderfield.

The reasoning of Mr. Richardson had, for a time, suspended the determination of Mr. Emerson; but the objections he had before conceived recurred again with such force, as not to be overcome either by his own usual good sense, or that of the former gentleman; and as he apprehended the truth of Mr. Richardson's remarks on the consequences of these tender attachments,

he was resolved to prevent the farther confirmation of this, by an immediate separation of the parties.

Mr. Emerson's age had not entirely deprived him of his former sensibility, nor was this resolution carried into effect without some degree of violence to his feelings; but as in the characters of the best of men there is always some trait to evince the infirmity of their nature, that of family pride, as we have observed before, constituted the imbecility of Mr. Emerson's.

When Henry had read the letter, conceiving, by the manner in which he found *himself* affected by its contents, that they would be no less distressing to Ellen, he deferred the communication of them till the next morning; when, a short time before the carriage arrived, he produced the letter, which, having read, she returned to him.

"I shall be prepared to accompany you, sir, in a few minutes, if you will have the goodness to leave me, in your way, at my father's"—and immediately retired to her chamber.

Henry knew too well the absolute temper of his uncle, to expect that any thing but real inability would excuse the smallest disobedience or delay; a few moments, therefore, sufficed for his determination.

Ellen had left him, as he thought, to prepare for their departure—the carriage soon after arriving, he ran up stairs, and found her, with her handkerchief to her face, and her tears falling from under it.

"In tears, Miss Mortimer?"

"No, sir."

"You are not well?"

"Yes, sir, I am very well—I am ready, sir—I am ready to go."

Henry's feelings were too much like her own to admit of reasoning with her—he seized her hand, and, kissing it with unusual ardour, led her to the carriage:—then having despatched Will for his trunks, and satisfied his wife for her civility, directed the disposal of his baggage, and left Will with a sincere earnest of his future notice in a professed acknowledgment that he deserved it.

The conversation of the lovers on their way consisted in consolatory vows of mutual constancy, and the consideration of means most likely to preserve their future correspondence.

Henry knew, on his part, that it must

be managed clandestinely, at least for a time; and as there was little probability of his being near Hawthorn, but when on a visit to Ashbourne Hall, proposed the mediation of his brother, who, young like themselves, he thought would be likely to view their connexion with a kind of sympathetic interest.

Henry was a stranger to his brother's designs, and Ellen (for her father's sake) had discreetly reserved to some future time the assertion of her suspicions; but the proposing him as a confidant induced a positive objection on her part, which she politically founded on the plea of delicacy.

"One gentleman the confidant of another must naturally excite diffidence in an object so humble as a cottage-girl."

"A cottage-girl?" replied Henry, hastily; "and can the humility of Miss Mortimer consent to local degradation?"

"Yes, sir," replied Ellen, "common observation has taught me, that *place* is every thing in this world!"

"Are you serious, Miss Mortimer?—and can you so connect the idea of Harry Emersy with that of the world, as to infer that his suggestions are insidious, or would be inimical to your happiness?"

"Oh, sir, Heaven forbid I should—I have too much reason to hope they are not—I—Oh my heart!"—she fell upon his neck—she felt her tears on his breast—she raised her head—and started to the opposite seat—she blushed—she hid her face—the coach stopped, as had been desired, at the top of the path which led to the cottage—her agony increased—she clasped his hand—"Do not forget—do not despise me!"

(To be continued.)

LIFE OF DR. BENTLEY.

(Concluded from page 115.)

ANOTHER principal cause of the Doctor's having so many enemies, may have been the practice which he made of speaking, as well of himself as of others, with uncommon freedom. This seems to be a foible but too common with great characters, and one which ought certainly to be avoided on a proper consideration of the effects it may produce. It is excusable in one, two, or even three instances, where any ensure it might give rise to would be completely overpowered and eclipsed by

a multitude of virtues thrown into the opposite scale. But when we see this a practice, even in our own age, instead of calling for our censure, it excites our disgust. The story of Columbus and the egg will be related with applause for generations to come: but were the same experiment to be made again, by the mere drudgery of imitation, we suspect the joke would be at once stale and insipid. We are informed by Mr. Whiston, that Dr. Bentley was heard to say, that "when he himself should be dead, Wasse would be the most learned man in England." He was remarkable for his *fastus*, especially towards his equals in age. It is said, that he used to pull off his hat to the younger students, but would never do it to the fellows of the college. Being asked the reason for making this difference, he answered, "that the young ones might come to something; but for the others, they could never be good for any thing."*

* "Of Doctor Richard Bentley, my maternal grandfather, I shall next take leave to speak. Of him I have perfect recollection. His person, his dignity, his language, and his love, fixed my early attention, and stamped both his image and his words upon my memory. His literary works are known to all, his private character is still misunderstood by many; to that I shall confine myself, and, putting aside the enthusiasm of a descendant, I can ascert, with the veracity of a biographer, that he was neither cynical, as some have represented him, nor overbearing and fastidious in the degree, as he has been described by many. Swift, when he foisted him into his vulgar *Battle of the Books*, neither lowers Bentley's fame nor elevates his own; and the petulant poet, who thought he had hit his manner, when he made him haughtily call to *Walker* for his hat, gave a copy as little like the character of Bentley, as his translation is like the original of Homer. That Doctor Walker, vice-master of Trinity College, was the friend of my grandfather, and a frequent guest at his table, is true; but it was not in Doctor Bentley's nature to treat him with contempt, nor did his harmless character inspire it. As for the hat, I must acknowledge it was of formidable dimensions, yet I was accustomed to treat it with great familiarity, and if it had ever been further from the hand of its owner than the peg upon the back of his great arm-chair, I might have been despatched to fetch it for he was disabled by the palsy in his latter days; but the hat never stayed from its place, and Pope found an office for Walker, that I can well believe he was never commissioned to in his life.

"I had a sister somewhat elder than myself. Had there been any of that stances

The doctor's principal works, be-

in my grandfather, which is so falsely imputed to him, it may well be supposed we should have been awed into silence in his presence, to which we were admitted every day. Nothing can be further from the truth; he was the unwearied patron and promoter of all our childish sports and sallies; at all times ready to detach himself from any topic of conversation to take an interest and bear his part in our amusements. The eager curiosity natural to our age, and the questions it gave birth to, so teasing to many parents, he, on the contrary, attended to and encouraged, as the claims of infant reason never to be evaded or abused; strongly recommending, that to all such inquiries answer should be given according to the strictest truth, and information dealt to us in the clearest terms, as a sacred duty never to be departed from. I have broken in upon him many a time in his hours of study, when he would put his book aside, ring his hand-bell for his servant, and be led to his shelves to take down a picture-book for my amusement. I do not say that his good-nature always gained its object, as the pictures which his books generally supplied me with were anatomical drawings of dissected bodies, very little calculated to communicate delight; but he had nothing better to produce; and surely such an effort on his part, however unsuccessful, was no feature of a cynic; a cynic should be made of sterner stuff. I have heard from him, at times, whilst standing at his elbow, a complete and entertaining narrative of his school-boy days, with the characters of his different masters very humorously displayed, and the punishments described, which they, at times, would seemingly inflict upon him, for seeming to be idle, and regardless of his task; 'When the dunces,' he would say, 'could not discover that I was pondering it in my mind, and fixing it more firmly in my memory, than if I had been hawling it out amongst the rest of my schoolfellows.'

"Once, and only once, I recollect his giving me a gentle rebuke for making a most outrageous noise in the room over his library, and disturbing him in his studies; I had no apprehension of anger from him, and confidently answered that I could not help it, as I had been at battledore and shuttlecock with Master Gooch, the Bishop of Ely's son. 'And I have (a) been at this sport with his father,' he replied; 'but thing has been the more amusing game; so there's no harm done.'

"These are puerile anecdotes, but my history itself is only in his nonage; and even

sides those already mentioned, were,

these will serve in some degree to establish what I affirmed, and present his character in those mild and unimposing lights, which may prevail with those who know him only as a critic and controversialist—

As slashing Bentley with his desperate hook—

to reform and soften their opinions of him.

"He recommended it as a very essential duty in parents to be particularly attentive to the first dawning of reason in their children; and his own practice was the best illustration of his doctrine; for he was the most patient hearer and most favourable interpreter of first attempts at argument and meaning that I ever knew. When I was rallied by my mother, for roundly asserting that I *never slept*, I remember full well his calling on me to account for it; and when I explained it by saying I never knew myself to be asleep, and therefore supposed I never slept at all, he gave me credit for my defence, and said to my mother, 'Leave your boy in possession of his opinion; he has as clear a conception of sleep, and at least as comfortable an one, as the philosophers who puzzle their brains about it, and do not rest so well.'

"Though Bishop Lowth, in the flippancy of controversy, called the author of *The Philoleutherns Lipsiensis* and detector of Phalaris aut Caprimulgus aut fossor, his genius has produced those living witnesses, that must for ever put that charge to shame and silence.—Against such idle ill-considered words, now dead as the language they were conveyed in, the appeal is near at hand; it lies no further off than to his works, and they are upon every reading-man's shelves; but those, who would have looked into his heart, should have stepped into his house, and seen him in his private and domestic hours; therefore it is that I adduce these little anecdotes and trifling incidents, which describe the man, but leave the author to defend himself.

"His ordinary style of conversation was naturally lofty, and his frequent use of *thou* and *thee* with his familiars carried with it a kind of dictatorial tone, that savoured more of the closet than the court; this is readily admitted, and this, on first approaches, might mislead a stranger; but the native candour and inherent tenderness of his heart could not long be veiled from observation, for his feelings and affections were at once too impulsive to be long repressed, and he too careless of concealment to attempt at qualifying them. Such was his sensibility towards human sufferings, that it became a duty with his family to divert the conversation from all topics of that sort; and if he touched upon them himself, he was betrayed into raptures, which if the reader ascribes to paralytic weakness, he will very greatly mistake a man, who to the last hour of his

(a) Alluding to his controversy with Dr. Gooch, who was vice-chancellor in 1719, when Bentley was degraded, upon the pretence of having demanded exorbitant fees.
—Ed.

1. Animadversions and Remarks on the

poet Callimachus, edited along with

life possessed his faculties firm, and in their fullest vigour; I therefore bar all such misinterpretations as may attempt to set the mark of infirmity upon those emotions, which had no other source and origin but in the natural and pure benevolence of his heart.

"He was communicative to all, without distinction, that sought information, or resorted to him for assistance; fond of his college almost to enthusiasm, and ever zealous for the honour of the purple gown of Trinity. When he held examinations for fellowships, and the modest candidate exhibited marks of agitation and alarm, he never failed to interpret candidly of such symptoms; and on those occasions he was never known to press the hesitating and embarrassed examinant, but oftentimes, on the contrary, would take all the pains of expounding on himself, and credit the exonerated candidate for answers and interpretations of his own suggesting. If this was not rigid justice, it was, at least in my conception of it, something better and more amiable; and how liable he was to deviate from the strict line of justice, by his partiality to the side of mercy, appears from the anecdote of the thief, who robbed him of his plate, and was seized and brought before him with the very articles upon him: the natural process in this man's case pointed out the road to prison; my grandfather's process was more summary, but not quite so legal. While Commissary Greaves, who was then present, and of counsel for the college *ex officio*, was expatiating on the crime, and prescribing the measures obviously to be taken with the offender, Doctor Bentley interposed, saying, 'Why tell the man he is a thief? he knows that well enough, without thy information, Greaves.—Harkye, fellow, thou see'st the trade which thou hast taken up is an unprofitable trade, therefore get thee gone, lay aside an occupation by which thou can'st gain nothing but a halter; and follow that by which thou may'st earn an honest livelihood.' Having said this, he ordered him to be set at liberty, against the remonstrances of the bye-standers; and, insisting upon it that the fellow was duly penitent for his offence, bade him go his way, and never steal again.

"I leave it with those, who consider mercy as one of man's best attributes, to suggest a plea for the informality of this proceeding; and to such I will communicate one other anecdote, which I do not deliver upon my own knowledge, though from unexceptionable authority; and this is, that when *Colinus* had fallen into decay of circumstances, Doctor Bentley, suspecting he had written him out of credit by his *Philoleutherus Lipsienensis*, secretly contrived to administer to the necessities of his baffled opponent, in a manner that did no less credit to his delicacy than to his liberality.

"A morose and overbearing man will find himself a solitary being in creation; Doctor Bentley, on the contrary, had many intimates; judicious in forming his friendships, he was faithful in adhering to them. With Sir Isaac Newton, Doctor Mead, Doctor Wallis of Stamford, Baron Spanheim, the lamented Roger Cotes, and several other distinguished and illustrious contemporaries, he lived on terms of uninterrupted harmony; and I have good authority for saying, that it is to his interest and importunity with Sir Isaac Newton, that the inestimable publication of the *Principia* was ever resolved upon by that truly great and luminous philosopher. Newton's portrait by Sir James Thornhill, and those of Baron Spanheim and my grandfather by the same hand, now hanging in the master's lodge of Trinity, were the bequest of Doctor Bentley. I was possessed of letters in Sir Isaac's own hand to my grandfather, which, together with the corrected volume of Bishop Cumberland's *Laws of Nature*, I lately gave to the library of that flourishing and illustrious college.

"The irreparable loss of Roger Cotes in early life, of whom Newton had pronounced—*Now the world will know something*, Doctor Bentley never mentioned but with the deepest regret; he had formed the highest expectations of new lights and discoveries in philosophy from the penetrating force of his extraordinary genius; and on the tablet devoted to his memory in the chapel of Trinity College, Doctor Bentley has recorded his sorrows, and those of the whole learned world, in the following beautiful and pathetic epitaph:

‘ H. S. E.
Rogerus Roberti filius Cotes,
Hujus Collegii S. Trinitatis Socius,
Et Astronomiæ et experimentalis
Philosophiæ Professor Plumianus;
Qui immatura Morte præreptus,
Paucas quidem ingenii Sui
Pignora reliquit,
Sed egregia, sed admiranda,
Ex intimis Matheseos penetralibus,
Fœlici Solertiâ tum primum eruta;
Post magnum illum Newtonum
Societatis hujus spes altera
Et decus gemellum;
Cui ad summam Doctrinæ laudem,
Omnes morum virtutumque dotes
In cumulum accesserunt;
Eo magis spectabiles amabilesque,
Quod in formoso corpore
Gratiore venirent.
Natus Burbagii
Id agro Leicesteriensis,
Jul. x. MDCCLXXII.
Obiit, Jun. v. MDCCLXXI.’

"His domestic habits, when I knew him, were still those of unabated study; he slept in the room adjoining to his library, and was

Theognis, and a selection from the Greek Anthologia.* 2. Annotations on the Plutus and Nubes of Aristophanes, printed at the end of Kuster's edition. 3. Emendations, &c. of the Fragments of the Comic Poets, Menander and Philemon. 4. Remarks upon Collins's Discourse of Free-thinking. 5. Beautiful and correct editions of Horace, Terence, Phædrus, and Milton,

never with his family till the hour of dinner; at these times he seemed to have detached himself most completely from his studies; never appearing thoughtful and abstracted, but social, gay, and possessing perfect serenity of mind and equability of temper. He never dictated topics of conversation to the company he was with; but took them up as they came in his way, and was a patient listener to other people's discourse, however trivial or uninteresting it might be. When *The Spectator* was in publication, I have heard my mother say, he took great delight in hearing them read to him; and was so particularly amused by the character of Sir Roger de Coverley, that he took his literary decesses most seriously to heart. She also told me, that, when in conversation with him on the subject of his works, she found occasion to lament that he had bestowed so great a portion of his time and talents upon criticism, instead of employing them upon original composition, he acknowledged the justice of her regret with extreme sensibility, and repined for a considerable time thoughtful, and seemingly embarrassed by the nature of her remark; at last recollecting himself, he said—"Child, I am sensible I have not always turned my talents to the proper use for which I should presume they were given to me: yet I have done something for the honour of my God, and the edification of my fellow-creatures; but the wit and genius of those old heathens beguiled me, and, as I despaired of raising myself up to their standard upon fair ground, I thought the only chance I had of striking over their heads was to get upon their shoulders."

Of his pecuniary affairs he took no account; he had no use for money, and dismissed it entirely from his thoughts: his establishment in the mean time was respectable, and his table affluently and hospitably served. All these matters were conducted and arranged in the best manner possible by one of the best women living; for such, by the testimony of all who knew her, was Mrs. Bentley.—*Memoirs of Richard Cumberland*, vol. i. p. 7, &c.

* See, however, "The Classical Journal," No. X. p. 287, where it is shewn, with much plausibility, that this work is erroneously attributed to Bentley: and Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," Vol. iv. p. 492, where it is said to be edited by Thomas Bentley, nephew to the illustrious critic:

with Notes. His publication of Milton, it is said, was owing to Queen Caroline. Her Majesty represented to him, that he had printed no edition of an English classic, and urged him to undertake Milton. His notes on this poet seem to have been the worst received of any of his critical performances. His errors are numerous, but they are the errors of a great mind. The learned Bishop Newton speaks of them with great severity, but not without occasional applause. Thus it appears, that the methods of handling ancient and modern criticism are peculiarly different. A man may be transcendent in the one, while he is below mediocrity in the other. The *omnis homo* of Lord Chesterfield must be considered as an imaginary being, rather than as an actual one: the individual who approaches the nearest to this character, will be but contemptible at best, and only remind us of Homer's Margites, *ὃς μὲν ἐπίστατο πολλὰ, κακῶς δ' ἐπίστατο πάντα*, "who knew a great many things, but all of them wrong." History scarcely furnishes us with a single instance of eminence in two different departments occurring in the same person.

Upwards of twenty years before his death, Doctor Bentley had published proposals for printing a new edition of the Greek Testament, with the Latin version of St. Jerome; in the editing of which he intended to consult no MS. that was not 1000 years old at least. Upon these proposals Dr. Middleton published some remarks, and the work was never given to the public. "If," says Dr. Kippis, "Dr. Middleton's attack any way contributed to this event, he certainly did no little disservice to the cause of sacred literature. The completion of Dr. Bentley's noble undertaking was the principal employment of the latter part of his life. He had collected and collated all the MSS. in Europe to which access could be obtained. For this purpose, his nephew Thomas Bentley, LL.D. well-known in the republic of letters, travelled through Europe at his uncle's expense. The work was of such magnitude, that he found it necessary, for the first time, to publish proposals for printing it by subscription. The whole was completed for publication; and he had received 2080*l.* in part of the subscription, all of which he returned to the subscribers, when he took the resolution of not letting it appear

in the world during his own life. The work is now in the possession of his executor, Dr. Richard Bentley, one of the senior fellows of Trinity College, and rector of Widdow, near Ashby, in Leicestershire; and it is hoped that, at some future period, it may yet see the light."

Other valuable remains of Dr. Bentley are still in existence; some of which were in the possession of his executor, and others in that of the late Mr. Cumberland, the doctor's grandson. Of these the principal appear to have been some marginal notes on Lucan, from which Mr. Cumberland published an edition; and a series of annotations, corrections, &c. preserved in a copy of Homer, which belonged to our critic. It had been his intention to have published an edition of Homer, but he did not live to finish it. It is said that he had purposed, in this edition, to have restored the *Æolic* digamma. A copy of these annotations was, through the interposition of the Bishops of Durham and St. David's, given to the German Professor Heyne. Dr. Bentley's Critical Correspondence, which is highly valuable for the matter contained in it, has been printed by Dr. Charles Burney; only 150 copies were struck off, and distributed exclusively among the friends of the editor: on what plea this monopoly can be justified, we do not take upon ourselves to say; it is, however, seriously to be regretted, that a treasure like this should be thus idly hoarded up, and preserved with the same sort of ceremony, as if it had been the doctor's writing-desk!

1812. V. L.

CATALOGUS LIBRORUM olim pendens R. BENTLEII, nunc in Museo BRITANNICO adservatorum, quorum marginibus adscriptæ sunt à manu tum ipsius BENTLEII tum aliorum Virorum Doctorum Variæ Lectiones et Emendationes.

Folio.

Novum Testamentum—Stephani 1597
Philosophia—Marcelli Paris, 1608
Stephani de Urbibus, Xylandi 1564

Quarta.

Adagia Græcorum, Schottii
Cælius, Vossii L. Bat. 1691
Dionysii de Situ Orbis Basil, 1534
Horatius, Bentleii
Læretius, Fabri Salmur, 1662
Nicomachi Arithmetica Paris, 1598
Plautus, Pueli Francf. 1623

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII. March 1813.

Ovidius, Burmanni Amst. 1727
Virgilius, Valckenaerii Amst. 1846

Octavo et infra.

Artianus 1539
Aulus Gellius, Stephani 1585
Boethius Antwerp, 1607
Capellus Satyricon, Grotii
Ciceronis Tusculana Disputatio, Davis
Columella 1595
Comicorum Fragmenta 1574
Epigrammata Vet.
Epistola Critica Cant. 1723
Florilegium Epigram. Poet. ... Ald. 1521
Hesiodus Ven. 1530
Horatius, Ratgersii
Heinsii L. Bat.
Lucanus, Grotii (duo exemplaria) 1614
..... 1627
..... Amst. 1658
Macrobius, Pontani L. Bat. 1828
Nannus Marcellus Paris, 1614
Oschon 'EËnyche Arg. 1599
Ovidius, N. Heinsii Elzev. 1666
Phalaridis Epistolæ Oxon.
Phædrus Amst. 1698
..... Burmanni
Pindarus, Porti
..... Francf. 1542
Persius et Juvenalis Heidelberg,
Prudentius, Heinsii
Rhetores Græci 1569
Seneca, Scribæ L. Bat. 1620
..... Amst. 1682
Statius, Gevrtii
Senecæ Sententia, Scaligeri L. Bat. 1704
Suetonius, Gronovii L. Bat. 1698
..... Grævii Amst. 1697
Svrlæ et Catonis Sententia L. Bat.
Theophrastus 1559
Velleius Patereculus 1679
Valerius Maximus, Coleri Francf. 1601

On the ORIGIN of RINGS.

THE origin of rings, their matter and uses, together with the supposed virtue of the precious stones set in them, seem to afford a subject so well deserving of notice from the curious, that no apology need be made for discoursing on them. According to the accounts of the Heathen mythology, Prometheus, who, in the first times, had discovered a great number of secrets, having been delivered from the chains by which he was fastened to Mount Caucasus for stealing fire from Heaven, in memory or acknowledgment of the favour he received from Jupiter, made himself of one of those chains a ring, in whose collet he represented the figure of part of the rock where he had been detained—or rather, as Pliny says, set in it a part of the same rock, and put it on his finger.

E c

This was the first ring, and the first stone. But we otherwise learn, that the use of rings is very ancient, and the Egyptians were the first inventors of them; which seems confirmed by the person of Joseph, who, as we read Genesis, chap. xli. for having interpreted Pharaoh's dream, received not only his liberty, but was rewarded with this prince's ring, a collar of gold, and the superintendency of Egypt. Josephus, in the third book of the Jewish Antiquities, says, the Israelites had the use of them after passing the Red Sea, because Moses, at his return from Mount Sinai, found that they had forged the golden calf from their wives rings. The same Moses (which was upwards of 400 years before the wars of Troy) permitted the priests he had established the use of gold rings, enriched with precious stones. The High Priest wore upon his ephod, which was a kind of camail, rich rings, that served him as clasps; a large emerald was set, and engraved with mysterious names. The ring he wore on his finger was of inestimable value and celestial virtue. Had not Aaron, the high-priest of the Hebrews, a ring on his finger, whereof the diamond, by its virtue, operated prodigious things? For it changed its vivid lustre into a dark colour, when the Hebrews were to be punished by death for their sins: When they were to fall by the sword, it appeared of a blood colour; if they were innocent, it sparkled as usual. It is observable, that the ancient Hebrews used rings in the time even of the war of Troy. Queen Jezebel, to destroy Nabath, as it is related in the 1st book of Kings, made use of the ring of Ahab, King of the Israelites, her husband, to seal the counterfeit letters that ordered the death of that unfortunate man. Did not Judah, as mentioned in the thirty-eighth chapter of Genesis, abuse his daughter-in-law Thamar, who had disguised herself, by giving her his ring and bracelet, as a pledge of the faith he had promised her? Though Homer is silent in regard to rings, both in his *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, they were, notwithstanding, used in the time of the Greeks and Trojans; and it is from them several other nations received them. The Lacedemonians, as related by Alexander, ab Alexandro, pursuant to the orders of their king, Lyeurgus, had only iron rings, despising those of gold; either that their king was wil-

ling thereby to retrench luxury, or not to permit the use of them.

The ring was reputed, by some nations, a symbol of liberality, esteem, and friendship, particularly among the Persians, none being permitted to wear any, except given to them from the king himself. This is what may also be remarked in the person of Apollonius Thyaneus, who, as a token of singular esteem and great liberality, received one from the great Jarchas, Prince of the Gymnosophists, who were the ancient priests of the Indies, and dwelt in forests as our bards and druids, where they applied themselves to the study of wisdom, and to the speculation of the heaven and stars. This philosopher, by the means of that ring, learned every day the greatest secrets in nature. Though the ring found by Gyges, shepherd to the king of Lydia, has more of fable than truth in it, it will not, however, be amiss to relate what is said concerning Herodotus, Cælius, after Plato, and Cicero, in the third book of his *Offices*. This Gyges, after a great flood, passed into a very deep cavity in the earth, where having found in the belly of a brazen horse, with a large aperture in it, a human body of enormous size, he pulled from off one of the fingers a ring of surprising virtue; for the stone on the colet rendered him who wore it invisible, when the colet was turned towards the palm of the hand; so that the party could see, without being seen, all manner of persons and things. Gyges, having made trial of this efficacy, bethought himself that it would be a means for ascending the throne of Lydia, for gaining the queen by it: He succeeded in his designs, having killed Candaules, her husband. The dead body this ring belonged to was that of an ancient Brahman, who, in his time, was chief of all. The rings of the ancients often served for seals. Alexander the Great, after the defeat and death of Darius, used his ring for sealing the letters he sent into Asia, and his own for those he sent to Europe. It was customary in Rome for the bridegroom to send the bride, before marriage, a ring of iron, without either stone or colet, to denote how lasting their union ought to be, and the frugality they were to observe together; but luxury herein soon gained ground, and there was a necessity of moderating it. Caius Marius did not wear one of gold till his third

consulships; and Tiberius, as Suetonius says, made some regulation in the authority of wearing rings; for besides the liberty of birth, he required a considerable revenue, both on the father and grandfather's side. M. N. G.

List of Books which produced remarkable Prices at the Duke of Roxburgh's late Sale, MAY 1812.

(Continued from page 128.)

Poetry.

	£	s.	d.
P OETÆ Græci Principes, fol. C. T. F. D. Exemp. splendid. Paris, 1566	12	0	0
Anthologia Epigram. Gr. Ed. Pr. Lit. Capital. cum Prefatione Lat. Lascaris, Exemp. nitid. 4to. C. T. Florent. 1494	14	5	0
Eustathii Comment. in Homerum, Gr. 4 vol. fol. Romæ, 1542, &c.	42	0	0
Callymachi Hymni, Gr. Ed. Pr. Lit. Capital. Exemp. nitid. 4to. C. T. Florent. 1472	68	0	0
Idem Liber cura Spanhemii, 2 vol. 8vo. Chart. max. C. T. L. R. Ultrajecti, 1697	5	0	0
Apollonii Rhodii Argonauticon, Ed. pr. Lit. Capital. 4to. Exemp. nitid. C. T. Florent. 1496	5	5	0
Les Œuvres de Virgile, fol. Paris, 1529	8	0	0
Virgill's Bukes of Eneados by Gawin Douglas, 4to. bl. lett. l. p. Lond. 1553	7	7	0
Horatius, fol. C. T. F. D. Parmæ, 1791	4	10	0
*Persius cum glossis Scipionis Ferrarii, 4to. sine loco aut anno. Editio ant. et rara Maillartio et Fabricio ignota	4	5	0
Lucani Pharsalia, fol. C. T. exemp. nitid. Venet. 1427	6	2	6
Sidonii Apollinaris Carmina et Epistolæ, fol. Ed. Princeps. Exemp. nitid. Mediol. 1498	12	12	0
Invectiva Cælius Fœminæ contra Maris edita per J. Motis—Remedium contra Concubinas—De Arte Rigmatizandi, 4to. Lit. Goth. C. T. rariss. sine anno vel loco	5	0	0
Philelphi Satyræ, fol. Ed. Princeps, C. T. Exemp. nitid. Mediol. 1476	7	7	0
Christophori Thuanii Tumulus, 4to. cum iconæ, Lut. 1583	5	15	0
Italian Poetry.			
Il Palmerino di Lod. Dolce, 4to. M. R. Venet. 1561	10	10	0
French Poetry.			
L'Origine de la Langue et Poesie Française, Ryme et Romans par Claude Fauchet, 4to. rare, Paris, 1581	6	10	0
Le Roman de Loyal Conte Huon écrite 1341. par N. Trombeor. fol. MS. sur velin, et enrichie des miniatures	15	4	6
Roman de Judas Machabeus, 4to. MS. sur velin, enrichie des miniatures. M. R.	11	0	6
Le Romant de la Roze, fol. MS. sur velin, enrichie de 67 fig. peintes en miniature. M. R.	40	19	0
Le Chevalier delibéré par Olivier de La Marche. MS. sur velin, enrichie de très belles miniatures. M. R. Gr. 8vo.	16	16	0
Les Ventes d'Amours (G. Alexis).—Le Blason de faulses Amours, 4to. Paris, 1484	6	0	0
Testament de Monseigneur de Barres Capitaine de Bretons et la Prine de Fougieres en Bretagne.—L'Ospital D'Amours.—Testament du Taste Vin, Roy des Pions.—These three pieces of early French poetry, from the similarity of type, &c. seem to be of the same age with the foregoing article, viz. 1484	7	12	6
C'y est le Chevalier aus Dames, 4to. très rare avec fig. Belle exemp. M. R. Metz, 1516	9	9	6
Les Fantaisies de Mere Solte par Gringoire, avec fig. 4to. Paris, 1516	6	16	6
English Poetry.			
A Discourse of English Poetrie by W. Webbe, 4to. Russia, very rare, Lond. 1586	64	0	0

Puttenham's Arte of English Poesie, 4to. <i>M. Lond.</i> 1589. <i>Vide a curious note by Mr. Steevens concerning the works of Puttenham</i>	10	5	6
The Paradyse of Daintie Devises, 4to. <i>M. G. L.</i> very rare, <i>Lond.</i> 1580	53	15	0
1. The Paradyse of Daintie Devises, 4to. <i>Lond.</i> 1600			
2. The Workes of a young Wit by N. B. (<i>Nicholas Breton</i>), 4to. wants title			
3. John Soothern's Poems addressed to the Earl of Oxford (<i>of which no other copy is said to exist</i>)	31	10	0
4. T. Watson's Centurie of Love (<i>made perfect in Mr. Steevens's hand-writing</i>), 4to. <i>On all the above poetical pieces, but particularly the 3d, there are long and curious notes and observations by Mr. G. Steevens, Mr. Ritson, Mr. Parke, Sir W. Musgrave, and Lord Orford</i>			
England's Parnassus or the choysiest Flowers of our Modern Poets, 8vo. <i>Russia, G. L. Lond.</i> 1600	21	0	0
England's Helicon, or the Muse's Harmony (collected by Richard More), 8vo. <i>M. G. L.</i> very rare, <i>Lond.</i> 1614	24	13	6
A curious Collection of some Thousand Ancient Ballads bound in three large Volumes in Folio.—This Collection greatly exceeds the celebrated Pepys Collection at Cambridge, and is supposed to be the finest in England	477	15	0
Old Ballads, and Garlandes, collected by T. Hearne, 8vo. 1803	12	12	0
A volume of Garlandes in Prose and Verse. <i>See Dr. Farmer's note</i> , 12mo. <i>Lond.</i> 1793	8	8	0
The Booke of the most Victorious Prince Guy of Warwicke, 4to. <i>Vide the Notes of G. Steevens, and G. Ellis, Lond. Copeland</i>	43	1	0
The Sevin Seages translatit out of prois in Scottis meter be John Rolland, 4to. <i>M.</i> very scarce, <i>Edin.</i> 1578	37	5	0
The Notable Hystory of two faithful Lovers, Alfagus and Archelaus by Ed. Jenvynges, 4to. <i>G. L.</i> rare, <i>Lond.</i> 1574	10	10	6
Love's Martyr or Rosalin's Complaint, by Robt. Chester, 4to. scarce, <i>Lond.</i> 1601	24	3	0
Peirce the Ploughman's Crede, 4to. very rare. <i>See Notes. Lond.</i> 1553	10	10	0
Gower's Confessio Amantis, fol. <i>Russia. West. Caxton</i> , 1493	336	0	0
fol. gilt leaves, <i>Lond.</i> 1554	18	6	0
Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.—A most beautiful MS. on vellum, with illuminations, large folio, elegantly bound in Morocco. At the end of the Tales is, written by the same hand,—The Lyf of Saynt Margarete a Poem by John Lydgate—(<i>See note in the Book.</i>)	357	0	0
Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, fol. imperf. <i>Lond. Pynson. Vide Mr. Herbert's MS. Notes concerning this Edit.</i>	14	3	6
Chaucer's Troylus and Creseyde, 4to. <i>M. G. L. Lond. W. de Worde</i> , 1517	43	0	0
Chaucer's Works, <i>Pynson, Lond.</i> 1526	30	9	0
The Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland, by Andrew of Wyntoun, with Notes and a Glossary by D. Macpherson, 2 vol. 4to. <i>L. P. Russia, Lond.</i> 1795	8	8	0
Lydgate's Life of St. Edmond, fol. MS. on vellum, with a great many illuminations, <i>M. G. L.</i>	21	0	0
Lydgate's Off of our Lady, fol. imperf. <i>Lond. Caxton</i>	40	0	0
The Chorle and the Byrde by John Lydgate (<i>vid. Ritson's Bib. Poetica</i>), 4to. <i>M. G. L.</i> very rare, <i>West. W. de Worde</i>	34	0	0
The Temple of Glas, by John Lydgate, 4to. <i>M. G. L. Vid. Ritson's Bibliog. Poetica. Lond. W. de Worde</i>	28	7	0
The Auncient Hist. of the Warres betwixte the Grecians and Trojans by John Lydgate, fol. <i>Lond.</i> 1585	11	11	0
The Tragedies gathered by Jhon Bochas, of all such Princes as fell from their Estates, translated by J. Lydgate, fol. <i>Morocco, gilt leaves, Lond.</i> 1558	13	2	6
The Life and Actis of the maist illustre and vailzeand Campioun William Wallace of Ellerslie, 4to. very neat copy, <i>Edinb.</i> 1601 ..	31	0	0

Pithy, pleasant and profitable Workes of Maister Skelton, 12mo. <i>Lond.</i> 1568	32	11	0
The Palis of Honour compiled by Gawyne Dowglas, 4to. M. G. L. <i>very rare, Lond. Copland</i>	21	0	0
The Pasletyme of Pleasure by Stephyn Hawys, 4to. <i>very rare, Lond.</i> <i>W. de Worde</i> , 1517	81	0	0
The same Book, 4to. <i>scarce, Lond.</i> 1554	16	16	0
The Exemple of Vertu by Stephyn Hawys, 4to. <i>very rare, Lond.</i> <i>W. de Worde</i> , 1530	60	0	0
The History of King Boecus and Sydracke by Hugo de Campeden, <i>very</i> <i>scarce</i> , 4to. <i>Lond. T. Godfrey for Robert Saltwood of Canterbury.</i> ..	30	0	0
Comparyson between 4 Byrdes—The Larke, The Nightyngale, the Thrushe, and the Cucko, by Robert Saltwood, 4to. <i>Russia</i> . (See <i>Mr. Mason's Note</i>), <i>very rare. Canterbury, Mychel</i>	46	4	0
The Contraverse bytwene a Lover and a Jaye, by Tho. Feylde, 4to. M. G. L. <i>very rare, Lond. W. de Worde</i>	39	0	0
Tytus and Gesyppus by W. Walter, 4to. <i>scarce, Lond. W. de Worde</i> ..	36	0	0
The Spectacle of Lovers by Wm. Walter, 4to. <i>rare, M. G. L. Lond.</i> <i>W. de Worde</i>	43	0	0
Guystarde and bygysmonde by Wm. Walter, 4to. M. G. L. <i>with many</i> <i>wood cuts, scarce, Lond. W. de Worde</i> , 1532	54	0	0
The Contemplacyon of Synners, 4to. M. G. L. <i>rare, West. W. de</i> <i>Worde</i> , 1499	26	0	0
The Lyf of Saynt Ursula after the Cronycles of Englode, 4to. <i>very rare,</i> <i>M. Lond. W. de Worde</i>	39	18	0
1. The Example of Evil Tongues, 4to. <i>W. de Worde</i>	44	0	0
. A Lýtill Treatise of the Horse, the Sheep, and the Goos, by John Lydgate, 4to. <i>Russia</i> , <i>very rare, W. de Worde</i>			
The Dysputacyon or Cöplaynte of the Herte thorughe perced with lokyng of the Eye, 4to. M. G. L. <i>very rare, Lond. W. de Worde</i> ..	37	16	0
The Cöplaynte of a Lover's Lyfe, 4to. M. G. L. <i>very scarce, Lond.</i> <i>W. de Worde</i>	58	0	0
The Castell of Pleasure, 4to. M. G. L. <i>very scarce, not in Herbert, ib.</i> <i>W. de Worde</i>	65	0	0
The Love and Complayntes between Mars and Venus, 4to. M. G. L. <i>rare, West. W. de Worde</i>	60	0	0
La Conusance d'Amours (an Eng. Poem), 4to. <i>very rare, M. G. L.</i> <i>Lond. Pynson</i>	54	0	0
The Prayse of all Women, 4to. M. G. L. <i>scarce, Lond. Myddylton</i> ..	25	0	0
The Beautié of Women, 4to. <i>rare, M. G. L. West. R. Wyer</i>	20	0	0
H. Watson's translation of Brant's Ship of Fools, <i>with wood cuts</i> , 4to. <i>See Dr. Farmer's note. Lond. W. de Worde</i> , 1517	64	0	0
The Woorkes of John Heywoode, <i>containing</i>	21	0	0
1. The Spider and the Flie, <i>printed by Powell</i> , 1556			
2. His Dialogue on English Proverbs and his 600 Epigrammes, <i>printed</i> 1562, 4to. M. G. L. <i>very fine copy, ib.</i> 1556-62	19	19	0
The Funerall of King Edward the Sixth, 4to. R. <i>Lond.</i> 1561	30	0	0
. Booke in English Metre called Dives Pragmaticus by Thomas New- bery, 4to. <i>Russia</i> (never seen by Ames or Herbert), <i>vid. Ritson's</i> <i>Bibling. Poet. Lond. Lacy</i> , 1561	16	5	6
Baldwyn's Myrrour for Magistrates, 4to. M. G. L. <i>Lond.</i> 1563	21	0	0
Spenser's Shephearde's Calendar, M. G. L. <i>Lond.</i> 1586	30	9	0
Miscellaneous Poems in 2 vol. 4to. M. G. L. <i>ib.</i> 1591-5-6. <i>These 3 vol. of the Original Edition of the Smaller Poems of Spenser</i> <i>are beautiful copies.</i>	21	0	0
Compendius Baile of Godly and Spirituall Sangis, 8vo. M. G. L. <i>Edin.</i> 1600. <i>Of this very rare book there is hardly another copy known.</i> ..	21	0	0
Shake-speare's Sonnets, never before imprinted, 4to. M. G. L. <i>Lond.</i> 1699	21	0	0
would and would not, a Poem, 4to. <i>Lond.</i> 1614	8	18	6

(To be continued.)

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR MARCH, 1813.

QUID SIT-PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

An Historical and Topographical Account of Fulham, including the Hamlet of Hammersmith. By T. Faulkner, Author of "the Historical Description of Chelsea." 1 vol. 4to. 1813.

IT is with pleasure we announce the third publication of Mr. FAULKNER, respecting the local antiquities of his parish and neighbourhood. The first, which was a "Historical and Descriptive Account of the Royal Hospital, &c. at Chelsea," was noticed soon after it issued from the press: * the next, which is mentioned in the title to this, still more strongly attracted our attention,† and we, consequently, then made such observations upon it as we deemed due, both to its design and execution; but it appears, that the author has, in the approbation of the public, met with much more important encouragement than could accrue from our meagre praise, which has induced him to persevere in his labours; so that they have grown from a small tract to an octavo, and, in the present instance, a quarta volume, which has received the sanction of a list of subscribers equally respectable and numerous.

LOCAL HISTORY, which has been more attended to in this age than in any of those that have preceded it, is not only a pleasing, but a most useful, species of research, inasmuch as it marks the changes of human affairs, the fluctuations of property, the rise, or the decline, of cities, towns, parishes, and neighbourhoods; it involves the genealogy of families, the characters of individuals, and the topography of districts: therefore, it not only brings "long-vanished piles," but "long-vanished" persons, ideally to view, and, consequently, never fails to afford to

the contemplative mind a statistical, a political, philosophical, and moral lesson.

Such being, we conceive, the use of local history, especially when combined with topographical description, we are always happy when we see these branches of study undertaken by authors who are permanently resident in the situation which they describe, who are, as may be said, indigenous to the soil whereon they expatiate; because

"That patriot passion strong in every breast,
Which weds each bosom to its native land,"

stimulates them to be more particular in their inquiries; and, as they are naturally better acquainted with the subjects upon which they descant, and have, in every respect, far greater disquisitorial advantages than mere travellers, however curious, so they are far more minute in their investigation, and correct in description, than those, from obvious circumstances, have it in their power to be. Many local traditions float in the atmosphere of a contracted circle, many curious circumstances are entombed in the parochial or family records of neighbourhoods, and many objects of historical importance are either traditional, accessible, or present themselves to an inhabitant, of which, for want of that kind of intelligence, or those connexions, to which we have adverted, a stranger could not have had the possession: therefore, a history, or, if our fastidious readers please, a curious collection of the seeds of history, should certainly be made by one well acquainted with the soil whence they are extracted, or, in many instances, where, from horticultural skill, valuable plants and flowers might be expected, they may only be productive of weeds.

We have been the more diffuse in our observations upon this important subject, because "The Historical and Topo-

* *Vide Europ. Mag.* Vol. XLVIII. p. 44.

† *In Europ. Mag.* Vol. LVII. p. 363.

graphical Account of FULHAM," now before us, most correctly meets those ideas that have emanated from its consideration. Mr. FAULKNER, its author, is a native of the parish that he investigates; he has had, all his life, before him the objects he describes; and combines all the other properties necessary for the prosecution of the arduous task to which we have adverted; consequently, he has completed a work at once curious, correct, and useful. Respecting the contents of this volume, it now, therefore, becomes necessary to undertake a brief investigation. In the first instance, its arrangement: the author has pursued the same plan that he so successfully established in his description of *Chelsea*; that is to say, he has divided it into chapters, and, of course, assigned to every one of those their particular branches of description and disquisition; a method which produces at once, convenience and perspicuity.

CHAPTER I. comprises "*Etymology, Situation, Boundaries and Extent, River Thames, Fishery, Bridge, Roads and Ways, Population, Poor's Rate, Land Tax.*"

With regard to the *poor's rate*, the following observation respecting its increase in this parish is, from the records, extracted:

"In the year 1620, the poor's-rate for the Fulham side, including legacies and donations, amounted only to the sum of 30*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

"In the year 1811, they amounted, on the Fulham side, to 2059*l.* 16*s.*"

An astonishing rise, though, we believe, not equal to that which has occurred in many of the metropolitan parishes in the same space.

CHAPTER II. "*Agriculture and Soil, Holm's Gardens and Nurseries, Common, Manufactories, West Middlesex Water Works, and Grand Junction Canal.*"

Adverting to the first part of this article, *Agriculture and Soil*, which, of course, comprehends *Gardening*, Mr. F. most properly observes, that

"An increased consumption of vegetables by the inhabitants of the metropolis has been remarked to have taken place within the last half century, most highly conducive to their health; and it cannot, therefore, but be useful to examine the methods by which they are brought to that state of perfection

which, undoubtedly, has contributed to this desirable end."

He then states, that "the parish of FULHAM may be justly denominated the great fruit and kitchen garden north of the Thames;" and makes some apposite remarks upon cultivation: but we do most exceedingly doubt the correctness of the note extracted from *Hume*, who, adopting the opinion of *Fuller*, says,

"It was not till the end of the reign of Henry VIII. that any carrots, turnips, or other edible roots, were produced in England. The title of these vegetables that was used was formerly imported from Holland and Flanders. Queen Catharine, when she wanted a sallad, was obliged to dispatch a messenger thither on purpose."—*Hume's Hist. of England*, anno 1547.

Waving any observations upon the absurdity of supposing that the perishable materials of a *sallad* could be brought from *Holland* or *Flanders* in a state fit to be eaten, it may be proper to remark, that *sallad* is a word that was known in *England* soon after the Conquest: it was applied to a *helmet*,* or *skull-cap*,† as well as to a dish of raw vegetables; and although it is only in this sense applied in our most ancient books of *culinary receipts*, yet *Shakespeare*,‡ and other early authors, have used it in both. That our intimate connexion, first with *Normandy*, and, secondly, through the medium of the house of *Burgundy*, with *Flanders*, improved the horticultural art much earlier than is stated by *Hume*, is certain, from its being frequently adverted to by our most ancient *historians* and *poets*; but, indeed, the thing speaks for itself, else how did the people procure vegetables to mingle with their "*few broths*?" How, in the fifteenth century, came "*ripe strawberries*" to be produced in *Hyde-garden*, *Holborn*? and how, in fact,

* A *sallad*, so called, by corruption, from *calata*, a helmet (says *Skinner*), quia *galeæ calatæ fuerunt*. (a)—*Porel*.

† *SKULL-CAP*—*cassida* is also the name of a plant.

‡ *Vide Henry VI.* Part II.

() *Nicod* derives the word from *sala saladinus*, an Oriental term for covering for the head, imported by the crusaders. When made of iron, a *sallad* was anciently and quaintly said to keep the head cool.—*NOTES*.

were the productions of the immense number of acres of garden ground, which were from the earliest times *laid out*, not only in the metropolis and its vicinity, but extending over the whole kingdom, consumed!*

Respecting the manufactories of *Fulham*, which are, no conceive, a very important branch of every local history, Mr. F. observes, that "about the year 1753, *Peter Parriot* established a manufactory of carpets and tapestry at *Fulham*, where both the work of the *Gobelins* and the art of dyeing, as then practised at *Chaillot* and *Sedan*, were carried on. *Parriot* had engaged some workmen from *Chaillot*, whom, at first, he employed at *Puddington*, but afterwards removed to *Fulham*, where the *Gobeline* manufacture had already been established, and where he had conveniences for a great number of artists of both sexes, and for such young persons as might be sent to learn the arts of drawing, weaving, dyeing, and other branches of the work. *Parri-*

ot's manufacture was particularly patronized by the Duke of Cumberland, and countenanced by other branches of the royal family. Great expectations were raised by this undertaking; but the goods were too expensive for general use, and the manufactory soon declined."

The specimens of carpets produced at this manufactory, like those that antecedently issued from the *Chaillot* carpet-looms at *Exeter* and at *Mortlake*, were exceedingly beautiful. The artists copied many of the flower-pieces of *Baptiste*, &c.; and had they met with the encouragement which they deserved, could, as was once intended, have executed the *Cartoons* of *Raphael*, the *Aurora* of *Guido*, or any other graphic effusion, however sublime or exquisite: the efforts that were made, however, although unsuccessful, have contributed to the improvement of the carpet manufacture of this kingdom.

"*Fulham Pottery.*"

"In the year 1684, Mr. John Dwight, an Oxfordshire gentleman, who had been secretary to *Bryan Walton*, *Henry Ferne*, and *George Hall*, successively *Bishops of Chester*," established a pottery at *Fulham*, the productions of which were in some instances curious, in all useful. This is, we understand, upon an extensive scale,* carried on by Mr. White, a descendant in the female line from the first proprietor.

"*Patent Cask Manufactory.*"

"At the eastern extremity of the parish, where it is separated from that of *Chelsea* by a small creek flowing into the *Thames*, is situated *Sandford Manor House*, formerly of some note, from having been the residence of the celebrated *Nell Gwynn*. The mansion is of venerable appearance; and immediately in front are four walnut-trees, that are said to have been planted by royal hands, and the fruit is esteemed of a particularly fine quality. A medalion in plaster of the fair *Eleanor*, which was some years ago found on the estate, is now in the possession of Mr. William Howard, of *Walham-green*."

Of the *Patent Cask Manufactory* operating upon strict mathematical principles, Mr. F. speaks in terms of high commendation.

* The articles now manufactured consist chiefly of stone jars, pats, &c.

* These questions, notwithstanding the opinion of *Fulter* and the assertion of *Hume*, upon principles obviously evident, almost include their own answers. The horticultural art was improved, and a great variety of species of vegetables were most unquestionably introduced by the *Romans*, whose mythology recognized them in sacrifices, and demanded them for garlands; whose *Pomona* the goddess of fruit, *Vertumnus* the god of orchards, whose *cornucopius* and the numerous plants, flowers, &c. that were sculptured on their temples, and described or adverted to by their naturalists and poets, shew that they not only possessed, but transplanted, those delicious and delicate productions to whithersoever their arms extended. *Cherries*, for instance, which were brought from *Pontus* by *Lucullus*, *U. C.* 600, were, after they had long flourished in *Italy*, by the *Romans*, transplanted into *Kent*, where it was remarked, that the amenity of the soil was perfectly congenial to the nature of the fruit. *Apples* are mentioned by *William of Malmshury* when speaking of the luxuriant vegetation of *Gloucestershire*; and cider as being a long time before provided at *Hereford* for the use of *King Edward the Confessor*, is referred to by *H. Huntington*, *f. 210*, whose time the farmer of *Windor* was allowed six shillings and eight pennies for wine, perry, and cider, for the use of *King Henry II.* [*Madoc's Hist. Excheq. c. 127.*]—In the year 1605; 4 *James I.* the gardeners of *London* and its vicinity a miles round, who had then become very numerous, were incorporated.—*Luxon*.

Chapter III. includes "*Rectory and Vicarage Parish-Church, Tombs and Monumental Inscriptions, Chapel of St. Paul at Hammersmith.*"

The lists of rectors and vicars, chiefly derived from *Newton's Repertorium*, abound with many curious notices.

Respecting every particular relating to the PARISH-CHURCH, Mr. F. has, with great industry, collected a full and curious account; to which we must necessarily refer the reader. Among the monuments, that of Sir *William Butts* has, by *Shakspeare*, been rendered the most conspicuous; a few dashes of his pen have conferred immortality on a physician, who, however eminent his situation, would otherwise have only been professionally remembered. Such is the power of genius!

Sir *WILLIAM BUTTS*, to whose appearance with his monarch in the *stage balcony* of our theatres some degree of levity has (we do not know why) affixed itself, was a native of *Norfolk*, and educated at *Catus College, Cambridge*, was appointed "domestic physician to *Henry VIII.* and received the honour of knighthood from that monarch. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians, in whose records he is highly extolled for his learning and knowledge, as well as for his singular judgment and great experience." He died 17th of November 1545, and was buried in the church of *Fulham*.

The monuments of *Lady Legh* and of *Catharine Hart* are, as commemorative specimens of the sculptural art at the dawn of the seventeenth century, curious; as is that of *Lord Mordaunt*, which shows the state of that art at the third quarter of the same period (1675), and is the joint production, the best we have seen, of *Bushnell* and *Bird*; the latter of whom has, in other monumental works, been said to have taken his architectural ideas "from a pigeon-house."

"There are two fine *yew*-trees on each side of the principal entrance of this church-yard, and another, very much decayed, on the north side, probably coeval to the church.

"It is not," says Mr. F. "easy to discover what induced our ancestors to plant this tree so generally in churchyards:" and upon this subject he states several conjectures, that, because they do not ascend high enough, do not

satisfy us. To trace the custom much nearer to its source, we must, we conceive, resort to classic periods. In *Greece*, the *cypress* and the *yew* obtained the same kind of veneration, and were considered as vegetable mourners, in the same degree as they have, for time immemorial, been considered in *Europe*. *PLUTARCH* says of (*Smilax*) the *yew*, that it typifies mortality; that it is a plant baleful to existence, because "it killeth those that sleep under it." Among the *Romans*, it was a custom to stick up some sign before the house of mourning; and for this purpose, branches of *cypress*, or *smilax* the *yew*, or *pitch-tree* (*picca*), were selected, because neither of these trees when cut down ever revive; and therefore they have, on that account, been deemed proper emblems of a FUNERAL.* Upon this subject, which is curious, we could much enlarge, had we time and space; but, at present, can only observe, that there are in the ancient writers numerous instances of the use of *yew* to represent, or rather allegorize sorrow,† in which character it was always displayed; and one species of it, the *palm*, very frequently, particularly on funeral monuments and medals, represented.

"Beneath her palm sees sad *Judea* weep."

Pope.

The chapel of *St. PAUL*, at *Hammersmith*, exhibits an instance of loyalty so exalted, that it deserves commemoration in every vehicle in which it can be commemorated.

"Against the north wall of the nave, near the pulpit, at a considerable height from the ground," our author observes, "is a fine bronze bust of *Charles I.* on a monument of black and white marble, with the following inscription:

"This Effigies was Erected by the special appointment Of Sir *Nicholas Cripe*, Knight & Baronet, As a grateful commemoration of that Glorious Martyr King *Charles The First*, of blessed Memory."

"Beneath, on a pedestal of black marble, is an urn inclosing the heart of

* *Plin. lib. xvi. c. 33. Serv. ad. Æn. 4.*

+ *Chaucer*, also contemplating classic story, thus considers it:—

"The mountain-ash, the mother of the spear, The mourner *yew*, and builder oak, were there."

The Knight's Tale, Part III.
F f

Sir Nicholas Crispe: on the pedestal is inscribed:—

' Within this urn is entombed the heart of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Kt. and Baronet, a loyal sharer in the sufferings of his late and present Majesty. He first settled the trade of Gold from Guinea, and there built the Castle of Cormantine. Died the 26 of February 1665, Aged 67 Years.'

"The bust of King Charles was placed here by Sir Nicholas Crispe, in his life-time, in grateful commemoration of his royal master. Sir Nicholas was interred in the family vault of St. Mildred, in Bread-street; but he directed that his heart, after his decease, should be placed in an urn beneath this bust."

CHAPTER IV. "*Extracts from the Churchwardens' and Overseers' Books, Parish Register, Benefactions, Charity Schools.*"

It is not, as we cannot quote the whole of the churchwardens' and overseers' accounts, necessary to detail particular items, except in two instances, which regard the police of the hundred, viz.

"1668 A Rate made for the discharge of 20*l*. and Charges upon the Parish for a Robbery lately committed in the Hundred.

"Nov. 18, 1691 A Rate made for two Robberies lately committed in this hundred of Ossuleston, the one for £5 1*l* the other for £22.

This kind of insurance, for so it virtually is, is a type of the Saxon law, and, if it was strictly enforced, would, we conceive, do more to promote parochial vigilance, which would include "Watch and Ward," than any modern regulations.

Among the benefactions to the Hamlet of Hammersmith, the following memorandum occurs:

"Sir Samuel Moreland gave a well, pump, and iron ladle, for public use, adjoining to his dwelling-house by the water-side, formerly inhabited by Baron Nevill; which benefaction is thus recorded upon a tablet fixed in the wall.

"SIR SAMUEL MORELAND'S well, the use of which he freely gives to all persons, hoping that none who shall come after him will adventure to incur God's displeasure, by denying a cup of cold water, provided at another's cost, and not their own, to either neighbour, stranger, passenger, or poor, thirsty beggar. July 8, 1695."

"The pump has been removed, and the stone tablet is preserved in a garden belonging to the house."

CHAPTER V. "*Manor of Fulham.*"

Of this manor there is a full and accurate account, from the grant to Bishop Erkenwald, of whose corpse, interred in the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, so many miraculous stories, that had long floated upon the versatile pinions of oral tradition, have since been recorded. The date of this grant is about the year 691. This account is curious, as it includes a brief history of the feudal system, extracts from the *Domesday Book*, &c. &c.

CHAPTER VI. "*Fulham Palace and Gardens.*"

"This palace has been from a very early period the summer residence of the Bishops of London." Its site and demesnes, we find, include about thirty-seven acres. Although a considerable part of the original building was, about the year 1715, taken down, there is still left betwixt fifty and sixty rooms, besides the chapel, hall, and kitchen, which the surveyors, Sir John Vanbrugh and Sir Christopher Wren, rightly judged would be sufficient for the use of the prelate and his successors. Yet, adverting to the original building, its ample site and numerous offices give us a very high idea of the episcopal splendor and dignity of the Bishops of London in former ages. It is probable, that the Palace of Fulham was built by Erkenwald, the son of Offa, King of the East Saxons, whom we have already mentioned: he was, it appears from tradition, adverting to the small vestiges of his works* that were centuries since said to remain, a prelate of great taste and genius, an improver of Saxon architecture, and a patron of men of letters.

CHAPTER VII. contains "*Biographical Notices of the Bishops of London.*"

MELLITUS, who was one of four monks that accompanied St. Austin to Britain, and assisted in the conversion of Sert and his subjects, was the first Bishop of London, and, as it is well known, obtained a spiritual influence nearly rendered him the control of the saint that had been promised, if a saint could have been promoted, to the archiepiscopal see of

* We mean, of course, his architectural works.

Canterbury. These notices of the Bishops of London by no means form a regular series.* Mr. F. seems, and we think with great propriety, here only to have recorded those of remote periods, in whose characters there was something prominent and striking; as he descends to more modern times, he becomes, of course, more particular; and, when we consider the number of names of prelates eminent for their learning, piety, and benignity, that it involves, it is, in our opinion, extremely curious.

CHAPTER VIII. "*Historical Events, Fulham, Ancient Houses.*"

"The earliest historical event relating to this parish," says Mr. F. "is the arrival of the *Danes* here in the year 879."

Respecting this incursion, which produced exertions both of personal courage and political wisdom such as exceedingly heightened the character of ALFRED, who was, upon a much more rational foundation than was *Alexander*, surpassed THE GREAT, our author has quoted historical notices connected with the parish of which he has undertaken the history, and which certainly do greatly add to its local importance: but, to descend to modern times, the accounts of the transactions of the civil wars 1642, &c. are still more curious, as even this short letter, dated *Head Quarters, Putney*, will evince.

"The King's Majesty keeps court yet at Hampton, the Dukes at Syon House, the Prince Elector at Richmond; the Duke of Yorke with the Lords were hunting in the new parke at Richmond, where was good sport, The King cheeful, and much company there; after which his Majesty dined with his children at Syon House, and returned to Hampton Court. I could wish the soldiers had money to pay their quarters."

It appears, that, in those turbulent times, the towns of *Fulham* and *Putney* made a considerable figure, being assigned as the quarters of the general officers of the rebel army; which, according to an account transcribed from one of the newspapers of 1647, seems, in the republican language of recent periods, to have been "completely organized;" though, from the in-

stances quoted by Mr. F. it does not appear much to the satisfaction of this neighbourhood.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Works of Thomas Otway: With Notes, Critical and Explanatory, and a Life of the Author, by Thomas Thornton, Esq. London, Turner, 1812. 3 vols. 8vo. price 11. 16s. boards.

THE admirers of original talent will be happy to renew their acquaintance with some of the brightest ornaments of the English drama, which are here presented to their notice, under the advantage of elegant typography and appropriate illustration. We proceed to abstract the editor's biographical account of his author.

Thomas Otway was born, March 3d, 1651, at Trotton, near Midhurst, Sussex, upon the borders of the river Arun; being the only son of the Rev. Humphrey Otway, rector of Wolbeding, in the same county. He was educated at Wicheham school, Winchester, and originally intended for the church. At the age of eighteen, he entered at Christ Church College, Oxford, early in the year 1669. His connexions here appear to have been highly respectable; but the narrow circumstances in which he was placed by the sudden death of his father, compelled him to leave the university, without taking a degree. In 1671, he came to London, unprovided with any regular means of subsistence. After an unsuccessful essay on the stage, he sought the patronage of men of rank and fashion, to whom his social qualifications rendered him highly acceptable. Among his friends were, the young Earl of Plymouth, a natural son of the king, and the notorious Earl of Rochester. The editor concludes,

"That, where vice was recommended by double attractions, namely, his interest and inclination, he seldom restrained his appetite of intemperance; and that every step he made to win the favour of his patrons, he receded from decency and virtue." pp. xiv. xv.

He spent some time in a course of dissipation, and at length roused himself to attempt dramatic composition. His first production, intitled *Alcibiades*, was written in the heroic couplet, and had some success, although it gave no promise of future eminence. His abilities were probably repressed by a compliance with the absurd custom,

* This is to be found in the Appendix, No. I.; from which it appears, that since A.D. 605, the see of London has been occupied by 101 prelates, respecting many of whom Mr. F. has inserted judicious notes.

inapplicable to the English language, but at that time popular, of composing in rhyme; a style first introduced in compliment to the depraved taste of the king, who allowed himself to be too much swayed by continental influence, both in poetry and politics. Don Carlos, written also in rhyme, was performed the next year, and met with uncommon encouragement; less owing to intrinsic merit, than to the patronage of the Earl of Rochester, who was led, at that period, by some capricious motive, to bestow his favour on Otway, in opposition to Dryden, although he afterwards lampooned the former. In the next year, 1677, he produced *Titus and Berenice*, and the *Cheats of Scapin*. The first of these pieces was imitated from Racine; the latter from Molière.

Mr. Thornton here makes the following remarks:

"The encouragement which French literature received during the reign of Charles II. was not, probably, beneficial to our own, since it repressed the exertions of native genius, and imposed upon the nation, especially in dramatic composition, a taste not congenial with its character. English audiences were oftener indebted, for theatrical entertainment, to Racine, Corneille, or Molière, than to Shakspeare, and our other early dramatists; and the stage was gradually filled with pieces which deviated more and more from the chasteness and simplicity of nature. Hence proceeded the romantic attachment to rhyming, or heroic plays, cherished and diffused by the writers of that period, with little regard to the legitimate end of tragedy: for how seldom can the heart be interested, where the language bears no resemblance to that of nature, and where the characters and sentiments are equally hypothetical!

Passions too fierce to be in fetters bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground.
Prolog. to Aurengzebe.

"With this declaration of the impotence of rhyme, Dryden (once its strenuous advocate) abandoned the use of it in tragedy; and as his example was much regarded by his contemporaries, the ardour for heroic plays was superseded by a more just and rational taste."
pp. xxi. xxii.

In 1678, he went to Flanders, with the army commanded by the Duke of Monmouth; having obtained a cor-

net's commission in a new regiment of horse, by the interest of the Earl of Plymouth. Before his departure, he had made his first effort in comedy, under the title of *Friendship in Fashion*, which appeared in 1678.

We insert some observations on the subject of Otway's comparative failure in comedy:

"It is hardly necessary to observe, that the same powers, which constitute a good writer of tragedy, are not sufficient of themselves to ensure success in the other department of the drama, which depends upon the exertion of talents essentially different. This will, therefore, diminish our surprise at the disproportion of Otway's powers in tragedy and comedy. But in judging of his efforts in the latter, we adopt a rule, which he was compelled to disregard. A happy improvement in morals has purified the stage, and proscribed licentiousness; but in Otway's time, indecency, so far from being in disrepute, was an indispensable quality in a comedy: none, in short, succeeded without it. Writers must conform their taste to that of their audience. If, therefore, the legislators of the drama applauded those scenes most, where grossness constituted the obvious feature, we may charitably suppose that authors often sacrificed, unwillingly, their judgment to their interest. The torrent of immorality, thus unchecked by those to whom it belonged to resist its first encroachments, soon polluted the stage: mirth was excited by profanity, and ribaldry was esteemed as wit. No proof of the depravity of taste to which we allude, can be more convincing, than that '*Friendship in Fashion*,' certainly a most immoral play, is reckoned by Laubaine a very diverting one, and stated to have met with general applause." pp. xxiii. xxiv.

The troops, to which he was attached, being recalled, he returned home in a state of extreme penury, aggravated by the disadvantageous mode of payment to which government had recourse for the discharge of the military appointments.

Poverty was not the only cause of disquietude to Otway. He cherished a hopeless passion for Mrs. Barry, an actress of considerable eminence, respecting whom we shall take occasion to say more hereafter.

Being now returned to his native country, he published, in 1680, *The*

History and Fall of Caius Marius, on which he had been occupied while he was abroad. Considerable part of this play was borrowed from Shakspeare's *Romeo and Juliet*; and it was written with a reference to the political troubles of the author's own times. In the same year appeared *The Poet's Complaint of his Muse*; and also *THE ORPHAN*. This work was an indisputable proof of his supreme command over the passions, of which some evidence had broken forth in different parts of *Caius Marius*. In this place the editor justly censures the vulgar and envious ribaldry which Voltaire has aimed at this play. The strictures of this writer we remember to have read several years ago, with profound contempt. The mode of criticism that he adopts is, to disfigure the harmony of English blank verse, by translating it into French prose, and to supply vulgarity where it is wanting. In this malignant attempt, he failed as ingloriously as he had already done in his attack on Shakspeare. The punishment for his sacrilege to our immortal monarch of the drama awaited him from a female hand;* and he cowered under the castigation that he had merited.

His next literary birth was *The Soldier's Fortune*, in 1681; which, although it "obtained extraordinary success, and produced both profit and reputation to the Theatre," appears to have given more pleasure to the public than profit to the author.

"Otway, notwithstanding, appears now to have felt sufficiently the irksomeness of his profession. It is not difficult to conceive the pangs which he endured, with a spirit not yet inured to want, or subdued by adversity. Exposed by his situation, as an author, to the shafts of malice; alternately elevated with promises, and dejected by scorn and neglect; caressed for his wit, and despised for his poverty; we must not wonder that these complicated vexations and disgusts should engender those gloomy feelings which he describes in the epilogue!

With the discharge of passions much oppressed,
Disturbed in brain, and pensive in his breast,
Full of those thoughts which make th'unhappy sad,

And by imagination half grown mad,
The poet led abroad his mourning muse,
&c."—p. xxxv.

* Mrs. Montagu's Essay on Shakspeare.

The ground-work of the plot of *Venice Preserved*, the author's next play, which came out in 1682, with a very prosperous result, was taken from an historical work of St. Réal. This play, like *Caius Marius*, was written with a view to party satire, as well as personal interest; and requiring more vigour of character, and a loftier tenor of sentiment, than the subject of the *Orphan*, it afforded a visible test of the improvement that Otway's powers were daily receiving, as experience and life gradually advanced.

Notwithstanding the poet's assiduity in composition, he was almost constantly involved in poverty. The author's share in the profits of the theatre was, at that time, much inferior to the sum now derived from a successful drama; and Otway's habits were not, perhaps, favourable to the practice of economy. We give the words of his biographer:

"Such was the exhausted state of his finances, that these, we have reason to think, were often anticipated before they arrived. In the epilogue to '*Caius Marius*,' he talks of offering to pawn his third day for fifty pounds. With poverty came all those attendant ills which a generous spirit feels more acutely than actual privation: neglect; wrongs real and imaginary; the altered eye of friends; but, above all, he secretly pined under that hopeless passion, whose stubbornness refused to yield to the most provoking scorn. Besides these evils, the obscure allusions contained in the epilogue to '*Venice Preserved*,' indicate how many enemies his writings had produced, and his apprehensions of their resorting to some dastardly method of revenge.

Poets in honour of the truth should write,
With the same spirit brave men for it fight;
And tho' against him causeless hatreds rise,
And daily where he goes of late, he spies
The scowls of sullen and revengeful eyes;
'Tis what he knows with much contempt to bear,
And serve a cause too good to let him fear;
He fears no poison from an incens'd drab,
No ruffian's five-foot sword, nor rascal's stab;
Nor any other snares of mischief laid,
Not a Rose-nalley cudge or ambuscade;†
From any private cause where malice reigns,
Or general pique all blockheads have to brains.

† The attack upon Dryden. See note, vol. iii. p. 95. Dryden and our author were now, probably, reconciled.

"Perhaps the accumulated disgusts arising from these different sources, renewed in Otway an attachment to his early habits of inebriety; and if we do not arm our minds with stoical apathy, compassion for the frailty of human nature will incline us to regard this constitutional infirmity of our author, as entitled to some excuse, from his severe sufferings. When nature seems to sink beneath the pressure of distress, and not a ray of hope can penetrate the gloom of futurity, mankind are often driven by despair to seek a refuge from intolerable thought in the smiles of the bottle. Thus it fared with poor Otway; he saw himself banished, in appearance for ever, from the mild delights of life, and snatched eagerly at the transient joys which intemperance afforded. It is a precipice, the paths to which, though often trod, are still imperceptible."—pp. xli-iii.

The *Atheist*, a sequel to the *Soldier's Fortune*, and his last dramatic production, was represented in 1683, or at the beginning of 1684. At the death of Charles II. in February 1685, Otway followed the example of his contemporaries, and offered his poetical incense to his successor. This adulation produced no beneficial result to its author; and the term of his mortal career was at hand. Mr. Thornton observes:

"Deeply involved in pecuniary engagements, Otway had, for some time past, withdrawn from the importunate clamours of his creditors, to an obscure public-house,* the sign of the Bull, on Tower-hill. It was at this place, remote from the knowledge of those who could assist him, that he expired, at the premature age of 34, on the 14th April 1685. From thence his body was conveyed to the church of St. Clement Danes, and there deposited in a vault."—pp. xlv. vi.

Varying accounts have been circulated of the immediate cause of his death, but the following narrative seems to be now authenticated:

"Our author had an intimate friend who was murdered in the street. To revenge the deed, he pursued the assassin, who fled to France. Otway followed him, on foot, as far as Dover, where he was seized with a fever, occasioned by

the fatigues he had undergone, which soon carried him to his grave in London.† How must every mind of sensibility exult that this record has been rescued from oblivion! Such a sacrifice to affection is highly creditable to the moral character of our author, and shows that the ardour of private friendship, which glows with so much enthusiasm in 'The Orphan' and 'Venice Preserved,' was not a fiction of the poet, but entered, in a very remarkable degree, into the character of the man." pp. xlvii-xlviii.

As a specimen of the editor's critical remarks, we subjoin the ensuing passages:

"We find that the chief objections to Otway's tragedies are, that they do not conform strictly to the rules of the drama; that the language wants elevation—the *ampullas et sesquipedalia verba* of Horace,—and that some of the scenes are debased by unseasonable mirth. The instances of the first are unimportant; and he has already been resigned, for the latter offence, to the severity of criticism. But with regard to the language, he was confined, by his subjects, to a familiarity of style; for the pathetic sentiments of distress would be very unsuitably clothed in an ornamented diction.

Tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri.

Hor.

"Some parts, however, of the dialogue of 'Venice Preserved' are highly poetical; but Otway's skill was almost wholly displayed in the pathetic; in the plaintive language of distress, and the soothing tones of affection.

"The only writers who approach him in this respect are Southern and Rowe. 'The Fatal Marriage' of the former exhibits distresses almost too strong for the feelings; but the sentiments want that peculiar tenderness, which, in Otway, produces a sorrow combined with the most exalted pleasure. The uniform harmony of numbers, for which Rowe is so much admired, somewhat enervates his sentiments, and produces an effect not altogether consonant with genuine sympathy. Rowe acquired, by art and industry, an excellence which

* "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope, vol. ii. Spence derived the anecdote from Dennis, the critic. The name of Otway's friend was Blakiston. At his return to London, he drank water, which occasioned his death.

† This gave rise to the ill-natured remark of Dennis, that "Otway died in an ale-house."

Otway derived immediately from nature. In the works of the latter, we must not seek those charms which are supplied by study and application; but it may be doubted, whether, by a larger acquaintance with critical knowledge, they would not have lost in energy what they might have gained by regularity and accuracy: as the vigour of a plant is sometimes destroyed by an over-solicitude to restrain its luxuriance.

"The acquisitions of our author were certainly not extensive; but to affirm, without limitation, that he possessed 'no learning,' is rather inconsistent with the fact of his having received a regular education. He has acknowledged his ignorance of the Tuscan language; but he was fully conversant with French literature, at that time the most fashionable study. His classical knowledge was principally confined to the Latin authors; and of these, Ovid, Petronius, and Catullus, seem to have been his favourites. With the Greek language he was not, probably, very familiar. Dr. Warton asserts, "it is remarkable that there is not a single line in Otway from the Greek tragedies." But with deference to the opinion of so great a critic, there appears sufficient resemblance, in the two following instances, to render the question at least doubtful.—"The Orphan" concludes with this sentiment:

'Tis thus that heav'n its empire does maintain,
It may afflict, but man must not complain.

Edipus, in Euripides, employs one exactly similar.

'Αλλὰ γὰρ τί ταῦτα θρηνῶ καὶ μάτην ὑδύρομαι;
Τὸ γὰρ ἐκ θεῶν ἀνάγκας θνητῶν ὄντα δεῖ φέρον·
Phænissæ, v. 1749-56.

The other is in the same play: Acasto addresses Chamont—

Fine speeches are the instruments of knaves,
Or fools, that use 'em when they want good sense;

But honesty
Needs no disguise nor ornament. Be plain.

'Απλοῦς ὁ μῦθος τῆς ἀληθείας ἔφυ.
Κοῦ ποικίλων δεῖ τὰ νόμιχ' ἐρμηνευμάτων,
'Εχμι γὰρ αὐτὰ καιρὸν· ὁ δ' ἄδικος λόγος,
Νοσῶν ἐν αὐτῷ, φαρμάκων δέεται σοφῶν·
Phænissæ, v. 172-173.

"The occurrences of two resemblances, so strong as the preceding, in one piece, may justify a suspicion that the Greek tragedies were not wholly unexplored by Otway."—pp. lvii-lx.

We suspect that a vigilant observer could find more coincidences both with Greek and Italian literature. Several lines in the Prologue to Don Carlo might bear an allusion to the *ματαβολὴ πάντων γλυκὴ* of Euripides; and the expression of *pleasing harms* in *The Orphan*, might refer to the

Dannoso piacer ed util danno

in Petrarch. We might add other instances, unless it were our wish to avoid the charge of displaying fanciful analogies.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Rokeby: a Poem. By Walter Scott, Esq. 4to. pp. 446. 2l. 2s. boards.

THE old proverb, "the more hurry the worst speed," has, in an eminent degree, been falsified by the author of the Poem now before us. Mr. Scott, every one knows, writes in a hurry; but then he writes so well, and his powers run so close a race with his speed, that we cannot regret we are so often called upon to give an account of, and pass our judgment on, writings bearing on the face of them, as their author, the name of Walter Scott. By his eminent and various abilities, by his skill as an interesting and powerful versifier, by his talents as a scholar, and, above all, by a happy choice of subjects, and a judgment suited to the tastes of the day, Mr. Scott has attained one of the most conspicuous departments in the temple of Apollo, and rendered himself one of the most eminent and successful votaries of that fanciful deity; so much so, indeed, that other and less successful followers of the same commander with eagerness copy the manner, and with alacrity endeavour to gain the road, in which their more enviable brother trod in his journey to the shrine of Fame. In short, Mr. Scott's writings have already, and will more and more, become the pattern for all the votaries of the Muse; and as his defects, as well as his beauties, will have their influence, it behoves us, as the guardians of discrimination, to hold the one as well as the other up to public view; and whilst, by our approbation, we give a spur to ambitious merit, it becomes us in an equal degree, by our reprobation, to damp the ardour, and awaken the prudence, of those who disdain, in their eagerness to gain the laurel of fame, to "look before they leap." Before we

proceed to an analysis of the Poem, it might not be quite irrelevant to remark, that it was the opinion of many, and some of them very respectable, critics, that Mr. Scott would succeed better, and gain more applause, did he change the jingle of eight syllable verses for the more stately march of the ten, or heroic verse; but the experiment has been tried, and has failed; Don Roderick, comparatively speaking, is neglected, whilst the Lady of the Lake, acquires general and well deserved notice, universal and unbounded admiration. But we must not substitute our own instead of the author's thoughts; nor let the critic usurp all, when the poet claims a part of, the reader's attention.

The scene of *Rokeby*, then, is laid near Greta Bridge, in Yorkshire, the demesne of J. B. S. Morritt, Esq. to whom the poem is dedicated—Barnard Castle, also, is the scene of part of the events—the time of the *supposed*, for they have nothing to do with the *real*, events of the day, is immediately subsequent to the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644. The fable, to analyze which would be to lessen too much the reader's interest, is but scanty, and turns principally on one event, the supposed death of Mortham, the Lord of *Rokeby*, whom Bertram (a pretended friend) is supposed to have murdered; the incidents are but few, yet some of them are striking; but still the mind, almost from beginning to end, can fancy what is to follow; and when this is the case, anxiety has not all its wonted powers. The history of Redmond O'Neale, who was dropped, when a child, in the hall of *Rokeby*, by a person who died before he could relate his history, forms a sort of episode, yet is conducive but in a small degree to the general interest of the Poem.

As a level and beautiful country has double its usual charms by being preceded by a rough and sterile one, and as the prudent housekeeper preserves his good wine till last, we will notice some of Mr. Scott's defects before we dwell upon the numerous and splendid examples of poetic excellence.

And first, his most palpable faults are those which are solely the offspring of haste and indolence—faults which, we fear, Mr. Scott will persist in, in spite of all representation, advice, or reprobation—we allude principally to his bad

epithets, false rhyme, and the liberty he takes in altering verbs, &c. for the sake of his verse—for instance,

"That lip had terror never blenched,
Ne'er in that eye had tear drop quenched."

Of bad rhyme—

"To aid the valiant northern earls
Who drew the sword for royal Charles"—

"For they were weaponed, and prepared
Their mistress on her way to guard."

"Seem'd like the steel of rusted lance,
Useless, and dangerous, at once."

Of epithets—"gay wit"—"simple terms and plain"—what wit but is gay? what terms that are simple are not plain? Again—"the flash severe of swarthy glow"—"the lated peasants"—"paly red," *cum multip' aliis*. Mr. Scott has also a convenient way of filling up a line, by asking a question when there was not the least occasion for it—this not only renders the sound harsh and disagreeable, but shews great poverty of design—it is injurious also on account of the license it gives minor poets to use the same unwarrantable method of filling up their lines; for if this is tolerated in so great a poet as Mr. Scott, surely they may be allowed the same privilege—But come we now to the more pleasant part of our duty, that of pointing out some of the beauties of this Poem, and rendering unto merit the praise it has earned. The characters the poet has drawn are well imagined, strongly delineated, and uncommonly well supported to the last. Bertram, from beginning to end, is the cool, undaunted villain; he struggles to be great "in fate's despite". and when he fails, he bears his disappointment with so much firmness, wears so stern a face against all opposition, disappointment, nay destruction itself, that whilst we shrink back with horror at his villainies, we cannot refuse the meed of praise at beholding the muscular energy called forth in support of them. His introduction to, and his final parting from; the reader, are very fine specimens of Mr. Scott's powers. To extract, however, any part of these events, would materially lessen the force of the whole.

Wilfrid, a sighing, bashful lover, and a votary of the Muses as well, who gives no thoughts to martial deeds, is well imagined, and well supported—His involuntary burst of valour, when roused by the voices of Justice and Virtue, has a fine effect—The song which, like the

young swan warbling in roe-anthology note its own dirge, is beautiful and pathetic; and as it is almost the only one of these helps of the narrative that has any thing peculiarly attractive to recommend it, our readers will, we are sure, thank us for extracting it.

I.

"Oh! Lady, twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the cypress tree;
Too lively glow the lilies light,
The varnish'd holly's all too bright;
The may-flower and the eglantine,
May shade a brow less sad than mine!
But lady weave no wreath for me,
Or wreath it of the cypress tree.

II.

Let dimpled mirth his temples twine
With tendrils of the laughing vine;
The manly oak, the pensive yew,
To patriot and to sage, be due;
The myrtle bough bids lovers live,
But that Matilda will not give;
Then lady, twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the cypress tree.

III.

Let merry England proudly rear
Her blentled roses bought so dear;
Let Albion bind her bonnet blue,
With heath and hare-bell dipt in dew;
On favour'd Erin's crest be seen
The flower she loves of emerald green;
But lady twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the cypress tree.

IV.

Strike the wild harp while maids prepare
The ivy meet for minstrels' hair;
While his crown with laurel leaves,
With bloody hand the victor weaves,
Let the loud trumpet his triumph tell;
But when you hear the pattering bell,
Then lady twine a wreath for me,
But twine it of the cypress tree.

V.

Yes, twine for me the cypress bough,
But oh, Matilda, twine not now;
Till a few brief months are past,
And I have looked and loved my last,
When villagers my shroud bestrew,
With posies, rosemary, and rue;
Then lady weave a wreath for me,
And weave it of the cypress tree."

But the character on which the poet has bestowed the most pains, and which he has laboured to make a favourite with his readers, is Matilda; and but few readers, no discriminator of poetic character, will say he has failed—his labour, we may venture to predict, will not be in vain; and that Matilda will not only become a favourite with all, but a model for other workmen in the vineyard of Parnassus to copy and rival (if that were possible): but let our readers judge for themselves.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII March 1819.

"Wreathed in its dark brown hair,
Half hid Matilda's forehead fair,
Half hid and half revealed to view
Her full dark eye of hazel hue.
The rose with faint and feeble streak
So lightly tinged the maiden's cheek,
That you had said her hue was pale;
But if she faced the summer gale,
Or spoke, or sang, or quicker moved,
Or heard the praise of those she loved,
Or when of interest was express'd
Aught that wak'd feeling in her breast,
The mantling blood in ready play
Rivalled the blush of rising day.
There was a soft and pensive grace;
A cast of thought upon her face,
That suited well the forehead high,
The eye-lash dark, and downcast eye.
The mild expression spoke a mind
In duty firm, composed, resign'd;
'Tis that which Roman art has given
To mark their maiden queen of Heaven."

The attack upon Rokeby by the banditti, with Bertram at their head, is told in very spirited poetry—we extract part—Matilda had fled to the Forest for safety.

"When Bertram marked Matilda's flight,
It gave the signal for the fight;
And Rokeby's veterans scamed with scars
Of Scotland and of Erin's wars,
Their momentary panic o'er,
Stood to the arms which, then they bore;
Then cheered them to the fight O Neale,
Then pealed the shot, and clashed the steel;
The war smoke soon with sable breath
Darkened the scene of blood and death,
While on the few defenders close
The bandits with redoubled blows,
And twice driven back, yet fierce and fell
Renew the charge with frantic yell.
Wilfrid has fallen—but o'er him stood
Young Redmond, suited with smoke and blood,
Cheering his mates with heart and hand
Still to make good their desperate stand.
"Up, comrades, up, in Rokeby's halls
Ne'er be it said your courage fails.
What falst ye at their savage cry,
Or do the smoke wreathes dim your eye?
These rafters have returned a shout
As loud as Rokeby's wassail rout,
As thick a smoke these hearths have given
At ballowtide or Christmas even.
Stand to it yet, renew the fight
For Rokeby's and Matilda's right.
These slaves they dare not bid to hand
Hide buffer from a true man's brand."
Impetuous, active, fierce, and young,
Upon the advancing foes he sprung,
Woe to the wretch at whom he bent
His brandish'd scallion's sheer descent!
Backward they scatter'd as he came
Like wolves before the levin flame,
When mid their howling concave driven,
Hath glanced the thunderbolt of Heaven.

Bertram rushed on—but Harpool clasped
His knees, although in death he gazed;
His falling corpse before he hung;
And round the grimmest of ruffian clung.
Just then the soldiers filled the dome,
And shouting charged the felon home
So fiercely, that, in panic dread,
They broke, they yielded, fell; or fled;
Bertram's stern voice they heeded no more,
Though heard above the battle's roar;
While trampling down the dying man,
He strove, with yelled threat and ban,
In scorn of odds, in fate's despite,
To rally up the desperate fight."

The poem ends happily; that is, the
lovers are united, and, we are told,
promise "a lengthened life of peace
and love"—though the death of Wil-
frid leaves a depression on the spirit

of the reader, and the conclusion is
not by any means in the poet's best
manner; we look for better things,
but we look in vain. On the whole,
as impartial judges, we think *Kekeby*
is creditable to the known talents of its
author; if it does not surpass the au-
thor's best poem, "*The Lady of the*
Lake," it is not much beneath it (and
this is no mean praise); if it does not
materially add to, it is very far from
detracting from, the fame he has ob-
tained; and if it has not exceeded,
it cannot much have disappointed, the
hopes and expectations of those admirers
of Walter Scott's poetical genius.

Ed. 15th, 1813.

S. W. X. Z.

ON REASON AND INSTINCT.

AMONG the obstacles which have
most retarded the progress of the
science of mind, may be ranked the use
of ambiguous and ill-defined expres-
sions. In reasoning on familiar sub-
jects, we are instantly aware of the
wrong application, or the unwarrantable
extension of the terms employed; but
in subjects of an abstract nature, unless
great attention be paid to these instru-
ments of thought, both the writer and
reader may be led to suppose the argu-
ments sound, and the conclusions im-
portant, when, in fact, the whole may
be void of meaning.

It was this knowledge of the im-
portance of words, in speculating on
the intellectual phenomena that induced
me to compare the different definitions
of Reason given by Melampus in his
dissertations. I wished him to explain
what appeared obscure and contradic-
tory; he has endeavoured to comply,
and seems highly gratified by the op-
portunity afforded him of correcting his
mistakes.

As Melampus does me the justice to
observe, my efforts are not directed to
the exposure of "*verbal errors*," but
of such errors as affect the basis of the
argument; such errors as tend to con-
found the noblest of our faculties with
those which we possess in common with
the least sagacious brutes—it is not the
want of logical arrangement I have
found fault with, but the want of that
consistency which is expected in the
most satisfactory consideration of a subject.

Of a man's meaning in what he writes
we can judge only by his words; that
Melampus's words conveyed proposi-
tions contrary to each other in their
tendency, is sufficiently evident, even
from his own concessions; and I should
not revert to this fact, if the same per-
plexing inconsistencies did not still exist.

The favourable reception my first ob-
servations have met with, encourages me
to proceed to the examination of his last
letter; and I shall continue, as I have
hitherto done, to direct my criticisms to
such parts of the question as are of
essential importance.

Passing over the preamble, which re-
lates merely to the characteristics of
Y. Y.'s style, I shall begin by notice-
ing the ingenious definition of preju-
dices, which, it seems, are a property of
Reason, and yet may be eradicated by
a right use of reason; in other words,
reason, when rightly used, will destroy
one of its own constituent parts.

In the next sentence I find, that when
we are conducted by the *ignes fatui* of
our imaginations we are led by reason;
according to this theory, maniacs, who
are so powerfully influenced by such
phantasms, cannot be said to be de-
prived of reason; although this notion
has been very generally received hi-
therto, and even by Melampus himself.

Common sense would also lead us to
suppose, that maniacs and children (be-
fore they attain the age of reason) are
capable of perception and volition; yet
I cannot reconcile this opinion with the
assertion of Melampus, that perception
and volition imply the agency of the

reasoning faculty. This certainly requires further illustration.

In the attempt to prove that there is an exercise of reason in perception, I find a quotation from Dr. Reid's *Inquiry into the Human Mind*, making a distinction between *natural* and *acquired* perception. Of this Melampus (with very little success) avails himself; taking care, however, not to quote what that author adds on the subject in the same section, and almost in the same page. "Perception, whether *original* or *acquired*, implies no exercise of reason, and is common to men, children, idiots, and brutes:" to have given the author's meaning in full would have been more candid on this part, but less subservient to his purpose.

Dr. Reid's definition of volition is equally opposed to Melampus's theory, as will appear in the following extracts from the writings of that able philosopher.

"There are some principles of action which require no attention, no deliberation, no will: these, for distinction's sake, we call mechanical. Another class we call animal, as they seem common to men with other animals. A third class we call rational, being proper to man as a rational creature."

The mechanical principles he divides into instinct and habit: and says, on the subject of animal principles,

"Mechanical principles of action produce their effect without any will or intention on our part; we may by a voluntary effort hinder their effect; but if not hindered by will or effort it is produced without them."

"Animal principles of action require intention and will, in their operations, but not judgment: they are by ancient moralists properly called *cæcæ cupidines*, blind desires."

The animal principles he divides into appetites, desires, benevolent and malevolent affections, passions, dispositions, &c.; and elsewhere says on the third class,

"Having treated of these two classes, I proceed to the third, the rational principles of action in man, which have that name, because they have no existence in beings not endowed with reason, and in all their exertions require not only *intention and will*, but *judgment and reason*."

By adopting such a division of the principles of action as is here made by

Dr. Reid, by collecting well authenticated facts relative to the most sagacious animals, by reasoning from analogy on the faculties exercised by them on such occasions, some opinion may be formed of the near approach they make to ratiocination.

The plan followed by Melampus is much easier of execution; "he admits of no medium between Reason and Instinct; whatever cannot be resolved into the one belongs to the other;" "Memory is an indispensable ingredient of reason; thought is a modification of reason; and it appears to be pretty evident (page 283), that the faculties of perception and volition exercised by brutes, and the passions of love, hatred, gratitude, &c. which operate on them, must be considered as properties of reason. Thus comprehending under the name of Reason those principles of action which Dr. Reid calls animal principles, and those faculties which every body allows brutes to possess, it becomes no very difficult task to prove that they enjoy a share of reason."

The discovery was necessarily involved in the arbitrary definitions with which Melampus sets out.

It has been observed, that the picking of holes in the fabric of knowledge wherever it is weak and faulty, may be an useful employment, because when they are properly repaired, the whole building becomes more firm and solid than it was before.

I am far from wishing Melampus to abandon the proposition that brutes possess a share of the reasoning faculty; some of their actions seem difficult to account for on any other principle. The inquiry is among the most interesting that could be engaged in; but in the prosecution of it, we ought to avoid such inconsistencies as are injurious to the cause, and such assumptions as are degrading to our species.

I intended to have introduced another extract from the author already quoted, calculated to shew the difficulty of drawing with precision a line between the lowest degree of rationality and the highest degree of what, in animals, is called sagacity; but I am prevented by the consciousness of having already extended this communication to an unusual length.

I am, yours;

St. March 1813.

Y. Y.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

I HAD lately put into my hands three Numbers of your valuable Magazine, with references to an essay, in the form of a letter, subscribed "MELAMPUS," upon the very interesting subject of Reason and Instinct; in which the writer endeavours to urge into a belief, that instinct, in the brute creation, approaches nearer, or indeed partakes more intimately of the nature of reason, than the pride of man, generally, will suffer him to allow.

It would much please me to have that subject revived, in order to have attracted to it the notice of enlightened men, who have more immediately made it the object of their inquiry: for on this, as on every other subject, there are sagacious, and generally well-informed men, who will take up first appearance: for genuine principles, and hastily determine upon their inferences before they have any adjusted premises, upon which such inferences can be reasonably adduced.

To take up this subject, and pursue it in its regular course of inquiry, it seems necessary, in the first place, to define the nature and capacity of Reason and of Instinct; and to know how similar, or how distinct in their origin: how far extended in the one, and how contracted in the other, in what respect the means and purposes of their operation.

To say that man has the superiority over the rest of animal creation by the acquirement of language (and this is only incidental, partial, and imperfect), by which he is enabled to multiply and communicate ideas, thereby associating others in his plans and designs, does by no means afford evidence to the exclusion of the brute creation from a like participation of corresponding powers.

It is true, that men brought up together in society acquire from each other certain sounds (embodied into what is called a language), by which they connect their inward thoughts: but put the men together of different nations, and their sounds are to one

another as indistinct as the braying of an ass. No language is so pure and explicit, as to enable a man to convey, in terms clearly understood, the genuine purposes of his mind. The most kind intentions are often perverted to what is supposed to be inimical; and very often the insidious artful wordings of a villain are misconstrued as of the most benevolent of designs. In nations—in all abstract societies—in private families—the imperfection of human language is the constant source of disagreements, arising from the use and application of terms, either not understood, or tortured into an erroneous construction.

With such an imperfect medium of correspondence, of what has man so highly to boast over the rest of creation?

In animals, we observe, sounds that denote all the passions of desire, aversion, love, hatred, courage, fear, &c. and why not complicated sounds (acquired by observation and instruction, as we acquire them) to convey the more complex ideas of the mind? If memory be a part of reason (which, I think, must be excluded from the defined character of instinct), we have it manifest in all the animal creation. Go amongst a flock of sheep at yeaving time: there shall be a thousand: every mother knows the bleating of its own lamb; and how this, but from a recollection of the sound?

That animals mutually incite each other, and enter jointly into designs of operation, is out of all question: although I cannot implicitly give credit to the story, adduced by Melampus, of the siege of martins against the usurping sparrow.

Those who would prosecute this inquiry, with a desire to increase information and produce conviction, should omit every statement that cannot be enforced into belief by the support of evidence.

I hope to see a great deal more on this subject in your useful publication, in which I promise to sustain a part in the humble character of a modest inquirer.

ALF. HALLOWS.

FURTHER DOCUMENTS RESPECTING THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

(Continued from page 148.)

[We have already observed, that whatever opinions may be entertained of the prudence, policy, or propriety, of the original publication, *The Book*, it is now become so much a state document, that were we not to preserve it in our Magazine, for future reference, we might, perhaps, stand justly chargeable with want of attention to the wishes of our readers; therefore, in lieu of a second Copper-plate Engraving, we have again furnished our readers with an extra quantity of letter press.]

THE indisposition of the Princess Charlotte commenced previous to the fête at Carlton House, and afterwards increasing, her Royal Highness was necessarily obliged to defer her return to Windsor. In consequence of this, the Princess of Wales, on the 8th of February, addressed herself to Lord Liverpool, desiring that he would communicate to the Prince Regent her Royal Highness's intention to visit the Princess Charlotte at Warwick House, not anticipating the possibility of a prevention on the part of the Prince Regent, under the circumstance of the Princess Charlotte's confinement from illness. Lord Liverpool replied, that he was happy to announce the Princess Charlotte so much better, that her Royal Highness would be able to visit the Princess of Wales at Kensington Palace, on the following Thursday, 11th of February. On that morning, however, at the moment (and not before) of the Princess of Wales stepping into her carriage, she received information that the Princess Charlotte was refused coming.

Upon this, the Princess of Wales again addressed Lord Liverpool, to know the reason, none having been assigned, for the Princess Charlotte's being thus suddenly prohibited from giving the meeting to her Royal Mother, and when and how soon her Royal Highness might expect to see the Princess Charlotte. To this inquiry the Princess of Wales received the following reply from Lord Liverpool:—

(COPY.)

“*Five-house, Feb. 14, 1815.*”

“Lord Liverpool has the honour to inform your Royal Highness, that, in consequence of the publication, in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 10th instant, of a letter addressed by your Royal Highness to the Prince Regent, his Royal Highness thought fit, by the advice of his confidential servants, to signify his commands, that the intended visit of the Princess Charlotte to your Royal Highness on the following day should not take place.

“Lord Liverpool is not enabled to make any further communication to your Royal Highness on the subject of your Royal Highness's note.”

To this letter the Princess of Wales commanded Lady Anne Hamilton, her Lady in Waiting, to reply as follows to Lord Liverpool:—

“*Montague-house, Blackheath, Feb. 15, 1815.*”

“Lady Anne Hamilton is commanded by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, to represent to Lord Liverpool, that the insidious insinuation, respecting the publication of the letter addressed by the Princess of Wales, on the 14th of January, to the Prince Regent, conveyed in his Lordship's reply to her Royal Highness, is as void of foundation and as false as all the former accusations of the transgressions of her Royal Highness's honour in the year 1800.

“Lady A. Hamilton is further commanded to say, that dignified silence should have been the mark of conduct the Princess would have preserved upon such insinuation (more than unbecoming Lord Liverpool), did not the effect arising from it, operate to deprive her Royal Highness of the sole real happiness she can possess in this world—that of seeing her only child. And the Confidential Servants of the Prince Regent ought to feel ashamed of their conduct towards the Princess, in advising to her Royal Highness their advice to the Prince Regent, that, upon authorized and unfounded suppositions, a Mother

and Daughter should be prevented from meeting—a prohibition positively against the law of nature.—Lady Anne Hamilton is commanded further to desire Lord Liverpool to lay this paper before the Prince Regent, that his Royal Highness may be aware into what error his Confidential Servants are leading him, and will involve him, by counselling and signifying such commands.”

Here ended the correspondence.

The Cabinet meetings and proceedings succeeded almost immediately. The Princess of Wales, on the 27th of February, addressed the subjoined letter to the Earl of Harrowby:—

COPY OF A LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE EARL OF HARROWBY:—

“*February 27, 1815.*”

“The Princess of Wales has received reports from various quarters, of certain proceedings lately held by his Majesty's Privy Council respecting her Royal Highness; and the Princess has felt persuaded that these reports must be unfounded, because she could not believe it possible that any resolution should be taken by that most honourable body in any respect affecting her Royal Highness, upon statements which she has had no opportunity of answering, explaining, or even seeing.

“The Princess still trusts that there is no truth in these rumours; but she feels it due to herself to lose no time in protesting against any resolution affecting her Royal Highness, which may be adopted.

“The Noble and Right Honourable Persons who are said to have been selected for these proceedings, are too just to decide any thing touching her Royal Highness, without affording her an opportunity of laying her case before them. The Princess has not had any power to choose the Judges before whom any enquiry may be carried on; but she is perfectly willing to leave her whole conduct inquired into by the persons who may be selected by her accusers. The Princess only demands that she may be heard in defence or in explanation of her conduct, if it is attacked; and that she should be either treated as innocent, or proved to be guilty.”

Lord Harrowby replied to the effect, that a copy of the Report, laid before the Prince Regent, had been transmitted that same evening to the Princess of Wales, by the Viscount Sidmouth.

REPORT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE PRINCE REGENT, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S LETTER.

The following Members of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, viz. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Primate of Ireland, Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Earl Bathurst, Earl of Liverpool, Earl Mulgrave, Viscounts Melville, Sidmouth, and Castlereagh, the Lord Bishop of London, Lord Ellenborough, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy, the Master of the Rolls, &c. &c. Sir J. Mansfield, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Judge of the Admiralty, and the Dean of the Arches, having been summoned by command of your Royal Highness, on the 19th February, to meet at the office of Viscount Sidmouth, Secretary of State for the Home Department, a communication was made by his Lordship to the Lords then present, in the following terms:—

“My Lords—I have it in command from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to acquaint your Lordships, that a copy of a letter from the Princess of Wales to the Prince Regent, having appeared in a public paper, which letter refers to the proceedings, that took place in an enquiry instituted by command of his Majesty, in the year 1800, and contains, among other matters, certain impositions upon the number in which the Prince Regent has exercised his undoubted right of regulating the conduct and educa-

“The Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas was prevented by indisposition from attending during any part of these proceedings.

tion of his daughter, the Princess Charlotte; and his Royal Highness having taken into consideration the said letter so published, and adhering to the directions heretofore given by his Majesty, that the documents relating to the said inquiry should be sealed up and deposited in the office of his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State; in order that his Majesty's Government should possess the means of resorting to them if necessary; his Royal Highness has been pleased to direct, that the said letter of the Princess of Wales, and the whole of the said documents, together with the copies of other letters and papers, of which a schedule is annexed, should be referred to your Lordships, being Members of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, for your consideration; and that you should report to his Royal Highness your opinion, whether under all the circumstances of the case, you think it be fit and proper that the intercourse between the Princess of Wales and her daughter, the Princess Charlotte, should continue to be subject to regulations and restrictions."

Their Lordships adjourned their meetings to Tuesday, the 23d of February; and the intermediate days having been employed in perusing the documents referred to them, by command of your Royal Highness, they proceeded on that and the following day to the further consideration of the said documents, and have agreed to report to your Royal Highness as follows:—

"In obedience to the commands of your Royal Highness, we have taken into our most serious consideration the letter from her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to your Royal Highness, which has appeared in the public papers, and has been referred to us by your Royal Highness, in which letter the Princess of Wales, amongst other matters, complains that the intercourse between her Royal Highness and her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, has been subjected to certain restrictions."

"We have also taken into our most serious consideration, together with the other papers referred to us by your Royal Highness, all the documents relative to the inquiry instituted in 1805, by command of his Majesty, into the truth of certain representations, respecting the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, which appear to have been pressed upon the attention of your Royal Highness, in consequence of the advice of Lord Thurlow, and upon grounds of public duty, by whom they were transmitted to his Majesty's consideration. And your Royal Highness having been graciously pleased to command us to report our opinions to your Royal Highness, whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it be fit and proper, that the intercourse between the Princess of Wales and her daughter, the Princess Charlotte, should continue to be subject to regulation and restraint."

"We beg leave humbly to report to your Royal Highness, that, after a full examination of all the documents before us, we are of opinion, that, under all the circumstances of the case, it is highly fit and proper, with a view to the welfare of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, in which are equally involved the happiness of your Royal Highness in your parental and royal character, and the most important interests of the state, that the intercourse between her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, should continue to be subject to regulation and restraint."

"We humbly trust that we may be permitted, without being thought to exceed the limits of the duty imposed on us, respectfully to express the just cause we entertain of the motives by which your Royal Highness has been actuated in the postponement of the confirmation of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte; as it appears, by a statement under the hand of her Majesty the Queen, that your Royal Highness has conformed in this respect to the declared will of his Majesty, who had been pleased to direct, that such ceremony should not take place till her Royal Highness should have completed her majority."

"We also humbly trust that we may be further permitted to notice some expressions in the letter of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, which may possibly be construed as implying a charge of too serious a nature to be passed on a subject of this nature. We refer to some of the following expressions:—"As this expression, from the manner in which it is introduced, may, perhaps, be liable to misinterpretation (however impossible it may be to suppose that

it can have been so intended), to have reference to some part of the conduct of your Royal Highness, we feel it our bounden duty not to omit this opportunity of declaring, that the documents laid before us afford the most ample proof, that there is not the slightest foundation for such an aspersions."

(Signed)

C. CANTUAR.
EDDON.
E. EBOR.
W. ARMAGH.
HARROWBY, P.C.
WESTMORELAND, C.P.S.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,
BATHURST,
LIVERPOOL,
MULGRAVE,
MELVILLE.

SIDMOUTH,
J. LONDON.
ELLENBOROUGH,
CHAS. ABBOTT,
N. VANSITTART,
C. BATHURST,
W. GRANT,
A. MACDONALD,
W. SCOTT,
J. NICHOLL.

(A true Copy) SIDMOUTH.

The next document of importance is a letter addressed to the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, by the Princess of Wales, in which her Royal Highness called for an investigation of her conduct, before judges known to the constitution, in order that she might either be declared to be innocent or proved guilty. A copy of this letter was also transmitted to the Lord Chancellor.

Tuesday.—The Speaker said, that in the afternoon of yesterday, Monday, March 1, he had received a paper, which purported to be a letter from the Princess of Wales; it not having any signature, and being delivered to one of the door-keepers, he had thought it his duty previously to laying it before the House, to authenticate it. Having so done, he would, with their permission, read the letters.

"Montague house, Blackheath, March 2, 1815.

"The Princess of Wales by her own desire, as well as by the advice of her Council, did yesterday transmit to Mr. Speaker a letter, which she was anxious should be read without delay to the House of Commons, and the Princess requests that the said letter may be read this very day to the House of Commons. The Princess incloses Mr. Speaker a duplicate of the letter alluded to."

"Montague-house, Blackheath, March 1, 1815.

"The Princess of Wales informs Mr. Speaker, that she has received from Lord Viscount Sidmouth a copy of a Report made to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by a certain number of the Members of the Privy Council, to whom it appears, his Royal Highness had been advised to refer the consideration of the documents and other evidence respecting her character and conduct."

"The Report is of such a nature, that her Royal Highness is well persuaded that no person can read it, without concluding that it contains most unjust aspersions against her, and although their eagerness renders it impossible to discover precisely what is meant, or even what she has been charged with, yet, as the Princess of Wales is conscious of no offence whatever, she thinks it due to herself, and to the illustrious House with which she is connected by blood and marriage, and to the people among whom she holds so distinguished a rank, not to acquiesce for a moment in any imputation affecting her honour."

"The Princess of Wales has not been permitted to know upon what evidence the Members of the Privy Council proceeded, still less to be heard in her own defence. She knew only by common rumour of the inquiries which had been carried on, until the result was communicated to her, and she has no means now of knowing whether the Members of the Privy Council, appointed to determine on her case, acted as a body, to whom she can appeal for redress, or only in their individual capacity, as persons selected to make a report on her conduct."

"The Princess is compelled, therefore, to throw herself upon the House, and upon the justice of Parliament, and to request that the fullest investigation may be instituted into the whole of her conduct during her residence in this country."

"The Princess of Wales fears no scrutiny, however strict, provided she is tried by impartial judges, known to the constitution, and in the fair and open manner the law of the land requires. Her only desire is, that she may be either declared to be innocent, or proved to be guilty."

"The Princess desires Mr. Speaker to communicate this letter to the House of Commons."

On Wednesday the 17th of March, the Book made its appearance in print, in a complete form, in an octavo volume, and is page for page and word for word with the original work.

Before the reader enters upon the perusal of the "Book itself," some account of the circumstances which gave rise to its important contents, may, perhaps, be acceptable. This, indeed, is in some measure necessary to the right understanding of that mass of extraordinary evidence now exhibited to the public; and it is with extreme reluctance that we suffer the appearance of matters so indelicate in our Magazine; but we know not how, in the discharge of our duty, to avoid it, the subject having been made a matter of state, and of such general publicity. We give them, then, from a sense of duty; and trust that the fathers, of families, and our female readers, will excuse a publication which has been forced upon us by the conduct of our contemporaries.

In the beginning of November, 1805, the Duke of Sussex made known to the Prince, that Sir J. Douglas had communicated to him some circumstances in the conduct of the Princess of Wales, that it was of the utmost consequence, to the honour of his Royal Highness, and to the security of the Royal succession, should be made known to him; and that Sir John said, he and his lady were ready to give a full disclosure, if called upon. He added, that the Duke of Kent had been made partly acquainted with the matter a twelvemonth before. In consequence of this the Prince called on the Duke of Kent, to say what had been communicated to him, and why he had for a whole year kept from his knowledge a matter so interesting to the honour of the family.

The Duke of Kent, in a written declaration, stated, that about the end of 1804 he had received a note from the Princess of Wales, stating that she had got into an unpleasant altercation with Sir John and Lady Douglas, about an anonymous letter, and a dirty drawing: which they imputed to her Royal Highness, and about which they were making a noise. She requested the Duke of Kent to interfere, and prevent its going further. His Royal Highness applied to Sir Sidney Smith, and through him got in communication with Sir John Douglas, who was greatly enraged, and who seemed convinced that both the anonymous letter and the loose drawing were by the hand of the Princess, and that the design was to provoke Sir J. Douglas to a duel with his friend Sir S. Smith, by the gross insinuation flung out respecting the latter and Lady Douglas. The Duke of Kent, however, succeeded in prevailing on Sir John Douglas to abstain from his purpose of commencing a prosecution, or of striving further in the business, as he was satisfied in his mind of the falsehood of the insinuation, and could not be sure that the fabrications were not some gossiping story, in which the Princess had no hand. Sir John, however, was in a great rage, spoke with great indignation of the conduct of the Princess, and promised only that he would for the present abstain from further investigation, but would not give him a promise of preserving silence if he should be further annoyed. The Duke of Kent concluded with stating, that nothing was communicated to him beyond this fracas, and that having succeeded in stopping it, he did not think it fit to trouble his Royal Highness with a gossiping story that might be entirely founded on the misapprehension of the alleged parties.

Sir John and Lady Douglas then made a formal declaration of the whole story, as contained in their subsequent affidavits before the Duke of York on the 3d of December, 1805.

This declaration was submitted by the Prince to the late Lord Thurlow, who said, that his Royal Highness had no alternative—it was his duty to submit it to the King; as the royal accession might be affected if the allegations were true. In the mean time, it was resolved to make further enquiry; and Mr. Lawten, of the Temple, was directed to take steps accordingly.

The consequences was, that William and Sarah Lamer (servants to Sir J. Douglas), William Cole, Robert and Sarah Hildesley, and Frances Lloyd made declarations; the value of which, together with that of Sir J. and Lady Douglas, were submitted to his Majesty, who, thereupon, issued a warrant, dated the 20th of May, 1806, directing Lord Erskine, Lord Grenville, Earl Spencer, and Lord Ellenborough, to inquire into the truth of the allegations, and to report to him thereon.

The history of the Book is this: When the Prin-

cess of Wales, in consequence of the letter of the Prince, quitted Carlton House, she went to reside at *Almack's House*, Blackheath. There, in the year 1805, she became accidentally acquainted with a Lady Douglas, the wife of Sir John Douglas, an officer of marine, who greatly distinguished himself at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, when that place was so bravely defended by Sir Sidney Smith against Buonaparte. Lady Douglas and her husband soon became extremely intimate with the Princess.

Lady Douglas and her husband, after this, that is to say, in the month of December, 1805, gave in, as she states, in consequence of commands to that purpose from the Prince of Wales, a written statement of facts, relative to the language and behaviour of his wife, and particularly relative to the birth of a child, which she asserted the Princess to have brought into the world in 1803. The statement of facts is now published, which is the same, in respect to all the material points as the deposition of this Lady, which deposition will be found in page 235.

On the 20th of May, 1806, the King issued a warrant to the four Lords, Erskine, Spencer, Grenville, and Ellenborough, to examine into the matter. A copy of this warrant being the 3d of the subjoined documents, will explain its own nature.

The four lords, having then got their authority for acting, assembled and called such persons as they chose, in order to examine them on oath, touching the matters alleged against the Princess by Lady and Sir John Douglas.

When the four lords had gone through the examinations, beginning with those of Lady and Sir John Douglas, they made, agreeably to the warrant under which they acted, a Report thereof to the King, a copy of which report is the first of the documents hereto subjoined. The Princess, upon receiving a copy of this report, together with copies of all the Statements and depositions that had been received against as well as for her, wrote several letters to the King, and these letters contain her defence against those minor charges with which the four lords left her furnished.

The Princess, when the report of the four lords was laid before her, rejoined, as it was natural she should, to legal advisers, that is to say, to men eminent in the profession of the law. She chose, as her chief adviser, Mr. Perceval; and the late attorney-general Mr. Gibbs, who is now a judge, and the present attorney-general, Sir Thomas Plumer, were also consulted. It was, therefore, not unnatural for the Princess, when the four lords had made their report respecting her, to look to Mr. Perceval as an adviser.

Having got possession of all the documents relating to so important an affair, the first thing that was done, was, through the means of a correspondence between the Princess and the Lord Chancellor Erskine, to obtain a certification of the report, the warrant, the statement of facts of Lady Douglas, and the several depositions and examinations. This being done under his advice, the Princess then addressed two letters to the King, which letters we shall hereafter publish, and in which letters she defended herself, made observations on the conduct of her accusers, and of the other parties concerned, and called upon the King to restore her to her presence at court, from which, since the making of this complaint against her, she had been kept.

The address of these letters to the King took place during the summer and autumn of 1806. The report of the four lords was made to the King on the 14th of July in that year; the Princess did not receive a copy of it for some time: from the time she did receive that copy, she continued writing to the King to the date of her letter of the 2d of October, 1806, concluding with her prayer to be restored to his presence at court, and thus to be cleared in the eyes of the world.

The King, having the defence of the Princess before him, and also her demands of justice at his hands, referred her letters to his cabinet ministers, and required their opinion and advice as to what he ought to do in the case. The Princess had called for her justification in the eyes of the world by means of an admission to court. That she insisted upon as absolutely necessary to the vindication of her honour; and certainly her request was most reasonable; for, it was gone forth to the world, that she had been accused of having had a child in consequence of an illicit amour. It had, indeed, been

also stated, that she had been cleared of this, but that other imputations remained. Therefore, said she, let me appear at court, and then the nation will be convinced, that I am cleared of every thing of which I have been accused; or, said she, if you refuse me this request—if you refuse me this open testimony of your conviction of my innocence, let me be proved to be guilty in a fair and open manner. Let me be proved to be guilty, or let me be treated as innocent.

In this emergency his Majesty did what a king of England ought to do. He refused the letters of the Princess to his constitutional advisers, the ministers; and bade them, after perusing and considering all that the Princess had to say, to give him their opinion and advice as to the course he ought to pursue.

The ministers on the 25th of January, 1807, after long and repeated deliberations, laid before the King the result, in the following minute:

"MINUTE OF CABINET, Downing-street, January 25, 1807.
Present,

"The Ld. Chancellor,	Lord Vis. Howick,
Lord President,	Lord Grenville,
Lord Privy Seal,	Lord Ellenborough,
Earl Spencer,	Mr. Sec. Windham,
Earl of Mordaunt,	Mr. Grenville,
Lord Henry Petty,	

"Your Majesty's confidential servants have given the most diligent and attentive consideration to the matters on which your Majesty has been pleased to require their opinion and advice. They trust your Majesty will not think that any apology is necessary on their part for the delay which has attended their deliberations, on a subject of such extreme importance, and which they have found to be of the greatest difficulty and embarrassment. They are fully convinced that it never can have been your Majesty's intention to require from them, that they should lay before your Majesty a detailed and circumstantial examination and discussion of the various arguments and allegations contained in the letter submitted to your Majesty, by the law-advisers of the Princess of Wales. And they beg leave, with all humility, to represent to your Majesty that the laws and constitution of their country have not placed them in a situation in which they can conclusively pronounce on any question of guilt or innocence affecting any of your Majesty's subjects, much less on the royal family. They have, indeed, no power or authority whatever to enter on such a course of inquiry as could alone lead to any final results of such a nature. The main question on which they had confined themselves called upon by their duty to submit their advice to your Majesty was this,—Whether the circumstances which laid, by your Majesty's commands, been brought before them, were of a nature to induce your Majesty to order any further steps to be taken upon them by your Majesty's government? And on this point they humbly submit to your Majesty that the advice which they offered was clear and unequivocal. Your Majesty has once been pleased further to require that they should submit to your Majesty their opinions as to the answer to be given by your Majesty to the request contained in the Princess's letter, and as to the manner in which that answer should be communicated to her Royal Highness. They have, therefore, in dutiful obedience to your Majesty's commands, proceeded to reconsider the whole of the subject, in this new view of it; and after much deliberation, they have agreed humbly to recommend to your Majesty the draft of a message, which, if approved by your Majesty, they would humbly suggest your Majesty might send to her Royal Highness through the Lord Chancellor. Having before humbly submitted to your Majesty their opinion, that the facts of the case did not warrant their advising that any further steps should be taken upon it by your Majesty's government, they have not thought it necessary to advise your Majesty any longer to decline receiving the Princess into your Royal presence. But the result of the whole case does, in their judgment, render it indispensable that your Majesty should, by a serious and manly expression, convey to her Royal Highness your Majesty's expectation, that her Royal Highness should be more circumspect in her future conduct; and they trust that in the terms in which they have advised,

that such admonition should be conveyed, your Majesty will not be of opinion, on a full consideration of the evidence and answer, that they can be considered as having at all exceeded the necessity of the case, as arising out of the last reference which your Majesty has been pleased to make to them.

His Majesty, agreeably to the advice of his cabinet, sent a message to the Princess, through the Lord Chancellor Eldon, containing the admonition recommended in the minute of cabinet above inserted. This message was sent on the 28th of January, 1807. The Princess, upon receiving this message, immediately wrote to the King, intimating to him, that she would wait upon him at Windsor, on the Monday following. His Majesty, the moment he received her letter, wrote back, that he preferred receiving her in London, "upon a day subsequent to the ensuing week." To this letter the Princess returned no answer, and waited, of course, to hear from the King, respecting the time for her reception, when he should come to London. All these letters make part of The Book, and will appear in our next.

When no longer any obstacle remained to receiving the Princess at court, on the 21st of April, 1807, the following Minutes of Council were laid before the King, as a prelude to that step.

"MINUTE OF COUNCIL,

"April 21, 1807.

"Present,

"The Lord Chancellor (Eldon),
"The Lord President (Copley),
"The Lord Privy Seal (Westmoreland),
"The Duke of Portland,
"The Earl of Chatham,
"The Earl of Bathurst,
"Viscount Castlereagh,
"Lord Mulgrave,
"Mr. Secretary Canning,
"Lord Hunsbury.

"Your Majesty's confidential servants have, in obedience to your Majesty's commands, most attentively considered the original charges and report, the minutes of evidence, and all the other papers submitted to the consideration of your Majesty, on the subject of those charges against her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. In the stage by which this business is brought under your consideration, they do not feel themselves called upon to give any opinion as to the proceeding itself, or as to the mode of investigation in which it has been thought proper to conduct it. But adhering to the advice which is stated by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to have directed his conduct, your Majesty's confidential servants are anxious to impress upon your Majesty their conviction that his Royal Highness could not, under such advice, consistently with his public duty, have done otherwise than lay before your Majesty the statement and examinations which were submitted to him upon this subject. After the most deliberate consideration, however, of the evidence which has been brought before the commissioners, and of the previous examinations, as well as of the answer and observations which have been submitted to your Majesty upon them, they feel it necessary to declare their decided concurrence in the clear and unanimous opinion of the commissioners, confirmed by that of all your Majesty's late confidential servants, that the two main charges alleged against her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, of pregnancy and delivery, are completely disproved; and they further submit to your Majesty, their unanimous opinion, that all the other particulars of conduct brought in accusation against her Royal Highness, to which the character of criminality can be ascribed, are either satisfactorily contradicted, or rest upon evidence of such a nature, and which was given under such circumstances, as render it, in the judgment of your Majesty's confidential servants, undervaluing of credit.—Your Majesty's confidential servants, therefore, concurring in that part of the opinion of your late advisers, as stated in their Minute of the 25th of January, that there is no longer any necessity for your Majesty being advised to decline receiving the Princess into your Royal presence, humbly submit to your Majesty, that it is essentially necessary, in justice to her Royal Highness, and for the honour and interests of your Majesty's

obscure family, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales should be admitted with as little delay as possible, into your Majesty's royal presence, and that she should be received in a manner due to her rank and station in your Majesty's court and family.—Your Majesty's confidential servants also beg leave to submit to your Majesty, that, considering that it may be necessary that your Majesty's government should possess the means of referring to the state of this transaction, it is of the utmost importance that these documents, demonstrating the ground on which your Majesty has proceeded, should be preserved in safe custody; and that for that purpose the originals, or authentic copies of all these papers, should be sealed up and deposited in the office of your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State."

"CABINET MINUTE, April 21, 1867.

Present,

"The Lord Chancellor	The Earl of Bathurst
"The Lord President	Vicecount Castlereagh
"The Lord Privy Seal	Lord Mulgrave
"The Duke of Portland	Mr. Secretary Canning
"The Earl of Chatham	Lord Hawkesbury.

"Your Majesty's confidential servants, think it necessary to notice, in a separate minute, the request of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, that for her more convenient attendance at your Majesty's court, some apartment should be allotted to her in one of the royal palaces; although it appears to your Majesty's confidential servants that some arrangement in this respect may be supposed naturally to arise out of the present state of this transaction, yet they humbly conceive that this is a subject so purely of a private and domestic nature, that your Majesty would not expect from them any particular advice respecting it."

Thus ended the matter at that time. The Princess was, soon afterwards, received at court with great splendour, and she had apartments allotted to her in Kensington Palace.

In the mean while we beg leave to point out to our readers the necessity of reading all the subjoined documents with great care. Every word will be found to be of importance, when they come to the perusal of the Princess's defence,

THE BOOK.

THE REPORT OF THE FOUR LORDS.

"May it please your Majesty.—Your Majesty having been graciously pleased by an instrument under your Majesty's royal sign manual, a copy of which is annexed to this Report, to authorize, empower, and direct us to inquire into the truth of certain written declarations, touching the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, an abstract of which had been laid before your Majesty, and to examine upon oath such persons as we should see fit, touching and concerning the same, and to report to your Majesty the result of such examinations." We have, in dutiful obedience to your Majesty's commands, proceeded to examine the several witnesses, the copies of whose depositions we have heretofore annexed; and, in further execution of the said commands, we now most respectfully submit to your Majesty the report of these examinations as it has appeared to us: but we beg leave at the same time humbly to refer your Majesty, for more complete information, to the examinations themselves, in order to correct any error of judgment, into which we may have unintentionally fallen, with respect to any part of this business. As a reference to the above-mentioned declarations, as the necessary foundation of all our proceedings, we found that they consisted in certain statements, which had been laid before her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, respecting the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess. That these statements, not only related to her Royal Highness's great impropriety and indecency of behaviour, but expressly asserted, partly on the ground of certain alleged declarations from the Princess's own mouth, and partly on the personal observation of the informants, the following most important facts; viz. That her Royal Highness had been pregnant in the year 1865, in consequence of an illicit intercourse, and that she had in the same year been secretly

delivered of a male child, which child had ever since that period been brought up by her Royal Highness, in her own house, and under her immediate inspection.—These allegations thus made, and, as we found, been followed by declarations from other persons, who had not indeed spoken to the important facts of the pregnancy or delivery of her Royal Highness, but had related other particulars, in themselves extremely suspicious, and still more so when connected with the assertions already mentioned.—In the painful situation in which his Royal Highness was placed by these communications, we learnt that his Royal Highness had adopted the only course which could, in our judgment, with propriety be followed. "When informations such as these had been thus confidently alleged, and particularly detailed, and had been in some degree supported by collateral evidence, applying to other points of the same nature (though going to a far less extent), one line only could be pursued.—Every sentiment due to your Majesty, and of concern for the public welfare, required that these particulars should not be withheld from your Majesty, to whom more particularly belonged the cognizance of a matter of state, so nearly touching the honour of your Majesty's Royal Family, and, by possibility, affecting the succession of your Majesty's crown.—Your Majesty had been pleased, on your part, to view the subject in the same light. Considering it as a matter which, on every account, demanded the most immediate investigation, your Majesty had thought fit to commit into our hands the duty of ascertaining, in the first instance, what degree of credit was due to the informations, and thereby enabling your Majesty to decide what further conduct to adopt concerning them.—On this review, therefore, of the matters thus alleged, and of the course hitherto pursued upon them, we deemed it proper, in the first place, to examine those persons in whose declarations the occasion for this inquiry had originated. Because if they, on being examined upon oath, had retracted or varied their assertions, all necessity for further investigation might possibly have been precluded.—We accordingly first examined on oath the principal informants, Sir John Douglas, and Charlotte his wife; who both positively swore, the former to his having observed the fact of the pregnancy of her Royal Highness, and the latter to all the important particulars contained in her former declaration, and above referred to. Their examinations are annexed to this Report, and are circumstantial and positive.—The most material of those allegations, into the truth of which we had been directed to inquire, being thus far supported by the oath of the parties from whom they had proceeded, we then felt it our duty to follow up the inquiry by the examination of such other persons as we judged best able to afford us information, as to the facts in question.—We thought it beyond all doubt that, in this course of inquiry, many particulars must be learnt which would be necessarily conclusive on the truth or falsehood of these declarations. So many persons must have been witnesses to the appearances of an actually existing pregnancy; so many circumstances must have been attendant upon a real delivery; and difficulties so numerous and insurmountable must have been involved in any attempt to account for the infant in question, as the child of another woman, if it had been in fact the child of the Princess, that we entertained a full and confident expectation of arriving at complete proof, either in the affirmative or negative, on this part of the subject.—This expectation was not disappointed. We are happy to declare to your Majesty our perfect conviction that there is no foundation whatever for believing that the child now with the Princess is the child of her Royal Highness, or that she was delivered of any child in the year 1865; nor has any thing appeared to us which would warrant the belief that she was pregnant in that year, or at any other period within the compass of our inquiries.—The identity of the child, now with the Princess, its parentage, the place and date of its birth, the time and the circumstances of its being first taken under her Royal Highness's protection, are all established by such a concurrence both of positive and circumstantial evidence, as can, in our judgment, leave no question on this part of the subject. That child was, beyond all doubt, born in the Brownlow-street Hospital, on the 11th day of July, 1862, of the body of Sophia Austin, and was first brought to the Princess's notice

in the month of November following. Neither should we be more warranted in expressing any doubt respecting the alleged pregnancy of the Princess, as stated in the original declaration—a fact so fully contradicted, and by so many witnesses, to whom, if true, it must in various ways have been known, that we cannot think it entitled to the smallest credit. The testimonies on these two points are contained in the annexed depositions and letters. We have not partially abstracted them in this Report, lest, by any unintentional omission we might weaken their effect; but we humbly offer to your Majesty this our clear and unanimous judgment upon them, formed on full deliberation, and pronounced without hesitation on the result of the whole inquiry.—We do not however feel ourselves at liberty, much as we should wish it, to close our report here. Besides the allegations of the pregnancy and delivery of the Princess, those declarations, on the whole of which your Majesty has been pleased to command us to inquire and report, contain, as we have already remarked, other particulars respecting the conduct of her Royal Highness, such as must, especially considering her exalted rank and station, necessarily give occasion to very unfavourable interpretations.—From the various depositions and proofs annexed to this Report, particularly from the examinations of Robert Biggson, William Cole, Frances Lloyd, and Mrs. Lisle, your Majesty will perceive that several strong circumstances of this description have been positively sworn to by witnesses, who cannot, in our judgment, be suspected of any unfavourable bias, and whose veracity, in this respect, we have seen no ground to question.—On the precise bearing and effect of the facts thus appearing, it is not for us to decide; these we submit to your Majesty's wisdom: but we conceive it to be our duty to report on this part of the Inquiry as distinctly as on the former facts: that, as on the one hand, the facts of pregnancy and delivery are in our minds satisfactorily disproved, so on the other hand we think that the circumstances to which we now refer, particularly those stated to have passed between her Royal Highness and Captain Manby, must be credited until they shall receive some decisive contradiction; and, if true, are justly intitled to the most serious consideration.—We cannot close this Report without humbly assuring your Majesty, that it was, on every account, our anxious wish to have executed this delicate trust with as little publicity as the nature of the case would possibly allow; and we entreat your Majesty's permission to express our full persuasion, that if this wish has been disappointed, the failure is not imputable to any thing unnecessarily said or done by us.—All which is most humbly submitted to your Majesty.

(Signed)

ERSKINE, GRENVILLE,
SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH.

July 14th, 1806.—A true copy, J. Becker.

APPENDIX. (A.)

(No. 1.)

Copy of his Majesty's Commission.

GEORGE R.—Whereas our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Thomas Lord Erskine, our chancellor, has this day laid before us an abstract of certain written declarations touching the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, we do hereby authorize, empower, and direct the said Thomas Lord Erskine, our chancellor, our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor and councillor George John Earl Spencer, one of our principal secretaries of state, our right trusty and well-beloved councillor W. Windham, Lord Grenville, first commissioner of our treasury, and our right trusty and well-beloved councillor Edward Lord Ellenborough, our chief justice, to hold pleas before us self, to inquire into the truth of the same, and to examine, upon oath, such persons as they shall see fit touching and concerning the same, and to report to us the result of such examinations.—Given at our castle of Windsor, on the 28th day of May, in the 40th year of our reign.

G. R.

A true copy, J. Becker.

DEPOSITIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

(No. 2.)

Copy of the Deposition of Charlotte Lady Dugdale.

I think I first became acquainted with the Princess of Wales in 1801. Sir John Douglas had a

house at Blackheath. One day, in November 1801, the snow was lying on the ground. The Princess and a lady, who, I believe, was Miss Heyman, came on foot, and walked several times before the door. Lady Stewart was with me, and said, she thought that the Princess wanted something, and that I ought to go to her. I went to her. She said, she did not want any thing, but she would walk in; that I had a very pretty little girl. She came in and stayed some time. About a fortnight after Sir J. D. and I received an invitation to go to Montague House; after that I was very frequently at Montague House, and dined there. The Princess dined frequently with us. About May or June, 1802, the Princess first talked to me about her own conduct. Sir B. Smith, who had been Sir John's friend for more than twenty years, came to England about November, 1801, and came to live in our house. I understood the Princess knew Sir Sidney Smith before she was Princess of Wales. The Princess saw Sir Sidney Smith as frequently as ourselves. We were usually kept at Montague House later than the rest of the party, often till three or four o'clock in the morning. I never observed any impropriety of conduct between Sir Sidney Smith and the Princess. I made the Princess a visit at Montague House in March, 1802, for about a fortnight. She desired me to come there, because Miss Garth was ill. In May or June following, the Princess came to my house alone: she said she came to tell me something that had happened to her, and desired me to guess. I guessed several things, and at last I said, I could not guess any thing more. She then said she was pregnant, and that the child had come to life. I don't know whether she said on that day or a few days before, that she was at breakfast at Lady Willoughby's, that the milk flowed up to her breast and came through her gown; that she threw a napkin over herself, and went with Lady Willoughby into her room, and adjusted herself to prevent it being observed. She never told me who was the father of the child. She said she hoped it would be a boy. She said that if it was discovered, she would give the Prince of Wales the credit of being the father. She said she had slept two nights at Carlton House within the year. I said that I should go abroad to my mother. The Princess said she should manage it very well, and if things came to the worst, she would give the Prince the credit of it. While I was at Montague House, in March, I was with child, and one day I said I was very sick, and the Princess desired Mrs. Sander to get me a saline draught. She then said that she was very sick herself, and that she would take a saline draught too. I observed, that she could not want one, and I looked at her. The Princess said, yes, I do. What do you look at me for with your wicked eyes! you are always finding me out. Mrs. Sander looked very much distressed; she gave us a saline draught each. This was the first time I had any suspicion of her being with child. The Princess never said who was the father. When she first told me she was with child, I rather suspected that Sir Sidney Smith was the father, but only because the Princess was very partial to him. I never knew her with her alone. We had constant intercourse with the Princess from the time when I was at Montague House till the end of October. After she had first communicated to me that she was with child, she frequently spoke upon the subject. She was bled twice during the time. She recommended me to be bled too, and said, it would make you have a better time. Mr. Edmeades bled her; she said, one of the days that Mr. Edmeades bled her, that she had a violent heat in her blood, and that Mr. Edmeades should bleed her. I told the Princess that I was very anxious how she would manage to be brought to bed, without his being known: that I hoped she had a safe person.—She said, yes; she should have a person from abroad; that she had a great horror of having any man about her upon such an occasion. She said, I am confident in my own plans, and that you would not think to mention the subject again. She said, I shall tell every thing to Mrs. Sander. I think this was on the day when she told me of what had happened at Lady Willoughby's.—Sander was a very good woman, and quite to be trusted, and that she must be with her at the labour; that she would send Miss Gooch to Brunswick, and Miss Milfield was too young to be trusted, and must be sent out of the way. I was brought to bed on the 23d of July, 1802. The Princess insisted on being present. I do

certified that she should not, but I went to avoid it without offending her. On the day on which I was brought to bed, she came to my house, and resisted on coming in. Dr. Meade, who attended me, locked the door, and said she should not come in; but there was another door on the opposite side of the room, which was not locked, and she came in at that door, and was present during the time of the labour, and took the child as soon as it was born, and said she was very glad she had seen the whole of it. The Princess's pregnancy appeared to me to be very visible. She wore a cushion behind, and made Miss Sander make one for me. During my lying in, the Princess came one day with Mrs. Fitzgerald. She sent Mrs. F. away, and took a chair, and sat by my bedside. She said, you will hear of my taking children in baskets, but you won't take any notice of it. I shall have them brought by a poor woman in a basket. I shall do it as a cover to have my own brought to me in that way; or, that is the way in which I must have my own brought when I have it. Very soon after this, two children, who were twins, were brought by a poor woman in a basket. The Princess took them, and had them carried up into her room, and the Princess washed them herself. The Princess told me this herself. The father, a few days afterwards, came and insisted on having the children, and they were given to him.—The Princess afterwards said to me, "You see I took the children, and it is a very well."—The father had got them back, and she could not blame him. That she should take other children, and have quite a nursery. I saw the Princess on a Sunday, either the 30th or 31st of October, 1805, walking before her door. She was dressed so as to conceal her pregnancy. She had a long cloak, and a very great muff. She had just returned from Greenwich Church. She looked very ill, and I thought must be very near her time.—About a week or nine or ten days after this, I received a note from the Princess, to desire that I would not come to Montague House, for they were apprehensive that the children she had taken had had the measles in their clothes, and that she was afraid my child might take it. When the Princess came to see me during my lying-in, she told me that, when she should be brought to bed, she wished I would not come to her for some time, for she might be confused in seeing me. About the end of December I went to Gloucestershire, and stayed there about a month. When I returned, which was in January, I went to Montague House, and was let in. The Princess was packing up something in a black box. Upon the sofa a child was lying, covered over with a piece of red cloth. The Princess got up, and took me by the hand. She then led me to the sofa, and said, there is the child. I had him only two days after I saw you. The words were, either I had him, or I was brought to bed: the words were such as clearly imported that it was her own child. She said she got very well through it; she showed me a mark on the child's hand, it was a pink mark. The Princess said, she has a mark like your little girl. I saw the child afterwards, frequently with the Princess, quite till Christmas, 1805, when I left Blackheath. I saw the mark upon the child's hand, and I am sure it was the same child; I never saw any other child there. The Princess Charlotte used to see the child, and play with him. The child used to call the Princess of Wales "Mamma." I saw the child looking at the window of the Princess's house about a month ago, before the Princess went to Devonshire, and I am sure that it was the same child. Not long after I had first seen the child, the Princess said, that she had the child at first to sleep with her, for a few nights; but it made her nervous, and now they had got a regular nurse for her. She said, we gave it a little milk at first, but it was too much for me, and now we breed it by hand, and it does very well. I can swear positively that the child I saw at the window is the same child as the Princess told me she had two days after she parted with me. The child was called William. I never saw that it had any other name. When the child was in long clothes, we breakfasted together with the Princess, and she said to Sir John Douglas, This is the Deftford boy, independently of the Princess's confession to me, I can swear that she was pregnant in 1804. In October, 1804, when we returned from Devonshire, I left my card at Montague House, and on the 4th of October I received a letter from Mrs. Vernon, desiring me not to come any more to Montague House. I had not at this time mentioned the Princess's being with child, or being delivered of a child, to

any person, not even to Sir John Douglas. After receiving Mrs. Vernon's letter, I wrote to the Princess on the subject. The letter was sent back unopened. I then wrote to Mrs. Fitzgerald, saying, that I thought myself extremely ill assid. In two or three days after this, I received an anonymous letter, which I produce, and have marked with the letter A, and signed with my name, both on the letter and the envelope. The Princess said that she

[Here Lady Douglas gave some evidence as to conversation, too gross for our columns.]

(Signed) CHARLOTTE DOUGLAS.

June 1, 1806.

Sworn before us, June 1st, 1806, at Lord Grenville's, Downing-street, Westminster.

(Signed) ERSKINE, GRENVILLE, SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH. A true copy, J. Becker.

(No. 3.)

The Deposition of Sir J. Douglas, Knt.

I had a house at Blackheath, in 1801. Sir Sidney used to come to my house. I had a bed for him. The Princess of Wales formed an acquaintance with Lady Douglas, and came frequently to our house. I thought she came more for Sir Sidney than for us. After she had been some time acquainted with us, she appeared to me to be with child. One day she leaned on the sofa, and put her hand upon her stomach, and said, Sir John, I shall never be Queen of England.—I said, Nor if you don't deserve it. She seemed angry at first. In 1804, on the 27th of October, I received two letters by the two-penny post, one addressed to me, which I now produce, and have marked with the letter B, both on the envelope and the enclosure; and the other letter addressed to Lady Douglas, and which I now produce, and have marked with the letter C, both on the envelope and enclosure.

(Signed) JOHN DOUGLAS.

June 1, 1806.

Sworn before us, at Lord Grenville's house, in Downing-street, Westminster; June 1, 1806.

(Signed) ERSKINE, GRENVILLE, SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 4.)

The Deposition of Robert Bidgood.

I have lived with the Prince twenty-three years next September; I went to the Princess in March, 1798, and have lived with her Royal Highness ever since. About the year 1802, early in that year, I first observed Sir Sidney Smith come to Montague House; he used to stay very late at night; I have seen him early in the morning there, about ten o'clock. He was at Sir John Douglas's, and was in the habit, as well as Sir John and Lady Douglas, of dining, or having luncheon, or supping there almost every day. I saw Sir Sidney Smith one day, in 1802, in the blue-room, about eleven o'clock in the morning, which was full two hours before we were expected to see company. I asked the servants why they did not let me know that he was there. The footman informed me that he had let no person in. There was a private door to the park, by which he might have come in if he had a key to it, and have got into the blue-room without any of the servants perceiving him. I never observed any appearance of the Princess which could lead me to suppose that she was with child. I first observed Captain Manby come to Montague House either the end of 1803, or beginning of 1804. I was waiting one day in the anti-room, Captain Manby had his hat in his hand, and appeared to be going away; he was a long time with the Princess, and as I stood off the steps waiting, I looked into the room in which they were, and in the reflection of the looking glass I saw them salute each other, I mean, that they kissed each other's lips. Captain Manby then went away. I then observed the Princess have her handkerchief in her hand, and wipe her eyes, as if she was crying, and went into the drawing room. The

* No copy of these letters has been sent to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Sworn Documents respecting the Princess of Wales.

Princess went to Southend in May 1804. I went with her: we were there, I believe, about six months before the Africanine came. I heard was very often watching with a glass to see when the ship would arrive. One day he said he saw the Africanine, and soon after the captain put off in a boat from the ship, sailed down the shubbery to meet him. When the captain came on shore, Sigard conducted him to the Princess's house, and he dined there with the Princess and her ladies. After this he came very frequently to see the Princess. The Princess had two houses on the Cliff, No. 8 and 9. She afterwards took the drawing-room of No. 7, which communicated by the balcony with No. 8, the three houses being adjoining. The Princess used to dine in No. 8, and after dinner to remove with the company into No. 7, and I have several times seen the Princess, after having gone into No. 7 with Captain Manby and the rest of the company, retire alone with Captain Manby, from No. 7, through No. 8, into No. 9, which was the house in which the Princess slept; I suspected that Captain Manby slept frequently in the house. It was a subject of conversation in the house. Hints were given by the servants, and I believe that others suspected it as well as myself.—The Princess took a child, which I understood was brought into the house by Stikeman. I waited only one week in three, and I was not there at the time the child was brought, but I saw it there early in 1803. The child who is now with the Princess is the same as I saw there early in 1803; it has a mark on its left hand. Austin is the name of the man who was said to be the father. Austin's wife is, I believe, still alive. She has had another child, and has brought it sometimes to Montague House. It is very like the child who lives with the Princess. Mrs. Godden was employed as a nurse to the child, and she used to bring the child to the Princess as soon as the Princess awoke, and the child used to stay with her Royal Highness the whole morning. The Princess appeared to be extremely fond of the child, and still appears so.

(Signed) **R. RIDGOOD.**

Sworn at Lord Grenville's House, in Downing-street, the 6th day of June 1806.

(Signed) **SPENCER, GRENVILLE.**

(No. 5.)

The Deposition of William Cole.

I have lived with the Princess of Wales ever since her marriage. Sir Sidney Smith first visited at Montague House about 1802. I have observed the Princess too familiar with Sir Sidney Smith. One day, I think about February in that year, the Princess ordered some sandwiches; I carried them into the blue room to her. Sir Sidney Smith was there; I was surprised to see him there, he must have come in from the park; if he had been let in from Blackheath, he must have passed through the room in which I was waiting. When I had left the sandwiches, I returned, after some time, into the room, and Sir Sidney Smith was sitting very close to the Princess, on the sofa. I looked at him and at her Royal Highness. She caught my eye, and saw that I noticed the manner in which they were sitting together. They appeared both a little confused when I came into the room. A short time before this, one night, about twelve o'clock, I saw a man go into the house from the park, wrapped up in a great coat. I did not give any alarm; for the impression on my mind was, that it was not a thief. Soon after I had seen the Princess and Sir Sidney Smith sitting together on the sofa, the Duke of Kent sent for me, and told me, that the Princess would be very glad if I would do the duty in town, because she had business to do in town which she would rather trust to me than any body else.—The Duke said, that the Princess had thought it would be more agreeable to me to be told this by him than through secret. After this I never attended at Montague House, but occasionally, when the Princess sent for me. About July 1804, I observed that the Princess had grown very large, and to the latter end of the same year she appeared to be grown thin; and I observed at Miss Sander, who said that the Princess was much thinner than she had been; I had not any idea of the Princess being with child. Mr. Lawrence, the painter, used to go to Montague House, about the latter end of 1801, when he was painting; the Princess and

he have slept in the house two or three nights together. I have often seen him alone with the Princess at eleven and twelve o'clock at night. He has been there as late as one or two o'clock in the morning. One night I saw him with the Princess in the blue room, after the ladies had retired. Some time afterwards, when I supposed that he had gone to his room, I went to see that all was quiet, and I found the blue room door locked, and heard a whispering in it, and I went away.

(Signed) **WM. COLE.**
Sworn at Lord Grenville's house, in Downing-street, the 6th day of June 1806, before us,
(Signed) **SPENCER, GRENVILLE.**

(No. 6.)

The Deposition of Frances Lloyd.

I have lived twelve years with the Princess of Wales next October. I am in the coffee-room; my situation in the coffee-room does not give me opportunities of seeing the Princess. I do not see her sometimes for months. Mr. Miles attended me for a cold. He asked me if the Prince came to Blackheath backwards and forwards, or something to that effect, for the Princess was with child, or looked as if she was with child. This must have been three or four years ago. It may have been five years ago. I think it must have been some time before the child was brought to the Princess. I remember the child being brought, it was brought into my room. I had orders sent to me to give the mother arrow-root, with directions how to make it, to wren the child, and I gave it to the mother and she took the child away; afterwards the mother brought the child back again. Whether it was a week, ten days, or a fortnight, I cannot say, but it might be about that time. The second time the mother brought the child, she brought it into my room; I asked her how a mother could part with her child? I am not sure which time I asked this.—The mother cried, and said she could not afford to keep it. The child was said to be about four months old when it was brought. I did not particularly observe it myself.

(Signed) **FRANCES LLOYD.**

I was at Ramsgate with the Princess in 1803.—One morning, when we were in the house at East Cliff, somebody, I do not recollect who, knocked at my door, and desired me to get up, to prepare breakfast for the Princess; this was about six o'clock; I was asleep. During the whole time I was in the Princess's service I had never been called up before to make breakfast for the Princess. I slept in the housekeeper's room on the ground floor; I opened the shutters of the windows for light. I knew at that time that Captain Manby's ship was in the Downs. When I opened the shutters I saw the Princess walking down the garden with a gentleman; she was walking down the gravel walk towards the sea. No orders had been given me over night to prepare breakfast early. The gentleman the Princess was walking with, was a tall man; I was surprised to see the Princess walking with a gentleman at that time in the morning; I am sure it was the Princess. While we were at Blackheath, a woman at Charlton, of the name of Townly, told me that she had some linen to wash from the Princess's house; that the linen was marked with the appearance of a miscarriage, or a delivery. The woman has since left Charlton, but she has friends there. I think it must have been before the child was brought to the Princess, that the woman told us this. I know all the women in the Princess's house. I don't think that any of them were in a state of pregnancy, and if any had, I think I must have known it.—I never told Cole, that Mary Wilson, when she supposed the Princess to be in the library, had gone into the Princess's bed room, and had found a man there at breakfast with the Princess; or that there was a great deal about it; and that Mary Wilson was sworn to secrecy, and threatened to be turned away if she divulged what she had seen.

(Signed) **FRANCES LLOYD.**
Sworn at Lord Grenville's House, in Downing-street, the 7th day of June 1806, before us,
(Signed)

**ERSKINE, GRENVILLE,
SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH.**

(No. 7.)

The Deposition of Mary Anne Wilson.
I believe it will be ten years next quarter that I have lived with the Princess of Wales as housemaid. I wait on the ladies who attend the Princess. I remember when the child, who is now with the Princess, was brought there. Before it came I heard say that it was to come. The mother brought the child. It appeared to be about four months old when it was brought. I remember twins being brought to the Princess before this child was brought. I never noticed the Princess's shape to be different in that year from what it was before. I never had a thought that the Princess was with child. I have heard it reported. It is a good while ago. I never myself suspected her being with child. I think she could not have been with child, and have gone on to her time without my knowing it. I was at South-end with the Princess. Captain Manby used to visit the Princess there. I make the Princess's bed, and have been in the habit of making it ever since I lived with her Royal Highness. Another maid, whose name is Ann Bye, assisted with me in making the bed. From what I observed I never had any reason to believe that two persons had slept in the bed; I never saw any particular appearance in it. The linen was washed by Stikeman's wife.

(Signed)

MARY WILSON.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's House, in
Downing-street, the 7th of June,
1806, before us,

(Signed)
ERSKINE,
SPENCER,GRENVILLE,
ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 8.)

The Deposition of Samuel Roberts.

I am a footman to the Princess of Wales. I remember the child being taken by the Princess. I never observed any particular appearance of the Princess in that year—nothing that led me to believe that she was with child. Sir Sidney Smith used to visit the Princess at Blackheath. I never saw him alone with the Princess. He never stayed after eleven o'clock. I recollect Mr. Cole once asking me, I think three years ago, whether there were any favourites in the family. I remember saying that Captain Manby and Sir Sidney Smith were frequently at Blackheath, and dined there oftener than any other persons. I never knew Sir Sidney Smith to stay later than the ladies. I cannot say exactly as what that he went, but I never remember his staying alone with the Princess.

(Signed)

SAMUEL ROBERTS.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's House, in
Downing-street, the 7th of June,
1806, before us,

(Signed)
ERSKINE,
SPENCER,GRENVILLE,
ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 9.)

The Deposition of Thomas Stikeman.

I have been page to the Princess of Wales ever since she has been in England. When I first saw the child who is with the Princess, it is about four years ago. Her Royal Highness had a strong desire to have an infant, which I and all the house knew. I heard there was a woman who had twins, one of which the Princess was desirous to have, but the parents would not part with it. A woman came to the door with a petition to put her husband replaced in the dock yard, who had been punished; she had a child with her; I took the child, I believe, and showed it to Mrs. Sander. I then returned the child to the woman, and made inquiries about the father; and afterwards desired the woman to bring the child again to the house, which she did. The child was taken to the Princess; after the Princess had seen it, she desired the woman to take it again, and bring it back in a few days; and Mrs. Sander was desired to provide linen for it. Within a few days the child was brought again by the mother, and was left, and has been with the Princess ever since. I do not recollect the child had any mark, but, upon reflection, I do recollect that the mother said he was marked with elder wine on the hand. The father of the child, whose name is Austin, lives with me at Pimlico. My wife is a landress, and washed the linen of the Princess. Austin is employed to turn a mangle for me. The child was born in Brownlow-street, and it

was baptized there; but I only know this from the mother. The mother has since lain in a second time in Brownlow street. I never saw the woman so long as I know before she came with the petition to the door. I had no particular directions by the Princess to procure a child; I thought it better to take the child of persons of good character than the child of a pauper. Nothing led me, from the appearance of the Princess, to suppose that she was with child; but from her shape it is difficult to judge when she is with child. When she was with child of the Princess Charlotte, I should not have known it when she was far advanced in her time, if I had not been told it. Sir Sidney Smith, at one time, visited very frequently at Montague House, two or three times a week. At the time the Princess was altering her rooms in the Turkish style, Sir Sidney Smith's visits were very frequent. The Princess consulted him upon them. Mr. Morgel was the upholsterer; Sir Sidney Smith came frequently alone. He stayed alone with the Princess sometimes till eleven o'clock at night. He has been there till twelve o'clock and after, I believe, alone with the Princess. The Princess is of that lively vivacity, that she makes herself familiar with gentlemen, which prevented my being struck with his staying so late. I do not believe that at that time any other gentleman visited the Princess so frequently or stayed so late. I have seen the Princess, when they were alone, sitting with Sir Sidney Smith on the same sofa, in the blue-room. I had access to the blue-room at all times. There was an inner room which opened into the blue-room. When that room was not lighted up, I did not go into it; I did not consider that I had a right to go into it. I had no idea on what account I was brought here. I did not know that the Princess's conduct was questioned, or questionable. I was with the Princess at Ramsgate; when she was at East Cliff. Captain Manby was very frequently there; went away as late as night as 11 o'clock. I do not remember Fanny Lloyd being called up any morning to make breakfast for the Princess. I did not like Captain Manby's coming so often and staying so late, and I was uneasy at it. I remember a piece of plate, a silver lamp, being sent to Capt. Manby; I saw it in Sirard's possession; he told me it was for Captain Manby, and he had a letter to send with it. I have never seen Captain Manby at the Princess's, at Ramsgate, before nine o'clock in the morning, but I have heard he has been there earlier. I had never any suspicion of there being any thing improper, either from the frequent visits of Captain Manby, or from his conduct. I was at Catherington with the Princess; she used to go out generally in her own chaise. I think I have once or twice seen her go out with Mr. Hood, in his one-horse chaise; they have been out for two hours, or two hours and a half together. I believe only a day or two elapsed between the time of the child being first brought, and being then brought back again, and left with the Princess. I am sure the child was not weaned after it had been first brought. I do not recollect any gentleman ever sleeping in the house. I do not remember Lawrence the butler, ever sleeping there. The Princess seems very fond of the child; it is always called William Austin.

(Signed)

THOS. STIKEMAN.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's House, in
Downing-street, the 7th day of
June 1806, before us,

ER-KINE,
SPENCER,GRENVILLE,
ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 10.)

The Deposition of John Sicular.

I have lived seven years with the Princess of Wales, as house-steward, and have been in that situation from the end of six months after I first lived with her Royal Highness. I remember the child who is now with the Princess of Wales being brought there; it was about five months old when it was brought; it is about four years ago, just before we went to Ramsgate. I had not the least suspicion of the object of my being brought here. I had opportunity of seeing the Princess frequently. I waited on her at dinner and supper; I never observed that the Princess had the appearance of being with child. I think it was hardly possible that she should have been with child without my perceiving it. Sir Sidney Smith used to visit very frequently at Montague House, in 1802, with Sir John and Lady Douglas. He was very often, I believe, alone with the Princess, and so was

Mr. Canning and other gentlemen. I cannot say that I ever suspected Sir Sidney Smith of any improper conduct with the Princess. I never had any suspicion of the Princess acting improperly with Sir Sidney Smith, or any other gentlemen. I remember Captain Manby visiting at Montague House. The Princess of Wales did not pay for the expense of fitting up his cabin, but the linen furniture was ordered by me, by direction of the Princess, of Newberry and Jones. It was put by Newberry and Jones in the Princess's bill, and was paid for with the rest of the bill by Miss Heyman.

(Signed)

JOHN SICARD.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's House, in Downing-street, the 7th day of June 1866, before us.

(Signed)

ERSKINE, GREENVILLE,
SPENCER, & ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 11.)

The Deposition of Charlotte Sander.

I have lived with the Princess of Wales eleven years. I am a native of Brunswick, and came with the Princess from Brunswick. The Princess has a little boy living with her under her protection; he had a mark on his hand, but it is worn off; I first saw him four years ago, in the autumn. The father and mother of the boy are still alive. I have seen them both; the father worked in the Dock yard at Deptford, but has now lost the use of his limbs; the father's name is Austin. The mother brought the child to the Princess when he was four months old; I was present when the child was brought to the Princess; she was in her own room up stairs, when the child was brought; she came out, and took the child herself. I understood that the child was expected before it was brought. I am sure that I never saw the child in the house before it appeared to be four months old. The Princess was not ill or indisposed in the autumn of 1864. I was dresser to her Royal Highness; she could not be ill or indisposed without my knowing it. I am sure that she was not confined to her room, or to her bed, in that autumn; there was not, to my knowledge, any other child in the house; it was hardly possible there could have been a child there without my knowing it. I have no recollection that the Princess had grown bigger in the year 1863 than usual; I am sure the Princess was not pregnant; being her dresser, I must have seen it, if she was. I solemnly and positively swear I have no reason to know or believe that the Princess of Wales has been at any time pregnant during the time I have lived with her Royal Highness at Montague House. I may have said to Cole, that the Princess was grown much thinner, but I do not recollect that I did. I never heard any body say any thing about the Princess being pregnant till I came here to-day. I did not expect to be asked any question to-day respecting the Princess being pregnant. Nobody came over to the Princess from Germany, in the autumn of 1862, to my knowledge. Her Royal Highness was generally blooded twice a year, but not last year. I never had any reason to suppose that the Princess received the visits of any gentleman at improper hours. Sir Sidney Smith visited her frequently, and almost daily. He was there very late, sometimes till two o'clock in the morning. I never saw Sir Sidney Smith in a room alone with the Princess late at night. I never saw any thing which led me to suppose that Sir Sidney Smith was on a very familiar footing with the Princess of Wales. I attended the Princess of Wales to Southend. She had two houses, No. 9 and No. 8. I knew Captain Manby; he commanded the *Africaine*; he visited the Princess while his ship was there; he was frequently with the Princess. I do not know or believe, and I have no reason to believe, that Captain Manby stayed till very late hours with the Princess. I never expected that there was any improper familiarity between them. I never expressed to any body a wish that Captain Manby's visits were not so frequent. If the Princess had company, I was never present. The Princess was at Montague in 1865; I have seen Captain Manby there from July. He came to the Princess's house to dinner; the dinner stayed till late at night at the Princess's house. I was in Devonshire with the Princess in July; there was no one officer that she saw when she was in Devonshire more than the rest. I never heard from the Princess that she apprehended her husband was questioned. When I was brought here, I thought I might be questioned respecting the Princess's conduct, and I was sorry to come; I don't

know why I thought so; I never saw any thing in the conduct of the Princess, while I lived with her, which would have made me uneasy if I had been her husband. When I was at Southend, I dined in the steward's room. I can't say whether I ever heard any body in the steward's room say anything about the Captain (meaning Captain Manby); it is so long ago, I may have forgotten it. I have seen Captain Manby alone with the Princess, at No. 8, in the drawing-room, at Southend; I have seen it only once or twice; it was at two or three o'clock in the afternoon, and never later. I slept in a room next to the Princess, in the house No. 9, at Southend; I never saw Captain Manby in any part of that house but the drawing-room; I have no reason to believe he was in any other room in the house. I was at Southampton with the Princess; she was at Mr. Hood's house; I never saw any familiarity between her and Mr. Hood; I have seen her drive out in Mr. Hood's carriage with him alone; it was a rig; they used to be absent for several hours, a servant of the Princess attended them; I have delivered orders, by the order of the Princess, which she gave me, signed up to Sicard, to be by him forwarded to Captain Manby. The birth-day of the child who lives with the Princess is the 11th of July, as his mother told me; she says that he was christened at Deptford. The child had a mark on the hand, the mother told me that it was from red wine; I believe the child came to the Princess in November. (Signed) C. SANDER.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's house, in Downing-street, the 7th day of June 1866, before us.

(Signed)

ERSKINE, SPENCER,
GREENVILLE, ELLENBOROUGH.

(No. 12.)

The Deposition of Sophia Austin.

I know the child which is now with the Princess of Wales; I am the mother of it; I was delivered of it four years ago the 11th of the month of July, at Brunswick-street Hospital. I have laboured in there three times; William, who is with the Princess, is the second child I had in of there. It was marked in the right hand with red wine. My husband was a labourer in the Dock-yard at Deptford. When peace was proclaimed, a number of the workmen were discharged, and my husband was one who was discharged. I went to the Princess with a petition on a Saturday, to try to get my husband restored. I lived at that time at Deptford New-row, No. 7, with a person of the name of Benbrook; he was a milkman. The day I went to the Princess with the petition was a fortnight before the 6th of November. Mr. Bonnet, a baker in New-street was our dealer, and I took the child to Mr. Bennet's, when I went to receive my husband's wages, every week, from the time I left the Hospital till I carried the child to the Princess. I saw Mr. Stikeman only by having seen him once before, when I went to apply for a letter to Brownlow-street Hospital. When I went to Montague House, I desired Mr. Stikeman to present my petition. He said they were denied to do such things, but seeing me with a baby, he could do no less. He then took the child from me, and was a long time gone; he then brought me back the child, and brought half-a-guinea, which the ladies sent me. He said, if the child had been younger, he thought he could have got it taken care of for me, but desired that I would come up again; I went up again on the Sunday following, and I saw Mr. Stikeman; Mr. Stikeman afterwards came several times to us, and appointed me to take the child to Montague House on the 6th of November, but it rained all day, and I did not take it. Mr. Stikeman came down to me on the Saturday the 6th of November, and I took the child on that day to the Princess's house. The Princess was out; I waited till she returned, she saw the child, and asked its age. I went down into the bedroom, and they gave me a meadow-root to wean the child, for I was suckling the child at this time, and when I had weaned the child, I was to bring it and leave it with the Princess. I weaned the child, and brought it to the Princess's house on the 16th of November, and left it there, and it has been with the Princess ever since. I saw the child last Wednesday, and I swear that it is my child.

(Signed)

SOPHIA AUSTIN.

Sworn at Lord Grenville's House, in Downing-street, the 7th day of June 1866, before us.

(Signed)

ERSKINE, SPENCER,
GREENVILLE, ELLENBOROUGH.

(To be continued.)

POETRY.

MY NATIVE VALE.

ADDRESS'D TO REFLECTION.

FROM busy crowds let me retire,
 Allur'd by calm content and ease;
 Behold the humble village spire,
 Rise just above the tufted trees.
 The Thames I'll view from yonder steep,
 Or form the soft poetic theme;
 While bending osiers gently sweep,
 Along the pure translucent stream.

As joys terrestrial pass away,
 Reflection will o'er time prevail;
 To her I'll consecrate my lay,
 And name this verse my native vale.

Within the verge of this domain,
 My opening eyes first saw the light;
 Life's transient day is in the wane,
 But yet, the fleeting hours are bright.

Since first I rov'd this tranquil scene,
 And o'er the flow'ry landscape rang'd;
 Lo! many a year has rolled between,
 And many a form alas! how chang'd!

All mundane views progressive fade,
 And often leave no trace behind!
 But virtue pure transcendent maid!
 Brings lasting solace to the mind.

A. B.

Lambeth, Oct. 3d, 1812.

ON THE

DEATH OF LORD TYRCONNELL.

CHILDREN of Albion give the starting
 tear;

Oh keep not in the heart's emphatic sigh!
 Let the drop fall to grace the hero's bier,
 Who fell in honour's cause, who died for
 liberty.

All who beheld his ardent spirit soar,
 To rival heroes in war's deathful train;
 Must, can but, grieve his dreams of fame
 are o'er.

That but the story of his deeds remain.

Yet let this truth be 'graven on his tomb,
 That not unworthy England's son he died;
 And his great names to future days shall
 bloom,

With virtue, valour, honour, dignified.
 Like Peleus' son renown'd in history's page.
 His days of earthly triumph soon pass'd
 by;

Yet like to his, shall they, through every age,
 Be coupled with the name of victory.

If patriotism claim your meed of praise,
 If honour, virtue, in your bosoms dwell;
 O'er his remains the grateful requiem raise,
 For, following these, the brave Tyrconnell
 fell.

S. WALKER, 7.

STANZAS,

On parting with a beloved Wife, written at
 Liverpool, 1812.

THOUGH fate hath a while of my Anna
 bereft me,
 And grief every portion of comfort denies;
 Yet, 'twas with a heart full of kindness she
 left me,
 And sweet was the love-look which beam'd
 from her eyes.*

When we took our last leave, how each voice
 strangely falter'd,
 How pain in each bosom alternate did swell;
 As they clos'd the coach-door, how my angel
 sunk alter'd,
 Nor could she look up whilst pronouncing
 farewell!

I press'd her soft hand with distracted emo-
 tion,
 I felt her soul thrill with a touch pure as
 mine,
 'Till starting away with the rudest quick
 motion,
 My heart's peerless gem I was forc'd to re-
 sign.

Ah where shall I go, bow'd with sorrows, to
 lose them?

Will home, now a desert, love's bleeding
 wounds bind?

No, home gives a double-edg'd thorn to my
 bosom,

For it brings back her image more fresh
 to my mind.

For there are the flowers her graceful hand
 planted;

And there doth the charms of her person still
 shine;

And there hath the net work* its mistress
 long wanted,

While mute stand the harp-strings she woke
 to string.

T. ENORT.

* A piece of embroidery.

ELEGY,

TO AN INGENUOUS YOUTH LEAVING ENGLAND
 FOR THE EAST INDIES,

(From Poems preparing for the Press, BY
 WILLIAM TAYLOR.)

ERE thou forsak'st Britannia's sea-girt
 shore,

The muse would breathe her tributary lay;
 Implore propitious gales to waft thee o'er
 The deep, to climes where Ganges winds
 its way.

Where torrid rays exhale the deepest stream,
 And render languid e'en the sturdy tree;
 But even, there may num'rous blessings teem,
 And nature form a bland retreat for thee.

And, as receding from thy native plain,
From scenes, and friends that mem'ry most
revere;

O let affection in thy bosom reign,
To soothe their griefs and check the start-
ling tear.

For ah! reflection, reason's warmest friend,
Instructs the muse how hard it is to part
With those we love; who, nobly seek to
bend

To manly virtues, youth's susceptible heart.
May guardian safety watch thine ardent
youth

Aspiring high to gain the lasting crown
Which fame awards to those, whom honour,
truth,
And virtue stimulate to seek renown.

May deeds, like his, who conquering India's
bands,

The bow-skill'd marksman deigned from
death to save*;

Whose noble conduct unexempl'd stands,
Inspire thy mind to acts humane and
brave.

May ev'ry honour val'rous men have
gain'd,

From days remote down to the present
time;

Be by thy fertile genius, yet attain'd,
Already signaliz'd by pow'rs sublime†.

May health, celestial visitant of earth,
Be thine attendant through life's chequer'd
way;

May bless'd religion's heav'n-inspiring
worth,

Thy mind illumine with a steady ray.

* While Alexander the Great was on his conquests through the Indies, a prisoner was presented to him, famed for such extraordinary skill in shooting, that he never failed to send an arrow from his bow into the smallest circle that could be drawn at as far as his eye could reach. Alexander, who was fond of every thing curious, ordered him to give a proof of his dexterity, in his presence; which the Indian refusing, his conqueror was so incensed, that he ordered him to be put to death. On being interrogated by those employed to execute, he said, that he preferred death to the loss of his renown; and that it was the fear of not being able in the presence of so great a monarch, to do what he had been accustomed to, which had hindered him from obeying his commands. This reply being reported to Alexander, he most graciously granted him his life, and withal his liberty.

† Alluding to his having obtained a distinguished reward from the East India Company, as a mark of respect for his unrivalled superiority in mathematics while at col-
lege.

And oh! when circling years have flitted
hence,

And thou return'st to hail thy parents'
smile;

May bliss transcendent all her joys dispense,
To bid thee welcome to thy native isle.

Thus then may Providence, whose guardian
care,

Protects alike the youth and hoary age;
Fulfil the votive muse's earnest pray'r,
That Heav'n may spare them to a
lengthen'd age.

That ev'ry parting pang which now they
feel,

At thy return may be repaid with joy;
And ev'ry tear adown their cheeks that steal,
Be tears of rapture to receive their boy!
W. T.

Bishopsgate within, Jan. 16,

AMACREON'S 8TH ODE,

TRANSLATED FREELY.

"The Dream."

I.

LAST night, 'midst purple hangings
sleeping,
Joyous with wine, thus, love, I dream'd:—
— In a swift race my light feet keeping,
Playing with thee, sweet maid, I seem'd.

II.

But as I ran, and wanton leer'd,
Thy various charms with rapture viewing,
Some passing bacchanalians jeer'd,
And cry'd, "See age brisk youth pursuing."

III.

Disturb'd, my rest became more light,
Yet did I strive thy form to kiss;
But, as I strove, with rapid flight,
Sleep fled, with thee, and all my bliss!

IV.

Left, therefore, hopelessly alone,
I wished myself asleep again;
But, Celestina, spite of moan,
And piteous pray'r, I wish'd in vain!

R.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE lines which accompany this, were composed, a few days after the death of Mr. Cooke was made public. A pressure of business has prevented them from being forwarded until now. If you think them worth a place, and can give them speedy publication,

You will much oblige, sir,

Your very obedient,

Ulverston, Lancashire,

March 20, 1813,

I. C. T.

P. S. In the Magazine for January last, the veteran Jefferson is supposed to be still living—he died 1809, at Rippon, in Yorkshire.

“Oh that men should put an enemy in their mouths

To steal away their brains.”

TO THE MEMORY OF

G. F. COOKE,

Lately of Covent Garden Theatre,

O’ER the dark pall that spreads thy foreign bier,

No kindred sigh was breathed, no kindred tear,

Departed Cooke, in holy requiem shed,
Hallows the grave-turf, o’er thy low-laid head!

Say, has the muse forgot her tuneful art,
For dirgeful tribute to the pulseless heart?
Bards of the North, why are your harps un-

strung,
Names of less note full sweetly have ye

sung;
Oh think this wand’ring light first shone with you,

And so the patriot throb, as erst, he true.
Spots have been seen upon day’s radiant orb,
But did those spots its native light absorb?
The frailties to the form of man allied,
With the mute form of man, the tomb should

hide;
The sparks of genius kindle with the soul,
And claim, like her, a life beyond the pole.
The charge of fame was long to bards con-

sign’d,
Their’s from oblivion to enshrine the mind:
Their’s to reject, with gen’rous soothing art,
Whate’er might stain, and save the purer part.
If such their privilege, we claim it here,
And ask for Cooke the minstrel’s song and

tear:
Have we forgotten when the day was o’er,
The leger closed, or barr’d the senate door;
Then when August’s sons from duty flee,
Brac’d to attention ev’ry nerve for thee;
For thee, oh! Cooke, whose well-remem-

ber’d art,
Pourtray’d in ev’ry view the wily heart:

Avon’s translated bard with wonder saw
From high, thy Shylock plead his right of law:

Amaz’d, beheld his own Iago live,
And all that he imagin’d, saw thee give.
The sordid miser, when by thee display’d,
Abhorrent of his vices shrunk dismay’d;
The smooth betrayer, or the supple foot,
Each was digested in thy purple school;
The tone peculiar, the thought-beaming eye,
The plausible cadences, and the well-feign’d

sigh;
Shall we, rememb’ring these, be slow to say,
“Alas poor Cooke,” or yield the votive

lay!
Oh self-devoted! could’st thou not explore
The fraud that w’ld thee from thy native

shore,
That basely trapp’d thee to that far-fam’d

land,
Where patriot heroes link their sacred band.
Too late detected, when the seaman’s guide
Steer’d thee a captive, o’er the swelling tide;
Returning reason brought the throb of pain,
And sighs for native England, breathed in

vain:
But have I said, that o’er thy foreign bier
No kindred sigh was breathed; no kindred

tear,
Departed Cooke, in holy requiem shed,
Hallows the grave-turf o’er thy low-laid

head!
To Freedom’s sons, oh! genius thou art dear,
And Cooke from these† obtained the sacred

tear.
In slow procession to his distant tomb,
Onward they press’d, and wept the Briton’s

doom;
And though the Atlantic roll her waves be-

tween
His land and their’s, no bound’ry then was

seen;
Nor name, nor thought of stranger then was

near,
For kindred-man they pour’d the holy tears:
And shall the muse, whose province is to love,
Forgetful of the sign of genius prove!
Minstrels no longer be your harps unstrung,
Names of less note full sweetly have ye sung.

I. C. T.

Ulverston, December 15, 1812.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

COVENT-GARDEN, FEB. 20.—Mrs. CAMPBELL (formerly Miss WALLIS) made her re-appearance at this theatre, and assumed the character of *Isabella*, in the tragedy of that name. The secession of Mrs. Siddons from the stage has left a blank in the tragic department, which the managers of this theatre have shewn an anxious desire, if possible, to fill. Mrs. Campbell is tall, and well-proportioned, with an agreeable

figure, but by no means a strongly-marked countenance. In her action and demeanour she is easy, and sometimes even graceful—but never dignified or commanding. The gentleness of her

* America.

† The names of this once-great actor, were followed to the cement of inanimation, not only by his brothers of the corps dramatique, but by many gentlemen of the neighbourhood in which he died.

manner would adorn a drawing-room, but the stage requires more energy and spirit. Mrs Campbell, in some instances, seemed to have misconceived the character. Her griefs and sorrows were expressed in so low a tone, they were whispered out with so much precision, that no persons, except those who were close to the stage, could catch a syllable. In the first instance, we attributed this to a defect in her oral powers; but her latter scenes convinced us that this was not the true cause; she there shewed that her compass of voice was sufficient to fill the theatre; and we cannot conceive why her scene with Count Baldwin, her subsequent soliloquies, and her interview with V. Ilroy, where she consents to receive him as her husband, in each of which the passions are strongly interested, should not have been given with as clear and as distinct, if not as loud an enunciation, as any other division of the character. Her performance, however (though, as a whole, we cannot give it very great praise), occasionally evinced feeling and discrimination sufficient to justify an expectation that her future efforts would be more successful. When, in her phrenzy, she was about to stab Biron, exclaiming, "If husbands go to heaven, where do they go that send them?" she was extremely unpassioned, and justly called forth the applause of the audience. The wildness of grief was also well depicted in her incoherent ravings over the lifeless body of Biron—These two passages were decidedly the most effective parts of Mrs. Campbell's performance. Mr. Young, as Biron, and Mr. C. Leavelle, as Carlos, deserve the warmest approbation. The latter was peculiarly fine in his concluding scene—The intellectual struggle to conceal the consciousness of guilt, beneath the assumed garb of indignant innocence, was admirably expressed.

Mrs. Campbell repeated the same character on a subsequent evening; since which she has not appeared at this theatre.

Feb. 25.—A new farce, with music, entitled "A Hour," was presented for the first time; the characters being thus represented.

Mr. Raymond Mr. BLANCHARD.
Mr. Neville Mr. FARLEY.
Captain Dash Mr. LITTON.
Emily Mr. ECKST.
Butler Mr. CLARKSON.
Fret Mr. TERRY.

Servants, Messrs. Lee and Harris; Porter, Mr. Higgins; Sam Wick, Mr. Howell.
Lady Danby Mrs. DAVENPORT.
Emily Miss S. BOOTH.
Principal Characters at the "AT HOME."
Romeo Rantall Mr. McVANA.
Sir Oliver Oldbry, Mr. SAMPSON; General Smalshot, Mr. WILLIAMS; Lord Seacoal, Mr. PLATT; the Hon. Mr. Skimmingdish, Mr. BROOK. Lady Wilhelmina Wagstaff, Mrs. WHITMORE; Mrs. SNOWDROP, Miss COX; Duchess Dowager of Paddefat, Miss LESERVE.

The main business of this little drama consisted of a love-adventure between Mr. Neville and Miss Emily, the niece of Mr. Raymond, who are both invited to a rout given by Captain Dash; in the prosecution of which, some of the fashionable foibles and shifts of the hour were lashed by the author: such as dressing up sheriffs' officers as domestics, borrowing the furniture and plate for the nocturnal gala, chalking the floor, &c. In the second act, all the multifarious parties are admitted to the saloon, where they mingle with the well-mannered confusion which generally characterises assemblies of this nature; in which the precedence due to rank and age, as well as the higher interests of reason, seem put out of contemplation. The piece concludes by an announcement from Drill, of the elopement to Scotland of Mr. Neville and Miss Emily.

Among the friends who come to the rout is Mr. Romeo Rantall, a *far-sighted* (exaggerated, of course) of the theatrical amateur, Mr. Coates. With such an admirable mimic as Mr. Matthews, the success was certain.

The piece was received with great applause by a crowded house, and has been repeated almost every evening since. We have heard it ascribed (we know not how truly) to the pen of the author of *The Litch of Bacon*.

March 4. At the same theatre, a farce in three acts, called "DeLusion," altered from Mr. Jameson's comedy of "The Students of Salamanca," was performed, and very favourably received. Of the comedy we have already given our opinion. In the farce, the dialogue remains unaltered, except in quantity, and the plot is purified of many of its incongruities; the piece is relieved of a dead weight, by the removal of a superannuated gentleman, who was altogether unconnected with the other characters; and the development is materially simplified.

FINANCIAL RESOLUTIONS

RESOLVED BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

1. THAT the total capital of the funded debt of Great Britain, on the 5th of January 1786, was £25,231,235*l.* or £22*l.*; that provision was made for the gradual reduction thereof, by an Act passed in the same year; and that such provision has been made by several Acts since made, for the more effectual reduction of the said debt, and of the public debt since contracted.

2. That, by virtue of the said Acts, the sum of 258,850,143*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* exceeding the said sum of 259,231,235*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* by 118,895*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* had, on or before the 1st of March 1813, been actually purchased by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, or transferred to the said commissioners for the redemption of the land-tax, or for the purchase of life annuities.

3. That it is expedient now to declare, that a sum of capital stock, equal to the total capital of the public debt existing on the said 5th of January 1786, hath been purchased or transferred as aforesaid; and, as soon as further sums of the public debt shall have been so purchased or transferred, making, in the whole, an amount of annual charge of the public debt, to be purchased or transferred, equal to the whole annual charge of the public debt existing on the said 5th day of January 1786; to declare further, that an amount of public debt, equal to the whole capital and charge of the public debt existing on the said 5th day of January 1786, hath been satisfied and discharged; and that, in like manner, an amount of public debt, equal to the capital and charge of every loan contracted since the said 5th of January 1786, shall successively, and in its proper order, be deemed and declared to be wholly satisfied and discharged; and as soon as a further amount of capital stock, not less than the capital of such loan, and producing an interest equal to the dividends thereon, shall be so redeemed or transferred.

4. That, after such declaration as aforesaid, the capital stock purchased by the said commissioners, and standing in their names in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and of the South Sea Company, shall, from time to time, be cancelled, as if the same had been transferred for the redemption of the land-tax, at such times, and in such proportions, not exceeding the amount of debt so declared to be satisfied and discharged (after reserving thereout any sum or sums necessary to make provision for the payment of all life annuities chargeable thereupon) as shall be directed by an Act or Acts of Parliament to be passed for such purpose, in order to make provision for the charge of any loan or loans thereafter to be contracted, upon the same funds or securities, as are chargeable with the said stock, so declared to be satisfied and redeemed.

5. That, in order more effectually to secure the redemption of the public debt, conformably to the provisions of the Act of the 32d of Geo. III. cap. 55, it is expedient to exact, that all sums granted for the reduction thereof, by the several Acts aforesaid, should be further continued and made applicable to the reduction of all public debt, now existing, or which may be hereafter contracted, during the present war.

6. That, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the Acts of the 32d and 42d of the King, for redeeming every part of the national debt within the period of 45 years from the time of its creation, it is also expedient that, in future, whenever the amount of the sum to be raised by loan, or by any other addition to the public funded debt, shall in any year exceed the sum estimated to be applicable in the same year to the reduction of the public debt, an annual sum, equal to one-half of the interest of the excess of the said loan or other addition, beyond the sum so estimated to be applicable, shall be set apart, out of the monies composing the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and shall be issued at the receipt of the Exchequer, to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, to be by them placed to the account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; and upon the remainder of such loan or other addition, the annual sum of one per cent, on the capital thereof, according to the provisions of the said Act of the 32d year of His present Majesty.

7. That in order to prevent the increase of the public debt by means of Exchequer Bills annually renewed, it is expedient that, on the 5th of January in every year, an account be taken of all Exchequer Bills outstanding and charged upon funds not deemed capable of making good the same, within one year from such 5th of January, and that a sum equal to 1 per cent, thereupon be granted out of the supplies of such year, to the said commissioners for the reduction of the national debt.

8. That it is expedient that so much of the Act passed in the 42d year of the reign of his present Majesty (42 Geo. III. cap. 71), as directs that all monies whatever which shall be placed from time to time to the account of the said commissioners, by virtue of either of the therein recited Acts (except so far as the same are hereby repealed), or by virtue of this Act, shall and are hereby appropriated, and shall accumulate in manner directed by the said Acts, for the reduction of the national debt of Great Britain, and shall be, from time to time, applied by the said commissioners, pursuant to the directions, and under and according to the strictness and provisions of the said therein recited Acts; either in payment for the redemption, or in the purchase of the annual redeemable public annuities of Great Britain, until the whole of the perpetual re-

deemable annuities, now charged upon the public funds of Great Britain, including such charge as has arisen, or may arise, on any loan made in Great Britain, before the passing of this Act; and also such charge as shall arise by any annuities, interests, and dividends, payable in consequence of any loans made chargeable on the consolidated fund, by an Act passed in this Session of Parliament, intituled—"An Act for repealing the Duties on Income, for the effectual collection of arrears of the said Duties, and accounting for the same, and for charging the annuities specifically charged thereon upon the consolidated fund of Great Britain," shall have, been completely redeemed or purchased should be repealed.

9. That it is expedient to make provision

that an annual sum of £87,000, being equal to 1 per cent. on the capital stock created in respect of several loans raised by virtue of divers Acts passed in the 38th, 39th, 40th, and 42d years of his present Majesty, and for the interest and charges of which, provision was made in the said 42d year of his Majesty, shall be repaid, out of the monies composing the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and shall be issued at the receipt of the Exchequer, to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, to be by them issued to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

10. That it is expedient to make further provisions for the more effectual and speedy redemption of the land tax.

STATE PAPER.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

LOUIS XVIII, &c. &c.

THE moment is at length arrived, when Divine Providence appears ready to break in pieces the instrument of its wrath. The usurper of the throne of St. Louis, the devastator of Europe, experiences reverses in his turn. Shall they have no other effect but that of aggravating the calamities of France; and will she not dare to overturn an odious power, no longer protected by the illusions of victory? What prejudices, or what fears, can now prevent her from throwing herself into the arms of her king; and from recognizing, in the establishment of his legitimate authority, the only pledge of union, peace, and happiness, which his promises have so often guaranteed to his oppressed subjects?

Being neither able, nor inclined to obtain, but by their efforts, that throne which his rights and their affection can alone confirm, what wishes should be adverse to those which he has invariably entertained? What doubt can be started with regard to his paternal intentions?

The king has said in his preceding declarations; and he reiterates the assurance, that the administrative and judicial bodies shall be maintained in the plenitude of their powers; that he will preserve their places to those who at present hold them, and who shall take the oath of fidelity to him; that the tribunals, depositories of the laws, shall prohibit all prosecutions bearing relation to those unhappy times of which his return will have forever sealed the oblivion; that, in fine, the code polluted by the nature of Napoleon, but which, for the most part, contains only the ancient ordinances and customs of the realm, shall remain in force, with the exception of enactments contrary to the doctrines of religion, which, as well as the liberty of the people, has long been subjected to the price of the tyrant.

The senate, in which are seated some men, justly distinguished for their talents, and

whom so many services may render illustrious in the eyes of France, and of posterity—that corps, whose utility and importance can never be duly appreciated till after the restoration—can it fail to perceive the glorious destiny which summons it to become the first instrument of that great benefaction which will prove the most solid, as well as the most honourable, guarantee of its existence and its prerogatives?

On the subject of property, the king, who has already announced his intention to employ the most proper means for conciliating the interests of all, perceives in the numerous settlements which have taken place between the old and the new land-holders, the means of rendering those cares almost superfluous. He engages, however, to interdict all proceedings by the tribunals, contrary to such settlements—to encourage voluntary arrangements, and, on the part of himself and his family, to set the example of all those sacrifices which may contribute to the repose of France, and the sincere union of all Frenchmen.

The king has guaranteed to the army the maintenance of the ranks, employments, pay, and appointments which it at present enjoys. He promises, also, to the generals, officers, and soldiers, who shall signalize themselves in support of his cause, rewards more substantial, distinctions more honourable, than any they can receive from an usurper—always ready to disown, or even to dread their services. The king binds himself anew to abolish that pernicious conscription, which destroys the happiness of families, and the hope of the country.

Such always have been, such still are, the intentions of the king. His re-establishment on the throne of his ancestors will be for France only the happy transition from the calamities of a war which tyranny perpetuates, to the blessings of a solid peace, for which foreign powers can never find any security but in the word of the legitimate sovereign.

Hartwell, Feb. 1, 1813.

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JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
IRELAND.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

FEBRUARY 15.

LORD Melville presented a Petition from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, requesting, that in the new arrangements to be adopted in regard to India, liberty should be given to any Presbyterian minister to go to India, to dispense the ordinances of religion to the members of that church.

17. On the Petitions from Leeds and Berwick being presented, and Lord Sidmouth urging, that, on account of their importance, they should be read at length, the duke of Norfolk pointed out, and dwelt upon, the inconsistency of the assertion, that the Catholics had already received all their rights—as a proof how little the Petitioners against the Catholic Claims knew about the subject.—Lords Eldon, Sidmouth, and Redesdale, opposed this severe scrutiny; as it might prevent those petitioning who would otherwise do so.

AMERICAN WAR.

18. Earl Bathurst said, that, though the American correspondence was voluminous, he should not trouble the House at any length. The Address he should move was not likely to lead to any difference of opinion. A blockade, by notification, of the Chesapeake and Delaware, was not earlier adopted, because there was a contract for the supply of flour to the Peninsula from the American ports, and also to our West India islands. The noble Lord, then referring to the Declaration of War by America, said he believed it was precipitated by the expectation of intercepting our homeward-bound fleet from the West Indies; for Commodore Rodgers sailed immediately upon the eve of that declaration. While the British Government shewed a disposition to restore seamen who were proved to be natives of America, the United States Government constantly refused to restore British seamen who had deserted. This was a proof that the American Government was hostile to this country. They likewise claimed a right of cancelling the allegiance of subjects of other states. He alluded to their practice of granting letters of naturalization. For this purpose, all that was requisite was, for two persons stating themselves to be citizens of the United States, and vouching before a magistrate for a third to be a citizen, and having resided five years there, obtained him a certificate of citizenship. These proofs might be fabricated, and no contrary interest existed in the Courts to investigate them. It was impossible, therefore, we could give up the right of impressment, upon which our maritime greatness depended. His Lordship concluded by moving an Address to

the Prince Regent, approving of the rejection of the proposition from America, lamenting the necessity of the war, but acknowledging its justice, and expressing a determination to support his Royal Highness in carrying on the war with vigour.—The Marquis of Lansdowne was glad he could concur in the Address; but regretted, that, owing to the disposition of our naval force, such triumphs had been afforded to the Americans. War, once commenced, ought to be vigorously prosecuted, that it might be sooner terminated.—Lord Melville said, whenever the detail was entered into, it was capable of proof, that, at the time of the breaking out of the war, the force on the American station was amply sufficient for all the purposes required of it.—The Marquis of Wellesley most cordially concurred in the Address. The war was a just one, and the objects of it were of the utmost importance to the rights and interests of this country. He asked who was not a greater force collected in the vicinity of the United States, in order that it might be ready to act upon any emergency. Instead of this, a parade had been made of sending instructions to the admiral, whose force was inadequate to carrying hostile means into effect. The war had been improperly carried on, and he hoped the period of inquiry would come very shortly.—Lord Liverpool was glad that it was admitted that the war on the part of America had been a war of passion—of party spirit, and not a war of policy, of interest, or of necessity. He adverted to the numerous escapes of the enemy's fleet during the latter part of Lord Nelson's career, to shew that it might happen, without attaching blame to the Admiralty. Lord Holland would not concur in the Address, because it was so worded, as to imply, that the American Government had peremptorily insisted on our surrender of the right of impressing seamen; and to this he could not agree on the face of the evidence.—Lord Erskine disapproved of the Address, and could not consider the war as the consequence of the question of the right of impressing. It originated in the former irritations between this country and America, previous to the Orders in Council; and, until these were removed, there could be no conciliation. It had been said, that this war, if the Americans persisted in their claims, must be eternal. ~~and~~ our prospects were disheartening for America was a growing country; and in a lengthened contest, all the advantages were on her side, and against this country. The Address was carried without a division.

22. Petitions against the Catholic Claims

were presented from the counties of Denbigh, Merioneth, Caernarvon, New Barm, Wallingford, Worcester, and from the Protestants of the counties of Meath and Sligo.

23. Further Petitions were presented against the Catholic Claims—particularly one from Billingsgate Ward, which the Duke of Norfolk urged should be read, lest it might contain inflammatory matter; he observed, that a Petition of inflamed Protestants now, might be like the Petitions of inflamed Protestants in 1780, when 40,000

of them signed a paper to keep the Catholics from doing mischief, and shewed their own moderation by setting fire to London that night. The Petition being read, the Duke acknowledged that the language was mild.

26. The Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors was read a third time.

MARCH 1. The Duke of Cumberland presented Petitions from the City of Dublin, against the Catholic Claims and East India Company's Monopoly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 15.

ON the question for going into a Committee on the Vice Chancellor's Bill, Mr. Leach entered into an argument to shew, from the quantity of business in arrears, and the number of causes decided by one judge in a year, that the whole of the present accumulation might be removed, on the lowest calculation, by a single judge in the course of one year; that the Master of the Rolls, merely by sitting as many hours in Court as the Lord Chancellor, might, in addition to his other business, remove the pressure in two years; and that consequently there could be no possible reason, for creating a new and permanent office for a temporary object, when an increase of the assistance, which the present office of Master of the Rolls was created for the very purpose of affording to the Lord Chancellor, would meet the evil in its fullest extent. In another point of view, it appeared, that the whole increase of the business in the last ten years, was not equal to the number of causes which the Chancellor decides in one year. The creation of an office of Vice-Chancellor could not, therefore, be necessary, unless it were proposed to relieve the Chancellor of nine tenths of his judicial business. Now, that any Chancellor would neglect the duties of his high office from mere indolence, did not appear probable; but there was every danger that he might be tempted to neglect them from the more powerful motives of ambition and political interest. The effect of the Lord Chancellor's becoming a political rather than a judicial character, would be to change the whole constitutional judicature of the country. The Bench of Judges was filled, as it was, and had always been, with able and upright lawyers, because the Lord Chancellor, by whose recommendation they were generally appointed, was himself one of the first lawyers of his time, intimately connected with all the most eminent professional men, acquainted with their virtues, and feeling a respect for their talents. But a political Lord Chancellor would be equally ignorant of, and indifferent to, legal merit, and ad benches of justice would be filled by ministerial intrigue and Court influence. The office of the law would also sink into contempt, and he neglected, when the high honours of the profession could be so

much better attained than by a laborious and painful discharge of its duties.—Sir S. Romilly argued to the same effect as the preceding speaker.—Mr. Wetherall admitted the accuracy of the facts stated by his Honourable and Learned Friend, but opposed the Master of the Rolls being so surcharged with business.—Messrs. Bathurst, Horne, Simeon, and Stephen, supported the Bill; which was opposed by Messrs. Ponsonby, Tierney, and Preston. The Bill then passed through the Committee.

AMERICAN WAR.

18. Lord Castlereagh continued a long speech on this subject by stating, that the seamen in our service, who claimed their discharge as natives of America, were, in 1811, 3500; and in 1812, 3100—instead of 15 or 20,000 as stated by the American Government. He considered the latter as anxious to enter into the war with this country, in order to assist the cause of France. He moved the following Address: "That, while we deeply lament the failure of the endeavours of his Royal Highness to preserve the relations of peace and amity between this country and America, we highly approve of the resistance opposed to the unjustifiable pretensions of the Government of the United States; being satisfied that those pretensions were not admissible without surrendering some of the most ancient, important, and undoubted, rights of the British Empire. That, impressed with these sentiments, and fully convinced of the justice of his Royal Highness's cause, his Royal Highness may rely on our zealous and cordial support, and our affording every means necessary for prosecuting the war with vigour, and for bringing it to a safe and honourable termination."—Mr. Ponsonby warmly approved the conduct of Ministers in resisting the demands of America, and declared, that while Ministers shewed a due spirit of conciliation, he would give them his support.—Mr. A. Baring said, that an earlier repeal of the Orders in Council would have prevented War; but that there was a strong party in that country hostile to England, and which had determined to shed the public blood of America. He did not shew a spirit of conciliation, and that if there were no more than 4000 American seamen in the British service, America had a right to demand redress.—Mr. Foster supported the

War to the disposition shown by America to revive forgotten causes of dispute. As long as Washington presided over their councils, America was true to her own interests; but when he descended into the grave, and the influence of his policy had subsided, a new system and new measures were adopted. A great party, consisting of a great majority of land proprietors, then began to take the lead. One of their principles was, to extend the sphere of this representation over mere deserts and uncultivated tracts. Among the emigrants, there were many with deep prejudices against us. In Congress, there were six Irishmen, all advocates for war. He had himself fully anticipated a suspension of every hostile feeling, after conceding the Orders in Council. But it was impossible to ascertain the sentiments of the predominant party; for they had no acknowledged head, in whose opinion a standard might be found of the probable wishes and professed principles of the whole body.—Mr. Whitbread declared, that he considered America to have been ill-treated by both belligerents; and, after a protracted series of aggravated insults, had declared against us, but not for France. He considered the frauds and perjuries of the practice of granting certificates only to be equalled by the perjuries and humbug of the license system. Here the Honourable Gentleman read the 20th of the 6th Anne, to shew that we acted on a broader principle than America; a simple statement of the fact of service was all that was required for naturalization.—Mr. Canning, in an able speech, supported the Address, but regretted the manner in which the War had been conducted.—Mr. Croker spoke shortly. The Address was then carried unanimously.

19. Sir S. Romilly presented a Bill on the subject of the Criminal Law, which was read a first time.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted: 330,000*l.* for Barrack Expenses in 1812—2,228,000*l.* for the Commissariat Department—131,900*l.* for the Storekeeper's Department—75,000*l.* for maintaining and employing Convicts in 1812—and 8,000,000*l.* for discharging outstanding Exchequer Bills for 1812.

A Petition was presented from the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge, soliciting, that in the event of the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, a clause should be reserved, permitting the Society to send missionaries to propagate the Gospel in that country.

22. On the further consideration of the Vice-Chancellor's Bill, Mr. Taylor said, that the whole of the Lord Chancellor's enactments did not amount to more than from 18 to 20 years' law. The few years Bankrupts were in the year 1790, he had seen them in 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 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the motion; for while Parliament possessed influence, it would take care that the Royal Power should be restored undiminished, when the Sovereign was again capable of exercising the Royal Functions; for while, upon the hereditary principle, that the Royal Power was fully and immediately transferred to the Regent, there was not the same security for the resumption of it, by the Sovereign, when the temporary cause was removed.—Messrs. Brand, Wynne, Whitbread, and Lord A. Hamilton, spoke in support of the motion, which was negatived by 235 to 73.

24. Petitions were presented against the Catholic Claims from several counties and towns in England and Ireland; likewise from several parishes in the metropolis.—Mr. W. Smith presented a Petition in their favour from the Dissenters.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

25. Mr. Elliott, after moving the Resolution of last Session, for taking into Consideration the Roman Catholic Claims, presented a Petition from the Roman Catholics of England.—Mr. Yorke moved that the 9th, 10th, and 11th sections of the Act of 1 Wm. and Mary, chap. 2, be read; after which, Mr. Grafton, in a speech distinguished for its eloquence, urged the justice and policy of admitting the Catholics to a participation of the same rights and privileges as Protestants, upon proper securities being given for the maintenance of the Constitution in Church and State. He read the oath of the 23d of the King, by which, people of that persuasion abjure the doctrine that it is lawful to injure or kill a heretic; that the Pope can absolve a subject from his allegiance; or that he has even any temporal power in these realms; and concluded by moving that the House do now form itself into a Committee on the Claims.—Mr. Tomlinson considered the Catholics of the present day as persecuting as their ancestors. It was unwise to grant the claims of a few, and expose the safety of many. We wanted none but Protestants in our Senate, or to command our fleets and armies. The Catholics of Ireland were the authors of the rebellion in that country.—Sir H. Heron assumed that those great men, Pitt, Fox, Burke and Wickham, were in favour of the Catholics. He reprehended the unworthy means taken by the Clergy to excite the prejudices of the people. There were even certain Dignitaries, some of them with mitres on their heads, and some of these with mitres in their heads, who certainly had done more than became their situation. A learned Prelate had even misrepresented the opinions of Mr. Fox on this subject, in order to excite groundless fears.—Sir. Baines expressed his opinion to be changed since last session, he thought that the concessions could be attended with danger. What was the cause of the Test and Corporation Acts and would the Catholics agree to the Test? They did not conciliate by fresh

demands, and a domineering and threatening tone. Besides, the people of England were against any further concessions, contrary to the opinion that prevailed last Session.—Mr. Plunket said, that the Honourable Mover was anxious that the Pretestant Succession and the Protestant Church should be declared in the preamble of the Bill. What had been conceded was of little importance compared with what was withheld. The right of representing their country in Parliament—of rising to the higher dignities of the law—of the offices of state—and of the command of fleets and armies. The Honourable Gentleman concluded a very able and argumentative speech by giving the motion his support.—Mr. Yorke compared the Roman Catholic religion to the statue of Janus, which had two faces—one for the Clergy, the other for the Laity. It was impossible to foresee the danger which might arise from the interference of the Pope, now that he was the creature of Bonaparte; and while they acknowledged the supremacy of his Holiness, it would never be safe to make any concessions.—Mr. W. Smith declared, he never would stand up in that house for the removal of laws operating against the Dissenters, without coupling with it a motion for a restoration of the rights of Catholics.

Mr. R. Thornton presented a Petition from the East India Company, praying for a renewal of their exclusive privileges.

26. Mr. Alderman Atkins brought up the Report of the Committee on the Weymouth Election; and the issuing of the Writ for a new Member was delayed, the Committee conceiving that the mode of election required Legislative interference.

The adjourned debate on the Catholic Claims was resumed: Sir C. Hillesley, Sir J. Stewart, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir N. Colthurst, and Mr. W. Fitzgerald, argued in favour of concession; which was likewise supported by Gen. Mathew and Sir F. Flood, whose speeches, particularly that of the latter, occasioned much laughter.—Mr. H. Davies opposed the motion.

MARCH 10. The adjourned debate on the Catholic Claims being resumed, Sir J. Newport, Messrs. W. Pole and Whitbread, Sir T. Acland, Hon. F. Robinson, and Lord Palmerstone, spoke at some length in favour of the motion; which was opposed by Messrs. Peel, Ryder, H. Davis, H. Lascelles, and Sir T. Sutton. The arguments on both sides were the same as have been urged in former debates on this question.—Mr. Whitbread recommended that concessions should be made to the Catholics, without taunting them by fixing impossible conditions, such as renouncing their creed.—Mr. W. Pole said that matters could not continue in their present state in Ireland. They must, sooner or later, enact the old dissolving laws—raise a rebellion—or agree to conciliate the Catholics, which he recommended. The debate was then adjourned.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

WILLIAM PIERCE, JAN. 19.

Despatches of the following are Copies, have been received by General Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K.T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 31.

MY LORD,

1812.

THE military reports addressed to the Emperor at St. Petersburg, and which followed his Imperial Majesty, are not yet returned to be made public; but I have now the honour to inclose herewith a translation of a journal of military operations from the 13th to the 25th instant inclusive.

From these reports your Lordship will observe, that the pursuit from Wilna has been carried on in separate routes upon Kowno, by Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff. But the former having taken and destroyed many of the enemy in his line of march, had proceeded down to the Niemen to Yonabourg, and thence towards Tilsit, which place his advanced guard had occupied before the 23d inst.

Count Platoff found a considerable part of the remaining force of the enemy at Kowno; which force, I understand to have comprised conscripts and convalescents which had been stationed at that place and at Wilna. This corps made considerable resistance, but the Don Cossacks having passed the river on the ice, and got into the rear of the position, the enemy abandoned it in the night, with the loss of 21 pieces of cannon, and about 6000 prisoners.

The remains of this corps, being dispersed and pursued by the Cossacks, fled partly in the direction of Tilsit, and partly in that of Wilcovitch, many of them being killed and taken in the pursuit to the latter place.

Admiral Tchichagoff had pursued in the direction of Giezno, and, by detachments, had cleared both banks of the river; General Linskov, with part of the advanced guard, having marched upon Kolvary and Wilcovitch, to connect with General Platoff upon Gumbinnen.

General Tormazoff, with the column which had been led by the Field Marshal in person, was moving upon Grodno, and your Lordship will observe, that Count Ogorzofsky had by his detachment, taken possession of that place, in which Colonel Davidoff had established himself on the 20th inst. The Austrians had detached towards Grodno, but retired every where on the advance of the Russian troops, and one Russian detachment was ordered to move upon Bialystock.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII. March 1813.

Lieutenant-general Baron Suchow was following the retreat of the principal Russian corps, through Minsk and Slonim, and expected to be at Rugana on the 24th inst.

The corps lately under General Wittgenstein, commanded by General Tormazoff, to which another detachment has been joined, having passed through Minsk, was on the 21st at Candenoff, on the road from the latter place to Slonim.

All the towns upon the right bank of the Niemen appeared to be full of magazines, and the country on the left bank is full of resources.

His Imperial Majesty has expressed his satisfaction at the appearance of the army, and of the great exertions they have made, and in which the greater part are still engaged.

His Imperial Majesty has invested the Field Marshal with the Grand Cross of St. George, and was present at a ball given by the Field Marshal in celebration of his Imperial Majesty's birth-day.

The prisoners of war that have been forwarded into the different governments, since the battle of Borodino, are stated to exceed 150,000 men; many of these may have become the victims of climate and fatigue, but his Imperial Majesty has directed every possible care and attention to be shewn to them.

I have, &c.

CATHCART.

Two journals of the military operations follow this despatch. The first includes a period from the 13th to the 19th December, and relates to the operations of the left wing of the army. After stating, that the Austrians were retreating upon Grodno, and that Count Osharoffsky who had been sent out with some regiments of Cossacks, by General Tormazoff, had occupied Bileiza, it reverts to the operations of the vanguard of the Russian army, which had pursued the French from Wilna to Kowno.

December 17.—General Count Platoff reports, on the 15th, that, continuing to pursue the enemy closely, he arrived on the 14th of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning, at Kowno; and that the enemy, uniting with the troops in the town, which was surrounded with entrenchments, having reformed upon its heights, manumitted and defended himself with obstinacy, opening at the same time a very considerable fire. The cannonade continued on both sides till dark. In the meantime, Count Platoff ordered his regiments of Don Cossacks to pass the Niemen upon the ice, to menace the enemy upon the left bank of that river, and to force him, if that means either to abandon the town as quick as possible, or to surrender. Towards night, two columns, one after another, made

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a sortie from the town; but they had hardly passed the river, when the Cossacks vigorously attacked them with their pikes, and dispersed them, leaving a considerable number of killed on the spot. One party of them fled along the river towards Tilsit; another took the road to Wilkowsk, being pursued by the elite of the Cossacks. Amongst the killed was found a general of rank, as was proved by his being decorated by the chief order of the Legion of Honour. Many say it was Marshal Ney, as commander of their troops. At the capture of Kowno were made prisoners 80 staff and other officers, and above 500 privates, without reckoning the invalids who were found in the hospitals. During the pursuit of the enemy for three days, and upon his defeat upon the Niemen, 5000 were made prisoners; amongst whom were 2 colonels, above 160 staff and other officers, and 21 pieces of cannon were taken. Even in this town were found 779 artillery tumbrils complete, with all their ammunition, and in the magazines 3000 tschetwert of rye and corn.

December 18.—The head-quarters of the Field Marshal Prince of Smolensko are at Wilna. The troops are cantoned in the neighbourhood. The regiments of guards, cavalry, and infantry, entered Wilna under the command of the Grand Duke Constantine. In defiling before the Field Marshal, each man expressed his joy by three hurrahs.

The second journal includes a period from the 19th to the 25th December, during which the Russian detachments entirely cleared their territories of the enemy, making, without resistance, a great number of prisoners, and taking cannon, standards, ammunition, baggage, and several magazines. The Austrian corps evacuated Gdodno on the 19th, when it was immediately occupied by the Russians. Count Oscharofsky, who pursued them, had advanced with the Cossacks to Bialystock. Admiral Tchichagoff reports, on the 18th that he had arrived with his army at Jezno; and that Major-gen. Lanskoj had driven a detachment of light troops from Jezno to Prenn; and that Lieutenant-colonel Denizoff had crossed the right bank of the Niemen, and attacked the enemy near Sanny. In these two affairs, several hundred prisoners were made, including officers. The second journal concludes thus:—

December 22.—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander arrived this day in good health at the head-quarters at Wilna.

December 23.—General Platoff reports on the 21st, that since his report of the capture of Kowno, several magazines have been discovered, and one hundred and seventy barrels of brandy; that 30,000 new muskets with bayonets were found in one of the churches; and that a like number had been found at the arsenal, of which nothing remained but the iron.

December 24.—General Platoff also reports on the 23d, that 200 barrels of flour, 150 of rye, 500 of oats, and 50 quintals of hay, were found at Kalwary; and 500 muids of flour, and 200 muids of flour, at Wilkovich. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood had also engaged to furnish rations, every three days, of bread and grain, for 50,000 men, and also oats and hay for 15,000 horses. They were ordered to provide this quantity for the enemy, and they now voluntarily offer to supply our troops with it.

During the pursuit from the passage of the Niemen to Wilkovich, the enemy has lost, independent of the privates, &c. which 1000 are daily brought in, more than 200 officers and four pieces of cannon.

General Count Wittgenstein reports, on the 23d, that the detachment of Lieutenant-colonel Testenborn, sent by the Aid-de-camp General Gotschschell Kurusoff, fell in with two squadrons of Prussian hussars before Tilsit, immediately repulsed them, and pursued them through the town, and a mile beyond. The enemy lost forty men in prisoners, and one cannon was taken at the village of Dobrowski.

Considerable magazines were found at Tilsit and Ragnit.

Lieutenant-general Sachse reports on the 21st, that he is passing with his corps by Chomsk and Pesky, and hopes to arrive at Rouscheny the 24th.

State of Captures made by the Russians up to the 26th of December.—Up to the 20th of December were taken, 33 generals, 900 officers, 143,000 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 745 pieces of cannon.—From the 20th to the 25th December, 1 general, 156 officers, 9753 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 168 pieces of cannon. Besides these, were taken at Wilna, 7 generals, 242 officers, 14,756 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 217 pieces of cannon. Total—41 generals, 1298 officers, 167,510 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 1151 pieces of cannon.

St. Petersburg, December 31,

MY LORD, 1812.

It is with deep affliction that I am to announce to your Lordship the death of the Earl of Tyrconnel. His Lordship served with the army under Admiral Tchichagoff, and his zeal and desire to see every transaction of that army, led him to expose himself to cold and fatigue beyond his strength, especially during the pursuit of the French from the Berezina to Wilna. It appears that a pulmonary complaint had already made a considerable progress, and these exertions brought on the fatal effects of that disease with great rapidity. He first stated himself to be ill on the 11th December, the day of his arrival at Wilna, where he expired on the morning of the 26th December. His Lord-

ship had the best medical attendance, with every care and attention that could be procured.—Field-marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko ordered all military honours to be paid to his remains, and has directed a monument to be erected in the church of the reformed religion.—It is but justice to the memory of Lord Tyreconnel to say, that in every situation in which he has been placed since he has been employed under this embassy, he has conducted himself with the utmost zeal and propriety, and had gained the esteem of every body to whom he was known in Sweden and in Russia.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JAN. 23.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by Viscount Caslereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from his Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated,

St. Petersburg, January

MY LORD,

2, 1813.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of two proclamations, together with a nominal list of the General Officers who have been taken prisoners by the Russian armies, which I have just received from Wilna, but which have not yet been published here.—No further official intelligence of military operations has been received here since my last.—Private letters of the 30th, from Luban, mention, that the French troops stationed at that place marched, on the 22d of December, for Memel; from which it appears impossible that they should not have been cut off, if they attempted Tilsit, which was occupied on the 11th by Count Wittgenstein, who was nearer to Königsberg.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

DECLARATION. •

At the moment of my ordering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontier, the Emperor, my master, directs me to declare, that this step is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of the military operations.—Faithful to the principles which have actuated his conduct at all times, his Imperial Majesty is guided by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderation which have ever characterized his policy are still the same, after the decisive successes with which Divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These his Majesty offers, together with his assistance, to every people, who, being at present obliged to oppose him,

shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest; I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian armies have produced, and to unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered its loss of power. It is to Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of his Imperial Majesty to put an end to the calamities by which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her King the friendship which he preserves for him, and to restore to the Monarchy of Frederic its éclat and its extent. He hopes that his Prussian Majesty, animated by sentiments which this frank Declaration ought to produce, will, under such circumstances, take that part alone which the wishes of his people and the interest of his states demand. Under this conviction, the Emperor, my master, has sent me the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two powers, and to endeavour, within the Prussian provinces, to soften, as far as a state of war will permit, the evils which for a short time must result from their occupation.

(Signed) The Marshal Commander in

Chief of the Armies,

PRINCE KUTUSOFF SMOLENSKO.

PROCLAMATION.

When the Emperor of all the Russias was compelled, by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his states; his Imperial Majesty, from the accuracy of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have led to a series of triumphs, and when the Commander-in-chief, Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the Sovereign. At a period has Russia been accustomed to practise that art (too much resorted to in modern wars), of exaggerating, by false statements, the success of her arms. But with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts to France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those countries with mourning and consternation. Indeed it is difficult to conceive, that, in a campaign of only four months duration, 120,000 prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides 900 pieces of cannon, 49 stand of colours, and all the waggon train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the Generals taken is herewith annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate from that list of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken. It is sufficient to say, that out of 100,000 men

(exclusive of Austrians), who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not 30,000 of them, even if they should be favoured by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which the Emperor Napoleon repulsed the Russian frontiers can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory, and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy, for that policy is fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavours to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for 20 years. It is their Governments whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favourable again present itself, and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquillity and individual happiness.

List of Generals taken.—Ferriere, Chief of the Neapolitan Staff; Mutuszwitz, General of Artillery; Delitte, Chief of the Staff; Wasilewski, Sanson, and Eliser, Generals; St. Genes, Bonani, Barth, Menage, Kimgel, Preussing, Camus, Billard, Tszkiewicz, Augereau, Kamenski, L'Enfantin, D'Orsau, Freir Pego, Konopka, Blammond, Cordcher, Pouger, Piowbask, Gautbrice, Dawanowski, and Leleuvre, Generals of Brigade; Almeida, Partono, Pelleter, Zjonczell, Guil-laume, Vrude, Seran, Vivier, Ginsant, Nor-man, Iwanowski, Roeder, Troussant, Valen-cim, and Borstell, Generals of Division.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Rowley, of H. M. S. Eagle, dated off Aniona, September 23, mentioning the capture of fifteen vessels laden with oil, and announcing a gallant attack on a convoy of 23 sail, and two gunboats, off Cape, 22 of which were taken and 6 burnt. Captain Rowley laments the death of his First Lieutenent, Augustus Cannon, through whose good conduct the success was obtained; but who died of his wounds on the 22d.

Also a letter from Captain Hoste, of H. M. S. Buchante, dated off Rovingo, September 1. The Captain states, that, having received information that several vessels were loading with ship timber, for the Venetian Government, at Port Lema, on the coast of Istria, he detached the boats under Lieutenant O'Brien, to bring them out, which he effected, together with their protectors, a French xebec, and two gunboats, carrying one 9-pounder, two 3-pounders, and 24 men each.—A second letter from Captain Hoste, dated the 18th September, announces the capture of 26 vessels, laden with oil and almonds, bound to Venice; this

gallant affair was also performed by the boats under command of Lieutenant O'Brien. Captain Hoste says, "I want words, Sir, to convey to you my admiration of the determined manner in which this service was performed, the boats pushing through a very heavy fire of grape and musketry, carried every thing before them, boarding and driving the enemy from their vessels in every direction; the marines at the same time landing, forced them from their position in the wood, leaving our brave men in quiet possession of this valuable convoy.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 26.

A letter has been received at this office from Captain Hickey, of his Majesty's sloop the Atalante, addressed to J. W. Croker, Esq. stating his having, on the 12th of December, captured the American letter of marque brig Talip, from Philadelphia.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 6.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Christian, of H. M. S. the Iris, giving an account of his having captured, after a chase of thirty hours, the American letter of marque, Union, of three hundred and eighty tons, twelve guns, and fifty-three men.

[This Gazette contains four Orders in Council, dated February 1, 1813. By the first the operation of the Order in Council of the 14th November, signifying that "the sale to a neutral, of any vessel belonging to his Majesty's enemies, should not be deemed legal," is confined to vessels belonging to France, or countries annexed to France.—The 2d allows the importation of hides, horns, tallow, and wool (except cotton wool), in any foreign ship or vessel from any port, from which the British flag is excluded, for six months from the 8th of February.—The 3d extends for six months, from the above date, the Order in Council of the 17th of July last, prohibiting the exportation, or carrying eastward, gun-powder, saltpetre, or any sort of arms or ammunition.—The 4th extends, for six months, the Order in Council, prohibiting the exportation of naval stores.]

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

[This Gazette contains copies of letters transmitted to the Secretary of the Admiralty from Sir J. P. Beresford, stating the capture of the American letter of marque Herald, of 18 guns by his Majesty's ships Acasta and Porcettiers; from Sir J. L. Yeo, stating the capture of the United States brig Vixen, of 12 guns, by the Southampton frigate; from Sir J. B. Warren, stating the capture of three small American privateers; from Lieut. Scriven, of the Arrow schooner, stating his having attacked a French coasting convoy near

Noirmoutier, of which he captured seven, and destroyed three; from Captain Alexander, of the *Colossus*, stating the capture of the American ship *Prinia*; from Captain Mounsey, of the *Farieuse*, stating the capture of the Nebrophous, French privateer, of 4 guns, out of Naples; and from Captain Crawford, of the *Modeste*, stating the capture of *Le Furet*, of St. Maloes commanded by Louis Marancourt, of 170 tons, 14 guns and 98 men.]

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
AFFAIRS OF INDIA, FEB. 11.

Copy of a Despatch from Colonel Gillespie, Commandant of the Forces in Java, to the Hon. T. S. Raffles, Lieutenant-governor of that Island, dated Djocjocarta, June 25, 1812.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Without entering upon any of the political points, on which you did me the honour to consult with me, previous to the adoption of hostilities against the sultan of Djocjocarta, I shall proceed to report to you, the various operations of our small force, and the measures adopted under my authority, for bringing this insolent and refractory sovereign, to a sense of what was due to the supremacy of the British government in Java. On the afternoon of the 18th instant, you did me the honour to acquaint me, that the sultan of Djocjocarta had refused his acquiescence to those terms, which, in your wisdom, you had been pleased to offer; that, confident of the strength of his fortified position, he had determined to brave the consequences our power might inflict, and that he had assembled his army from all parts of the kingdom, who, were prepared, and determined on resistance. The troops I had collected at this period of the service, though few in numbers, were formidable in gallantry; they consisted, altogether, of about 600 fire-locks, a proportion of artillery, and two troops of his Majesty's 22d dragons. The remainder of our force, with our principal supply of ordnance, were coming forward under the orders of Lieutenant-colonel MacLeod, and were expected to join my head-quarters during the course of that night. Hostilities had, in some measure, commenced upon the previous evening. On our arrival at Djocjocarta, Lieutenant-colonel Watson reported, that a considerable body of the sultan's troops had left the Kratan, through the east gate, and had proceeded upon some offensive or predatory excursion, which I thought it my duty immediately to prevent. I, accordingly, desired a detachment of fifty dragons to escort me on a reconnoitring party, and I proceeded with my staff along the east wall of the Kratan, and pursued them on a road to the eastward, which the people of the country reported they had taken; after a very circuitous route, we arrived again

upon the environs of the town, where we found large bodies of the enemy collected, who were well armed, and evidently prepared for resistance. At this period, you had not communicated to me any final determination with respect to the sultan of Djocjocarta, and I was, therefore, withheld, by sentiments of honour, from dispersing those people by force of arms, which I had afterwards reason to regret. Mr. Crawford, the resident, who accompanied me on the excursion, endeavoured, by every possible means in his power, to induce them to return. Solicitations and threats were equally unavailing, and we were, at length, so insulted, by stones from the houses, and one of our dragons was so severely wounded by a spear in the side, that we were compelled to act upon the defensive, and, in a short time, they were dispersed. In this affair, I regret to say, that one serjeant and four dragons were wounded, the serjeant and one of the privates dangerously, and, in another part of the town, a serjeant's patrol, of twenty-five dragons, was fiercely attacked by a considerable number of the sultan's troops, whom they cut their way through, with the loss of one man killed, and one wounded.

I shall now return to the afternoon of the 18th, when every thing was prepared for offensive operations, as well as our scanty supply of ammunition would admit. I am always an advocate for promptness and decision, and I am aware, that any measure of a contrary nature, would not only weaken the confidence of our troops, but encrease the insolence of the enemy. I, therefore, directed Major Butler to open a fire from our fort, which was immediately returned by the sultan, but with inconsiderable effect. Captain Teesdale, of the royal navy, was wounded, and a magazine in the battery having accidentally blown up, I lost the services of two active officers, Captain Young, and Lieutenant Hunter, who were severely burnt by the explosion. Light parties were detached to scour the villages on the right and left, and a body of the sultan's troops kept Major Dalton, and part of his battalion on the alert during the night; they were attacked four successive times with great spirit, but they repulsed the enemy with steadiness and good conduct.

At about three o'clock in the afternoon, I became exceedingly anxious for the arrival of Lieutenant-colonel MacLeod and his party. I had received no report, whatever, of his progress, and I was apprehensive that he had encountered some difficulty upon the road, which might retard the service. I, therefore, detached Lieutenant Hale, with 25 dragons, to obtain some information respecting him, and I afterwards supported him with a further reinforcement of 40 men, under the command of Lieutenant Keir, of the same regiment. The first detachment, under Lieutenant Hale, was reportedly at

tacked by large bodies of the sultan's infantry, in situations where cavalry were unable to act. The promptitude and celerity of this officer's advance, excited my warmest approbation; he was severely wounded himself, and lost five of his dragoons in the conflict; but, notwithstanding his perilous and hampered situation, he executed his important trust, by joining Lieutenant-colonel Mac Leod. On the following forenoon, the whole of this party arrived, consisting of a detachment of the royal artillery, the grenadiers of his Majesty's 59th regiment, and the flank companies, and rifle company of his Majesty's 73th. This re-enforcement determined me upon my plan of operations.

The palace, or Krattan, of the sultan, is surrounded by regular works about three miles in circumference; at each corner there is a formidable bastion, enfilading the curtain, and the principal entrance in front is strongly defended by cannon. The whole of the fortification is surrounded by a wet ditch, and the gate-ways are all provided with draw-bridges to prevent the passage across. With all these obstacles to our success, I relied upon the gallantry of my troops, and determined upon the assault, on the morning of the 20th instant. In all the preparation necessary, I experienced much assistance from Lieutenant-colonel Mackenzie, of the engineers, and Major Thorne, deputy-quarter-master-general, who procured every information that could possibly be obtained, and with whom I arranged the plan of attack.

The principal part of the force was divided into two columns; the leading one commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Watson, of his Majesty's 14th foot, and the other, by Lieutenant-colonel Mac Leod, of his Majesty's 59th regiment; Lieutenant-colonel Dewar, of the 3d Bengal Native Infantry, commanded a smaller party, and made a detour towards the rear of the Krattan. Major Grant conducted a central attack in front. At half an hour before day, the columns, after the command of Lieutenant-colonel Watson, and Lieutenant-colonel Mac Leod, moved forward to the east curtain, under cover of the fire from our fort. They were, however, discovered by the enemy, before the scaling ladders were planted. The alarm was instantly given along the works, which only increased the activity and emulation of our troops. Lieutenant-colonel Watson advanced in the most gallant style, and soon obtained possession of the rampart. Part of Major Dalton's battalion crossed the ditch, at the north-east bastion, under Captain Lays, and running along the berm, admitted Lieutenant-colonel Mac Leod, with the second column, who blew open the prince's gate and entered. The action then became general. Major Dalton, with part of the light infantry battalion, led in a spirited style to the south gate, where they admitted Lieutenant-colonel

nel Dewar, and saved the life of the prince regent. The gallant 14th proceeded to scour the ramparts, and the capture of the sultan rendered the victory complete. I have the honour to report to you, that, during this arduous conflict, the Toomogong Semood Deningrat was killed. Lieutenant-colonel Dewar had the good fortune to encounter his party, and, as he was known to be the most powerful chieftain in the interest of the sultan, and his instigator in every hostile proceeding against the British government, I consider this event as of the greatest political importance.

About the conclusion of the assault, I was myself severely wounded in the arm. Thus, with less than one thousand fire-locks actually engaged, we have defeated upwards of seventeen thousand men, and afforded a lasting proof of our superiority and power. I shall refrain from entering into farther particulars, as you were present upon the spot, and our cordial communications with each other, have rendered them unnecessary.

I have the honour to solicit your particular attention to the valuable services of Mr. Crawford, resident. It is impossible I can convey to you, how deeply I am impressed with a sense of his talents and exertions. From the period of my arrival, until the conquest of the Krattan, he was uniformly active and assiduous, and his personal exposure in the assault of the works, merit equally my thanks and commendations.

Mr. Robinson, of the civil service, and Mr. Hardie, were also volunteers upon the occasion. I cannot speak too highly of their eagerness and zeal. Mr. Dean, assistant to the resident, was essentially useful in conducting Lieutenant-colonel Dewar's party to the south gate. I have the honour, &c.

R. R. GILLESPIE, Col.

Return of Killed and Wounded.—Killed 25; wounded 76.—Total 99.

[Here follows the general order alluded to, in which Colonel Gillespie mentions the services, and praises the gallantry of the following officers, &c. viz. Lieutenant colonels Watson, Mac Leod, Dewar, and Mackenzie; Majors Forbes, Dalton, Butler, Grant, Johnson, and Campbell, Major Butler commanding the artillery, Major Butler, deputy-adjutant-general, and Major Thorne, deputy-quarter-master-general; Captains Johnson, Lays, Byers, Rudyard, Colebrook, Dawes, Hanson, Parsons, and Taylor; Jones, Bethune, and Teesdale, R. N.; Lieutenants Hunter, Cameron, Douglas, who captured the sultan, Black, Hilt, Hall, Harris, Baker, Mac Lean, Robinson, Paul, and Dudley. Privates John O'Brien, horse-artillery, and Messrs. Crawford, resident, Robinson, Dean, and Hardy.]

[This Gazette contains three letters; the first, from Captain Christian, of the Iris frigate, states the capture of the American schooner, Cashier, by the Iris and Rein deer

sloop; the second, from Admiral Bickerton, reports the capture of the *Edouard*, French privateer, off the *Lizard*; and the third, from Captain Upton of the *Sybil*, announces the capture of the *Brestois* French privateer, with 109 men.]

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

PROCLAMATION

Published by the Lieutenant-governor of the Island of Java, dated Djocjocarta, June 1812.

The Sultan Hamangkubwana the Second, has by his crimes and violation of treaty, shewn himself unworthy of the confidence of the British government, and unfit to be farther entrusted with the administration delegated to him. But a few months have elapsed, since the sultan experienced the utmost measure of forbearance, clemency, and generosity of the British government. He had violently seized upon the government, from which his want of faith towards his late sovereign had removed him, and in the execution of his purpose, put to death the first minister of his government, an officer, whose office and person were solemnly protected in all the existing engagements, and, until his time, had been held inviolate. The British government, with a tender respect for his advanced age, his high rank, and supposed misfortunes, were willing to make a new trial of his conduct, and on his expressing a contrition for his past offences, even confined him in the throne he had presumed to usurp.

Scarcely, however, was he restored to power, when he caused to be assassinated, the father of that minister, with whose blood he had recently stained his hands—a blameless and inoffensive old man. He shortly thereafter ordered to be strangled, seven of the highest and most respectable chiefs of the country, without even an alleged offence; men, whose persons were, by the existing engagements, under the immediate protection of the British government. He degraded and affronted the hereditary prince, lost to all sense of the dutiful respect with which he himself, during his prior degradation, had been treated by him; nay, he even publicly threatened the life of the prince, and was hindered from putting his threats into execution, only by the direct interference of the British government. He has refused to deliver over the lands and districts ceded to the late government, and confirmed to the British by the last treaty. He has entirely neglected and overlooked every minor stipulation of that treaty; and lastly, he has been detected in intriguing with the court of the Soudan, in violation of the most solemn and most important engagement of all the treaties, with the avowed object of undermining and subverting the British supremacy in Java.

By such conduct, inimical to the peace, good government, and general tranquillity of the country at large, the sultan has displayed to the world, how unworthy he is of the high and important trust which the British government reposed in him. He has forfeited all claim to the future confidence of that government, and entirely lost the love and affection of his people, reducing the country to a state bordering upon anarchy. The princes, the chiefs, and the people of Djocjocarta at large, are, therefore, hereby informed, that the honourable the lieutenant governor of the whole island of Java and its dependencies, is hereby pleased, in the name and on the behalf of the British government, to depose the present sultan, and in re-assuming the administration of the one half of the high lands of Java, known by the name of the kingdom of Mataram, again to delegate the same to the present Pangerang Adipati, who is hereby proclaimed sultan of Mataram, under the title of Hamangkubwana the Third.

All persons are, therefore, required to obey him as their lawful sovereign; and it is hereby declared, that all who presume to abet the dethroned prince in his pretensions to the government, will be considered as traitors to their country and dealt with accordingly. That no person may plead ignorance of this proclamation, the same is directed to be translated into the Javanese language, and affixed at the gates of the Kraton, at the British fort, and Residentiary-house, and in such other public places, as proclamations and publications are usually affixed.

Dated at Djocjocarta, this 18th day of June, 1812, by me, the lieutenant-governor of the island of Java, and its dependencies.

(Signed) THOS. S. RAFFLES.

J. CRAUFORD, Resident at Mataram.

In pursuance of the above proclamation, the Pangerang Adipati has been raised to the throne, under the title of Hamangkubwana the Third, and publicly installed in that station by the honourable the lieutenant governor, on the evening of the 22d instant, the whole of the princes and chieftains having submitted, and the country being in a perfect state of tranquillity.

J. ECKFORD, Assist. Sec.

Samarang, June 28, 1812.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1813.

[This Gazette contains a letter from the Honourable Captain Paget, dated Belleisle, 9th instant, stating, that the *Superb* had just run alongside the American brig, *Star*, of 300 tons, 6 guns, 35 men.]

FOREIGN-OFFICE, FEB. 27, 1813.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh,

his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg.

MY LORD, St. Petersburg, Jan. 8, 1813.

I have the pleasure to acquaint your lordship, that Count Heiler arrived here last night, from his uncle, Count Wittgenstein, with accounts of the surrender of the Prussian corps which served in Courland under General York. And this officer states, that the French marshal, Macdonald, has written to Count Wittgenstein, to treat for capitulation, apparently not aware how completely he was surrounded. Count Wittgenstein had sent Prince Repnin to settle this business. Accounts were received last Sunday of the capitulation of the garrison of Memel; and I saw in the hands of Field Marshal Count Saltykoff, the copy of the capitulation. The Prussian commandant was a major, and the garrison consisted of two Prussian battalions, but there was no return of their strength, or of the ordnance and stores in the place.

Your lordship will observe, that Gumbin and Insterburgh are occupied, and that detachments are sent to Allanberg, Kreutzberg, and Braunsberg, between Dantzic and Königsberg, so that I have no doubt, but that the latter place is occupied by the Russian troops. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

MY LORD, St. Petersburg, Jan. 16, 1813.

In a former despatch, I had the honour to enclose a journal of reports, received at head-quarters, to the 30th ultimo, with the addition of the important news of the capitulation of Memel, and convention of the Prussian part of the corps under Marshal Macdonald. The particulars of this transaction have not been published, but nothing can exceed the joy manifested by the Prussians on finding themselves at liberty to embrace the Russians, and to renew their former habits as companions in arms; of this, there is the most certain evidence. The terms granted to the Prussians are extremely liberal. A detached corps, under General Massenbach, was included, in the event that orders could reach him; these orders were in time, and with the addition of the corps in question, the Prussian troops included in the convention, it is stated to me, amount to fifteen thousand men. Macdonald, however, availed himself successfully of stratagem, and while treating for conference, had made progress in removing the remainder of his force in the direction of Lohiau. He was closely pursued, during the night, from the 1st to the 2d instant, and lost six hundred prisoners; but reports being received of a French corps in force at Wehlau, it became necessary to direct the attention of the principal part of the pursuers to an attack upon that post. The occupation of Königsberg by the

Russian army is detailed in two short bulletins, which have been published, and which I have the honour herewith to enclose. His Imperial Majesty has been occupied in forming a new distribution of his army, which is divided into several corps, which are advancing in different columns. I learn with satisfaction, though not officially, that a very considerable corps is entrusted to Baron Wintzingerode, and that he has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-general. The emperor moved in the night of the 7th January, from Wilna, to join the division which comprehends the guards; and the head-quarters of the whole army were at Merez on the 10th January; it was thought they would continue there for a day or two.

The Austrians, under Prince Schwarzenberg, had retired from Bielestock, and were near Warsaw, but not in force to render it probable that they would contend with the superiority that might be opposed to them. Zambrow is said to be fortified and garrisoned; but I do not conceive that any disposable force upon the Vistula, can be adequate to the defence of the tete-du-pont and fortresses on that river, especially where active operations can take place on both banks. The emperor remained sixteen or seventeen days at Wilna, where his Imperial Majesty issued many regulations and decrees, for the restoration of order in various provinces which have suffered, and for prevention of disease from the infection of prisoners, and from the number of dead bodies and quantity of carrion still above ground. In the neighbourhood of Wilna, sixteen thousand corpses are piled up in heaps, for the purpose of being consumed by fire, when sufficient wood can be procured; but numbers still remain uncollected in the roads and villages and the mortality in the hospitals at Wilna continue to be very great. The emperor himself repeatedly visited all the hospitals.

MY LORD, St. Petersburg, Jan. 29, 1813.

I have the honour to enclose a journal of the movements made by the several corps of his Imperial Majesty's army, from the 4th to the 20th of January. Your lordship will observe that, by the rapid advance of the corps on the right, the enemy has been driven beyond the Vistula. The Russian troops being in possession of Elbing, Marienberg, Marienwerder, and Nuenberg. The corps from Elbing and Marienberg, being drawn from the Nogat, attempted to make a stand at the tete-du-pont at Dertschag, but were soon compelled to abandon it, and retired, part upon Dantzic, and the remainder upon Stargardt, still pursued by the Russians; It appears that the troops stationed in Dantzic advanced to the Frézel, to favour Marshal Macdonald's retreat, and that they made no resistance at Elbing, having abandoned their artillery before their arrival at that place. The attack upon Marienwerder

seems to have been nearly a surprise; and Beaumanois is said narrowly to have escaped being made prisoner. There is no report of the surrender of Pillau.

On the 15th Jan. the emperor crossed the Niemen near Moretz, amid the acclamations of his brave troops, and has continued to march with a division of his army, in a western direction, through Berjuiki, Krasnople, and Subaki to Lukue, whence the last despatches are dated.

Generals Milarodovitch and Docteroff, with the troops which crossed the frontier at Grodno, move in a line parallel to that of the emperor, on his left, and General Sachén's column is still farther on the left. There are also intermediate corps to keep up the communication between each of these columns.

The Austrians remained on the Bog, probably with a view to create a diversion in favour of the army retiring upon Dantzic, as long as their own line of retreat may remain open.

Grandenitz has a Prussian garrison.

The Russians have uniformly been received by the inhabitants of the Prussian dominions as friends and deliverers, of which there is ample testimony in all private letters from the army, as well as in public reports.

The retreat of the French through Prussia, has, like that from Moscow, been marked by the abandonment of magazines, tumbrils, and other stores.

Berthier, Victor, Macdonald, Dahn, and Beaumanois, are named among the generals who are gone to Dantzic. The precise force in that place does not appear to be clearly ascertained; but cannot easily be estimated at more than half the number of an adequate garrison. The intercepted courier from Buonaparte to Berthier, is said to have carried orders to complete the provisions of Dantzic for a long siege. The service upon the Vistula appears to have been very ably performed,

and I have enclosed a copy of the thanks that have been given to General Count Platoff, and the officers and troops under his command, in general orders. The intense cold has continued, and the marches of all the columns have been long and severe.

I have, &c.

CATHCART.

[Here follow the journals of the military operations to the 17th January, transmitted by Prince Smolensko and the other Russian commanders. Two proclamations and an order of the day are appended. One of the proclamations announces it to be the emperor's determination to commemorate the late victories by the erection of a church in St. Petersburg, dedicated to Jesus Christ.]

[This Gazette likewise notifies, that the honour of knighthood has been conferred on E. Hyde East, Esq. chief justice at Fort William, in Bengal; announces the capture of the American schooner privateer Thrasher, of 14 guns and 80 men, by the Magicienne, Captain Gordon, to the east of St. Mary's.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 2, 1813.

A letter from Captain Chetham, of the Hamadryad frigate, states, that at seven o'clock the 5th January, seven miles from Beechy-head, a French lugger privateer came out from under the land, and fired at the Hamadryad, which vessel having got her under her lee guns, returned the fire; from the privateer's obstinate endeavours to escape, she sunk at half past nine, without any possibility of Captain Chetham's saving any of the crew. A letter from Captain Guilwey, of the Dryad, announces the destruction of a French brig of war, of 22 guns, which, to escape capture by the Dryad, ran on the rocks between Belle Isle and the Isle Dieu, on the 23d December, and went to pieces. The enemy's batteries hulled the Dryad three times.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Paris papers have brought us the long-expected *Exposé* to the Legislative Body. Instead, however, of describing the state of foreign relations, disclosing plans of campaign, or projects of conquest, the French people are presented with a dissertation on the state of the interior, including a jumble of sheep-walks, the multiplication of cattle, rans of the Spanish breed, stallions, and other topics of a similar nature. This silence of Buonaparte, at a moment, when his foreign system has met with so rude a shock, is an ample confession of the desperate situation to which he is reduced. It is remarkable, that the whole tenour of the *Exposé* has reference to the beneficial changes which France is declared to

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have experienced by the Revolution; attempting to prove, that the lower classes of society are better off now than they were six and twenty years ago. The being compelled to resort to reasoning of this nature, makes us believe, that loyalty, long smothered in France, is now reviving; and that the hopes of an end to the cruel Conscription are combined with the hopes of a general Peace, and of the restoration of the Bourbons.

Admiral Lord Nelson, on the death of Gen. Sir W. Erskine, who commanded the cavalry under Gen. Hill. In a delirium, he threw himself out of the upper window of a house where he was quartered, and was killed on the spot.

It has been officially notified, at St. Pe-

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tersburgh, that the Imperial armies had entered Brownberg, Graudentz, and Warsaw; and a letter from a most respectable quarter at Riga, adds, that they were also in possession of the fortress of Thorn.

The latest accounts state, that the Russians took possession of Berlin on the 24th ult. Some Cossacks, it appears, had entered the town on the 20th, on a reconnoitring party, but retreated after a short skirmish. On the 23d St. Cyr arrived with his forces; but he, as well as Angereau, have since retreated towards Magdeburgh.

On the 21st, disturbances broke out at Hamburg, the example of which was followed in several of the neighbouring towns. The French Eagles were pulled down, the Danes attacked, and many persons killed on both sides, and some Danish soldiers being called in to quell the riots, took part with the people against their oppressors. The Danish government is said to have demanded of Buonaparte, the sailors, which it had sent to man the Brest fleet; and the people of Denmark openly avow their hostility to the French.

Prussia appears to be in a state of general insurrection. D'Yorck has advanced to Stettin, which he is besieging. The different French corps are retreating in various directions, without plan or concert. Magdeburgh seems to be the chief point of assembly, both for veterans and conscripts. The latter are in a very refractory state; 40,000 are collected at Osnaburgh; but scarcely a night passes, that 50 or 60 of them do not desert.

A statement of the force with which Buonaparte entered Russia, found amongst his papers, makes it amount to upwards of half a million, scarce a wreck of which now remains. The statement is as follows:

- 200,000 French
- 32,000 Austrians
- 21,000 Prussians
- 35,000 Bavarians
- 20,000 Saxons
- 28,000 Westphalians
- 7,000 Hessians
- 20,000 Wittenburghers
- 17,000 Dutch
- 32,000 Neapolitans
- 20,000 Italians
- 12,000 Swiss
- 6,000 Spanish and Portuguese
- 50,000 Poles.

506,000 Men!

The silver ornaments, which the French sacrilegiously plundered from the Russian churches, were obliged to be abandoned, with the baggage, during their disastrous retreat. The Don Cossacks, into whose hands the precious relics fell, have begged to restore them to the national church; and as it would be impossible to replace every article in its original situation, the whole, amounting to forty Russian poods of silver, are to

be cast into four statues of the Evangelists, to be erected in the Casan church of St. Petersburg.

Letters from Heligoland state, that a disposition had been manifested in Germany, so decidedly hostile to Buonaparte, that he had ordered three or four of the opulent people in each town to be sent to Paris as hostages for the obedience of the rest.

We have now the important information, of Hamburg having been evacuated by the French forces; and that, in consequence, the commercial intercourse between that kingdom and the continent was re-established. The reason of the enemy evacuating so important a post as Hamburg, is supposed to arise from the necessity of concentrating all their forces at Magdeburgh, to resist the triumphant advance of the Russians, and the growing strength of the German patriots. A body of Cossacks had been pushed as far as Wittenberg, on the Elbe, about half-way between Magdeburgh and Dresden, as early as the 25th ult. in consequence of which the king of Saxony took the alarm and fled to Plauen, about one hundred and twenty miles from his capital, having despatched his family about seventy miles further, to Bayreuth. Insurrections are general throughout Prussia; and numerous new battalions, have, in consequence, been raised in the Prussian territories.

Government has received despatches from Lord Cathcart, of the 6th inst. which confirm all the accounts of the successful advance of the Russian forces, and add the important intelligence, that a treaty, *offensive and defensive*, had been signed and ratified between the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia. Lord Cathcart writes from the emperor of Russia's head-quarters at Kalitch.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, dated Feb. 2 1813: "In the night between the 17th and 18th of last month, at one o'clock, a troop of French gend'armes attempted to seize the person of the king, by possessing themselves of the palace of Charlottenburg, where his Majesty had been on that day. The attempt, however, miscarried; the king having been informed of the plot, through Prince Ferdinand, early enough to save himself by flight, with two of his adjutants, and ten of his own gend'armes, to Potsdam. There, when he arrived, he ordered the drums to be beat, as a pursuit was apprehended. His Majesty, in consequence of this event, set out on the road to Silesia, with 6000 troops of his guards, after having declared the Crown Prince of age and given him his benediction. The rage of the people is arrived at its highest pitch, and some bloody scenes are expected."

At the theatre at Copenhagen on the 10th Feb. some persons, pretending that they smelt fire, gave an alarm; when the audience rushed to the different vomitories to escape, and before the mistake could be rectified sixteen persons were trod to death.

The termination of the friendly intercourse between France and Sweden, and the departure of the ambassadors from the two courts, was preceded by a very singular correspondence, which took place between the years 1810 and 1812, and proves, incontestably, not only that it was the desire of the Swedish government to continue on good terms with France, but that it was willing to make great sacrifices for that object. Buonaparte's design was, to compel Sweden to renounce all intercourse with England, giving her only the alternative of having war with us or him. The representations made by Bernadotte, of the wants and distresses of his adopted country were disregarded. In a personal conference with the Swedish Ambassador (if conference it could be called, when only one of the parties appears to have spoken), Buonaparte urged his demands with the utmost insolence, and displayed the native arrogance of his temper. His character was strongly depicted in this conference—his haughtiness—his insolence—his contempt of the commonest forms, the abruptness of his transitions, his coarseness, his paroxysms of rage, which disdain all argument, and which do not permit the person with whom he is conversing to complete a single sentence, scarcely even to say a single word. The perusal recalled to our remembrance his last interviews with Lord Whitworth and with M. D'Oubril, when he expressed his dissatisfaction at the conduct of Great Britain and Russia. After this angry conference, Sweden declared war against England. But, unable to prosecute hostilities with the vigour the tyrant required, or to exclude British manufactures from every part of her dominions, she was dispossessed of Pomerania. The letter of the Crown Prince, remonstrating against this act of injustice, animadverted on that frantic ambition which had deluged the continent with blood, and advised him to complete his glory by giving peace to his neighbours. It is dated

in March 1812, and closes the correspondence. Doubtless, Buonaparte now regrets having driven that kingdom to extremity; indeed, he must, if he was sincere when he had such forebodings as these:—"I often say to myself, who knows whether I shall always be on a good footing with Russia? who can read the chapter of events? May it not one day be of the greatest interest to me to have a friendly power in the North, strong in its own resources, as well as by alliance!" But the die is cast, and Sweden, we hope, is added to the number of his inveterate enemies.

Count Nieburgh is arrived in Sweden, as the Austrian Ambassador. During a whole year, no minister from Austria has resided at that Court.

Count Gottorp, Ex-King of Sweden, has, according to the foreign papers, married a citizen's daughter, of Basle; and, after spending the honey-moon there, quitted the town with his spouse. We noticed his courting this female some time since.

Count Gottorp, accompanied by his new bride, is making a tour of southern Germany.

On the 10th ult. Mr. Madison was formally declared President, and Mr. Gerry Vice-President of the United States for four years ensuing the 4th instant. The result of the votes was—for Mr. Madison 123, and Mr. Clinton 89; for Mr. Gerry 231, and Mr. Ingersoll 86.

Intelligence has been received, of another triumph obtained by the British arms in Canada. On the 22d of January, the American General Winchester attacked the British and Indian force, 2100 strong, stationed on the river Raisin; an obstinate contest ensued; but victory at length declared in our favour; 600 of the American troops were made prisoners, including General Winchester, and about the same number were killed and wounded. The British loss is stated to have been considerable.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY 18.

A SAILOR, named Bell, belonging to the *Clove*, in Newcastle, was impressed, and safely lodged in the house of rendezvous. In the evening, his sister (a young woman under twenty) formed the resolution of attempting his escape, and for that purpose went to take "a long farewell" of her brother, who was to be sent off to the tender in the morning. She was readily admitted to an interview, and, in order to prevent the possibility of escape, brother and sister were locked and barred in a room by themselves, for a few minutes. During this short space, the parties changed

clothes, and, on the doors being opened, the young man, apparently "suavelling and piping his eye," walked off unmolested female attire, while his sister remained to fill the situation of a British tar. It would be difficult to describe the rage and disappointment of the gang, on discovering how they had been duped; and crowds of persons went to see the heroine, who received to the amount of several pounds from the spectators, as a reward for her intrepidity and affection. She was soon restored to her liberty by order of the magistrates.

Last week, while some sawyers were cutting a large elm-tree, belonging to Mr.

Emerson, of Boston, they found in a cavity in the heart of it, a bird's nest, with four eggs. The tree was sound, and without blemish all round, and there appeared not the smallest inlet for the feathered owner.

27. An awful circumstance took place at Milbourne Port: a poor woman in the workhouse, being charged concerning some trivial article that was missing, wished God might strike her dumb, blind, and dead, if she new any thing of it. About six o'clock she ate her supper as well as usual; soon after, her speech faltered, her eyes closed, and, before seven, she was a breathless corpse, without any apparent cause. What a loud warning to poor frail creatures to be cautious of uttering hasty imprecations, and calling down the vengeance of Providence on every trifling occasion!—(*Sherbourne Journal*.)

MARCH 5. In the Court of King's Bench, Mr. H. White the younger, sole proprietor of a Sunday Paper, was tried for a libel, insinuating that Sellis, the valet of the Duke of Cumberland, had not committed suicide, and leaving it to be inferred that his Royal Highness was his murderer. The libel was contained in an article, signed "Philo Junius," addressed to the Duke, and was published the 30th of August last. Lord Ellenborough had no doubt that the libel was intended to apply to his Royal Highness; and the Jury, without retiring, found the defendant guilty.

"WINDSOR CASTLE, MARCH 6.—His Majesty, since the last report, has been generally tranquil, but rather less so during the last week.—W. HERBERT, H. HALFORD, M. BAILLIE, J. WILLIS, R. WILLIS."

6. In the Court of King's Bench, an action was tried, in which an attorney, named Beaurain, was plaintiff, and Sir William Scott, Judge of the Admiralty and Consistorial Courts, was defendant; to recover damages for alleged temporal injuries done to the plaintiff, in consequence of a sentence of excommunication passed upon him by the defendant, for non-compliance with an order of the Court. The damages were laid at 10,000*l*. and the Jury, after seven hours trial, found a verdict for plaintiff, 40*s*. damages.

St. George's Hospital has lately become possessed, by legacy, of a property of 80,000*l*. 3 per cents.

8. The Princess Charlotte of Wales took an airing in her carriage in the Parks. About half after four she was driving up Constitution Hill from St. James's Park; and when within a few yards of the gate at Hyde Park Corner, was observed by her mother, the Princess of Wales, who was driving from Hyde Park down Piccadilly. The moment her Royal Highness perceived her daughter, she stopped her carriage, and ordered the servants to turn and drive after her. In the meantime, the Princess Charlotte's carriage continued its course into

Hyde Park, where it was overtaken by her royal mother, at the bridge, in Rotten-row. The two carriages immediately drew up alongside each other, and, after an affectionate embrace, a conversation commenced between the Princess of Wales and the Princess Charlotte, which continued about ten minutes, during which time, the servants alighted from behind the carriages, and stood at a distance. A considerable number of spectators were very soon attracted to the spot, and several ladies who were present, shed tears at the affecting nature of the interview. When their Royal Highnesses had separated, the Princess Charlotte was observed, on continuing her ride, to be in high spirits, and apparently highly gratified at the opportunity she had enjoyed of an affectionate interchange of endearment with her royal mother.

10. An inquest was held at Portchester Castle, (*dépôt* for prisoners of war) by J. Grigg, Esq. coroner for the county, on the body of Jean Lequey, a prisoner of war, who was most inhumanly murdered by Antoine Tardif, a fellow prisoner. It appeared in evidence, that, on Monday evening last, at about half past seven o'clock, the prisoners being all confined in their cells, and most of them preparing to retire to bed, the whole cell was alarmed by the deceased crying out (in the French language), "I am murdered! I am a dead man!" and, on the other prisoners going to his assistance, they discovered the unfortunate man endeavouring to escape from his murderer, and with both his hands supporting his bowels, which were falling out of a wound which he had received in the belly, five inches in length, extending from the naval upwards. On the deceased's crying out, "I am a dead man!" the murderer was heard to say (in his native language), "You are not yet dead;" and, before he could be disarmed, he gave the deceased two dreadful stabs in the back, one of which severed one of his ribs in two, exclaiming, "there is more for you." The wretch was by this time seized, and the bloody knife wrested from him; when, instead of expressing any contrition for the horrid deed, he declared there were two more in the prison, whom he would wish to murder (mentioning their names), and then he could die happy! The poor man lingered about two hours and a half, when he expired. It appears, that the wretched deluded murderer is a professed Atheist; and he had, for a very trivial offence, formed the dreadful resolution of committing the crime for several weeks; and so determined was he in his purpose, that he had ground the point of his knife very sharp, and bound the handle of it with twine, which he waxed, to prevent its slipping in his hand. The prisoners often amuse themselves in dramatic representations; and the murderer had, it ap-

pear, conceived an excessive jealousy against the deceased, on account of his superior talent in writing these little pieces for their stage. The deceased was of a very placable inoffensive temper; and his death is so generally regretted among the prisoners, that they subscribed to have his remains decently interred in the English burying-ground at Portchester. He has left a wife and two children in France. A verdict of *Willful Murder* being returned against Antoine Tardif, he was committed to Winchester Gaol, and will take his trial at the next assizes.

20. This morning, at two o'clock, an alarming fire broke out at the Carpenters' Arms public-house, 'Change-court, Exeter-street, in the rear of Exeter 'Change. It had nearly exhausted itself before any water could be procured. The terror was not a little increased by the apprehension of the effect, were the fire to reach the interior of Polito's Managerie of wild beasts; but the wind, which was southerly, carried the flames away from it. The house in which the fire broke out was entirely consumed, and the adjoining houses much damaged.

The salary of the Vice-Chancellor of England is to be 5000*l.* a year, not 7500*l.* as erroneously stated in some of the public prints. The sum of 2500*l.* to be annually paid by the Lord Chancellor, out of his fees and emoluments, constitute part of the 5000*l.*; the remainder being to be paid out of the dead cash in Chancery.

A woman, named Mary Evans, who resided in Clerkenwell, is in custody, on suspicion of murdering her infant by throwing it into the New River. Two boys, who were fishing near Sadler's Wells, discovered a bat in the water, and sent a Newfoundland dog into the river after it—the animal seized it, dragged it to the shore, and along with it the body of the infant; the bat was tied under the chin, and round the neck was fastened a brick. The body was recognized next day by the landlady, where the mother had lodged, who stated, that she had taken it away a few evenings before, to put it into the workhouse, not being able to maintain it; that she afterwards returned, said she had left the infant asleep with the other children—paid for her lodging, and went to service at a tradesman's in Paternoster-row, where she was apprehended. On being examined, she said that Aris, late keeper of the Cold Bath Field Prison, was the father, that he had sent for it three weeks ago, and she had never seen it since. The handkerchief round the infant's body belonged to Aris, who acknowledges that he is the reputed father, and that he allowed 5*s.* per week for its maintenance, but denies all knowledge of the murder.

A woman is in Bury Gaol, who, a few days previous to her commitment, went to visit her child, at nurse in Halesworth; she

afterwards took the child, a boy five years old, to a pond in the neighbourhood, stripped him naked, and threw him into the water. The boy struggled, and three times got out, and on his knees begged for mercy; but the inhuman mother at length accomplished her purpose.

Captain Henry, who made a charge against the British Government, of having been employed by Sir J. Craig, Governor of Canada, to carry on a plot against the American Government, has been apprehended at Ly-mington, under the Alien Act. He has gone under various names and characters, and was on the point of quitting this country.

Sir John Douglas was Captain of the detachment of marines belonging to the Tigre, under Sir Sidney Smith at the defence of Acre, and was knighted on his return from Egypt. Lady Douglas was the daughter of the late Mr. Hopkinson, army agent.

The following are Lord Castlereagh's propositions, relative to the trade with India:

"1. That all the present immunities of the Company, and the regulations respecting the same, should continue, except as hereinafter provided.

"2. That the China trade should continue under its present restrictions.

"3. That it should be lawful for any British subject to export to any other part included in the Company's Charter, from any port of the United Kingdom.

"4. Also to import thence to any port in the United Kingdom.

"5. Provided the warehouses at the said ports should be deemed safe for the purposes of the revenue.

"6. And that this be notified by an Order in Council.

"7. Provided the vessel in which goods be imported or exported, be of a burthen not less than 350 tons.

"8. And that, on approaching port, the vessel notify its arrival by a manifest.

"9. Regulation as to importation and sale of silk and hair goods.

"10. Relates to the application of the Revenues of the Company.

"11. Regulation respecting the employment of India shipping.

"12. Provisions for the support and return of the Lascars brought to England in private vessels.

"13. Appointment of a Bishop and three Arch-deacons, to be paid by the Company.

Return of the effective strength of the Regular and Militia forces, on the 25th of December 1812:

Regulars serving at home	62,018
Ditto	167,191
Militia	71,741

General Total 300,890

Number of Recruits raised during the year, ending the 24th of December 1812, exclusive of Foreign and Colonial Corps, 14,432; of these 1,869 are boys, and 2,298 have enlisted for a limited period.—During the same period, the total number of Volunteers from the Militia was 9,906.

PRAYER FOR THE PRINCE REGENT.—Protect, we beseech Thee, Almighty God, his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales,

Regent of the United Kingdom. Shed abundance of Thy blessings upon him. Enable him so to execute the high authorities with which he is invested, that what he shall do in the name of our beloved Sovereign, may be done for the good of his people, for the honour and security of his dominions, and for the maintenance of Thy true Religion. Grant this, O merciful God, for Jesus Christ's sake, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

An Account of Stock placed to the Account of the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, for applying certain Sums of Money, annually, to the Reduction of the National Debt, on the 1st of March 1813, on account of Great Britain:—

Old South Sea Annuities, at 3l. per cent.	£	5,166,000	0	0
New South Sea Annuities, at 3l. per cent.		3,808,000	0	0
South Sea Annuities, 1751, at 3l. per cent.		898,000	0	0
Consolidated Annuities, at 3l. per cent.		76,827,779	0	0
Reduced Annuities, at 3l. per cent.		117,293,661	0	0
Consolidated Annuities, at 4l. per cent.		7,766,400	0	0
Consolidated Annuities, at 5l. per cent.		112,000	0	0

Redeemed by the Sinking Fund £211,931,840 0 0

Transferred by Life Annuities purchased,				
Consolidated Annuities, at 3l. per cent.	£	1,403,515	0	0
Reduced Annuities, at 3l. per cent.		605,618	0	0
			2,009,133	0 0

Transferred by Land Tax Redeemed.				
Consolidated Annuities, at 3l. per cent.	13,668,787	14	7	
Reduced Annuities, at 3l. per cent.	10,740,383	3	6	
			24,409,170	18 1
			£238,350,143	18 1

An Account of all Sums of Stock, actually standing in the name of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, at the 1st March 1813, on Account of Great Britain, in the Books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and of the South Sea Company, exclusive of Sums transferred on Account of the Redemption of Land Tax:—

Old South Sea Annuities, at 3l. per cent.	£	5,166,000		
New South Sea Annuities, at ditto.		3,808,000		
South Sea Annuities, 1751, at ditto.		898,000		
Consolidated Annuities, at ditto.		76,827,779		
Reduced Annuities, at ditto.		117,293,661		
Consolidated Annuities, at 4 per cent.		7,766,400		
Consolidated Annuities, at 5 per cent.		112,000		

£211,931,840

Transferred for the purchase of Life Annuities,				
Consolidated Annuities, at 3l. per cent.	£	1,403,515		
Reduced Annuities, at ditto.		605,618		

2,009,133

£213,940,973

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

WE have to state that Mr. R. WILKINSON, of No. 58, CORNHILL, has published the 13th and 14th numbers of his

interesting Collection of Views of Buildings, &c. the reliques of former ages, and rendered important from the historical facts, customs,

and local circumstances that were, or still are, attached to them.

No. XIII.—Consists of the

North East view of **St. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH**, Consistory Court, and Chapel of St John. Taken from Montague Close, Southwark.

The Chapel of the **HOSPITAL FOR LEPERS**, in Kent Street, Southwark, called **L. LOCK**.

View of the **REV. CHARLES SKELTON'S** Meeting House, adjacent to the site of the Globe Theatre, Maid Lane, Southwark.

N. W. of the chapel, and part of the great stair-case, leading to the Hall of **BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL**, LONDON.

No. XIV.—Includes the

Representation of the ceremony of presenting the sheriffs of London, **SAMUEL BIRCH**, and **WILLIAM HAYGATE**, Esqrs. in the Court of **EXCHEQUER**, on Michaelmas day, 1811.

Remains of the **MAJOR HOUSE** denominated **TOTTEN HALL**, now vulgarly called **Tottenham Court**, and occupied by the **ADMIRALTY** and **TEA HOUSE** and Gardens.

MONTAGU'S HOUSE, now the **BRITISH MUSEUM**, built about 1680, in its original state.

Just published, price five shillings, an account of the proceedings at the Festival of the **SOCIETY OF FREEMASONS**, at their Hall, on Wednesday, the 27th of January, 1813, given to their **M. W. A. G. M.** the Right Hon. the **EARL OF MOIRA, K. G. &c. &c.**—on his taking leave of the Fraternity previous to his Departure, as Governor General of India—with the Speeches of his Lordship, His Royal Highness the **DUKE OF SUSSEX, D. G. M.** their Royal Highnesses the **DUKES OF YORK, CLARENCE, and KENT**, Lord **KINNAIRD, D. G. M.** of Scotland, Sir **JOHN DOUGLI, Bart. P. G. M.** for Guernsey, &c. To which is added, A List of the Managers, with their Regulations, &c. Faithfully taken in Short Hand, by Brother **FRASER**, of Thavies Inn;—carefully revised, corrected, and published under the Sanction and Authority of the Most Worshipful Acting Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master of the Order. Embellished with a Portrait of the **EARL OF MOIRA**, engraved by **RIDLEY**, from an original Painting in Enamel by **SPICER**, in the Possession of **WILLIAM FORSTER, Esq. P. J. G. W.**; and also a Portrait of His Royal Highness the **DUKE OF SUSSEX**, engraved by **BLOOD**, from an original Painting by **S. DRUMMOND, A. R. A.**—with an highly finished engraving of the superb **MASONIC JEWEL** presented on the Occasion to his Lordship; and a Facsimile Impression of the Engraving of the Ticket of Admission to the Festival.

Matthew Montagu, Esq. will shortly publish two more volumes of the Letters of **Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu**, with some of the Letters of her correspondents.

Mr. Murphy is printing his **Arabian Antiquities of Spain**, in large folio; and the

first volume, which is expected in June, will contain near one hundred engravings, with descriptions illustrative of the royal palace of the **Alhambra**.

Professor Stewart has in the press a second volume in quarto, of **Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind**.

A new volume of the **Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester** is nearly ready for publication.

The **Rev. J. Frey's Hebrew Grammar**, which has been so long unavoidably delayed, is now in such a state, that it may be expected to appear early in May.

Sir Egerton Brydges will shortly publish, **Letters to a Friend**; containing **Observations on the Poor Laws**, so far as they regard Settlements, and establish the modern System of Poor Houses.

Mr. Michael Bryan has in the press, in two quarto volumes, a **Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers**, from the renovation of the art by Cimabue, and the alleged discovery of engraving by **Pinnguerra**, to the present time.

Dr. E. D. Clarke has the third volume of his **Travels** in great forwardness. It will form the second section of the **Travels in Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land**; completing the second part of the whole work, according to the plan originally proposed by the author.

A **History and Survey of London and Westminster**, ancient and modern; founded principally upon **Strype's** edition of **Stow**, with introductions, notes, and supplements, bringing the whole down to the present time, is printing in royal quarto, and will be illustrated by numerous engravings.

In a few days will be published, illustrated by numerous engravings, part the 1st. (containing the voyage from Copenhagen to the Brazils, the South Sea, Kamschatka, and Japan), of **Voyages and Travels** in various parts of the world, during the years 1803, 4, 5, 6, and 7. By **G. H. Langsdorff Anlic**, Counsellor to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, Consul General at the Brazils, &c. &c. This learned naturalist had accompanied **Captain Krusenstern** in his voyage round the world, but left the expedition at **Kamschatka**, in 1805, to undertake a voyage to the **Alenra Isles**, and the north-west coast of America, and subsequently returned home through **Siberia** to **Petersburgh**.

Mr. Thompson's work on **Sicily**, will certainly be published in a few days.

An Italian translation of **Madame Cottin's "Elizabeth,"** adapted for the use of students, in that language, will shortly be published by **Mr. Santagnelli**.

Miss Plumtre, has been for some time past sedulously employed in a translation of the **Travels of Dr. Pouqueville**, in the **Morea, Albania, &c.** They will be accompanied by engravings from drawings taken on the spot.

A satirical and humorous work, from the

pen of Eaton Stannard Barrett, Esq. will shortly appear, entitled "The Heroine; or, Adventures of a fair Romance Reader."

A French edition of Chateaubriand's *Genie Du Christianisme*, printed uniform, with his *Itineraire de la Grèce*, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Black, is engaged in a translation of the recent Travels of Leopold Von Buch, in Norway and Lapland. The author has attained considerable eminence as a mineralogist, and his work may therefore be expected to afford particular pleasure to that numerous class.

John Mitford, Esq. has a work of interest nearly ready to appear; containing a View of the Mediterranean, in the years 1810-11-12; an Essay on naval punishment; a voyage on the Barbary coast with Lord Cochrane; Proceedings at Naples in 1799; Anecdotes of Lord Nelson, &c.

Mr. Adolphus, author of the History of England, has in the press, in four octavo volumes, a General View of the Domestic and Foreign Possessions of the Crown, with their civil and military establishments.

Mr. Macklin's magnificent edition of the Sacred Scriptures will shortly be completed by the publication of the Apocrypha, in a similar volume: the engravings are from pictures and drawings that were the last work of the late Mr. De Loutherbourg.

Professor Dunbar, of Edinburgh, is engaged on an Appendix to Potter's Antiquities of Greece. It will contain a concise history of the Grecian states, and a short account of the literature of Greece.

The Correspondence between the Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox and the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, chiefly on subjects of Greek criticism, is printing in octavo.

Mr. George Montagu, will shortly publish a Supplement to his Ornithological Dictionary; containing many new and rare British birds, and much elucidation on the habits of the more obscure species.

Historical Sketches of Politics and Public Men, for the year 1812, is nearly ready for publication. A work intended to be continued annually.

The Epicure's Directory, or Calendar of Good Living, will shortly appear. It is on the plan of the Almanach des Gourmands, a small volume that has been published annually at Paris for eleven years.

Dr. Bengtson is printing a new, and enlarged edition, in two octavo volumes, of Experimental Researches concerning the Philosophy of Permanent Colours.

Mr. Turnbull has in the press, and will be ready for delivery in the early part of the present month, a new edition, in 4to, of his Voyage round the World; in which the author visited the island of Madeira, the Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, Botany Bay, the Society, Sandwich, and Friendly Islands; comprising an account of their present state

and history, and progress towards civilization; and forming a supplemental volume to Cooke, King, and Vancouver. To which is added, some account of the voyage of the *Geographe* and *Naturaliste*, the two French ships sent out on discovery by Buonaparte.

In the press, *The Merchant and Traveller's Companion*, from London to St. Petersburg, by way of Sweden; and proceeding from thence to Moscow, Riga, Mittau, and Berlin; with a Description of the Post Towns, and every Thing interesting in the Russian and Prussian Capitals, &c. To which are added, the Names, Distances, and Price, of each Post; and a Vocabulary of the most useful Terms, in English and Russian. By George Green, Esq. many years resident in Russia.

Precursor to an *Exposé on Forest Trees and Timber*, &c. as connected with the Maritime Strength and Prosperity of the United Kingdom and British India; with an Appendix, containing an Outline of the Dimensions, Force, and Condition of the British Navy compared with that of the Enemy. Humbly addressed to his Royal Highness William Duke of Clarence, Admiral of the Fleet, &c. &c. &c.

The Memoirs of Margaret de Valois, Queen of Navarre, the first Wife of Henry the Fourth of France, commonly called the Great; containing the secret History of the Court of France for Seventeen Years; viz. 1565 to 1582, during the Reigns of Charles IX. and Henry III. including a full Account of the Massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew. Written by herself, in a series of letters; and translated from the original French, with a preface and geographical notes, by the translator.

An interesting work, by Mrs. Pilkington, is in the press, entitled, *Cesar; or, the Adventures of a Foundling Dog*, interspersed with Anecdotes of his different Masters and Mistresses, with a plate.

Mrs. Houghton, authoress of *Mysteries of the Forest*, &c. &c. &c. has a new novel in the press, entitled, *Love and Chivalry*; in three volumes, which will appear in the following month.

The Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds are preparing for publication, by James Northcote, Esq. R.A. They are expected to contain a number of original anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, Dr. Goldsmith, and other distinguished characters with whom he had intercourse and connexion.

Shortly will be published, *Letters from the Mediterranean*. By Edward Blaquiere, Esq. They will comprise a particular account of Sicily, Tripoly, Tunis, and Malta; with biographical sketches of various public characters; and, from the opportunities that were afforded the author during a long residence in those countries, may be expected to throw considerable light on their real state.

The forthcoming Travels in Norway and

Lapland will be accompanied by notes by Professor Jamieson, of Edinburgh.

An edition of the *Œuvres Choieses* de Madame de Genlis, with Memoirs of the Author's Life, will appear in a few days, uniformly printed, in 14 volumes, duodecimo.

A second edition of the Memoirs of Prince Potemkin is nearly ready for publication.

In the press, The Life of Dr. Thomas Goodwin, sometime President of Magdalen College, Oxford. Second edition, with a commendatory preface. By John Luther.

A novel, in letters, by the author of the Officer's Widow and Family, Clergyman's Daughter, &c. &c. is in the press, entitled, *Ivanowna; or, The Maid of Moscow*.

A Treatise on the Motion of Rockets; to which is added, An Essay on Naval Gunnery in Theory and Practice; designed for the use of the army and navy. By William Moore, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is expected to appear in the course of the following month.

BIRTHS.

AT Dublin, the Marchioness of Ely, of a son and heir. —At Dalkeith-house, the Marchioness of Queensberry, of a daughter. —Versoumtes Pollington, of a daughter. —At Bniffel-house, Berks, the lady of G. H. Elliott, Esq. of a son and heir. —At Lady Elizabeth Courtenay's, at Clay-hill, Beckenham, the lady of F. P. Courtenay, Esq. M.P. of a son. —At Worcester, the Countess of Northa, of a son. —At Wrotham, Kent, the lady of H. L. Spencer, Esq. of a son. —Rose, the wife of Gil-

bert Crown, a journeyman shoemaker, No 16, Colechester-street, Whitechapel, of four boys; since named Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, by the Rev. D. Mathias, rector of a parish. —A very poor woman, of the name of Books, residing at No. 9, Queen-street, Chelsea, was brought to bed of two boys and a girl, who are all likely to do well. The parents were so distressed that only one blanket could be procured to wrap all the children in.

MARRIAGES.

AT Tainworth, Edward Ferrers, Esq. of Baddisley Chinton, Warwickshire, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Ann Ferrers-Townshend, eldest daughter of the late Marquis Townshend. —R. H. Mitchell, Esq. of New Park, county Monaghan, to Emily, eldest daughter of Ralph Dawson, Esq. of Coote-hill. —At Wimbledon, the Hon. William Henry Lyttleton, M.P. brother to Lord Lyttleton, to the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Spencer, eldest daughter of Earl Spencer. —At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lord Blantyre, to Fanny, second daughter of the Hon. John Rodney. —Henry Chambers Verral, Esq. of Newhaven, Sussex, to Elizabeth Allrice, of Heilmouceux, in the same county. —Captain Browne, of the 19th Dragoons, to Miss Collis, daughter of Joseph Collis, Esq. of South Lambeth, Surrey. —At York, the Rev. T. F. Wilson, A.M. of the Grove, Oley, to Miss Eden, daughter of the late Sir J. Eden, Bart. of Windlestone-house, Durham, and niece of the Right Hon. Lords Auckland and Hensley.

The Rev. G. Moore, rector of Sowton, Devon, to Catherine, second daughter of the late H. C. Wise, Esq. of the Priory, Warwick. —At Newington, after a courtship of 25 years, Mr. Gaim, of the Borough, to Mrs. Sianton. —T. Somerset Cocks, Esq. to Agnes, the fifth daughter of the Hon. R. Pole Carew, M.P. of Anthony-house, Cornwall. —C. Dalrymple, Esq. commissary-general to the forces, to the eldest daughter of J. Milford, Esq. of Upper Guild-

ford-street. —Lord Gize, to the daughter of —Foley, Esq. of Berkeley-square.

—R. Robinson, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. J. Robinson, of Albemarle-street, to Lady Helena Moore, eldest daughter of the Earl of Mount Cashell. —Mr. J. Long, of Christ Hospital, to the 4th daughter of the late Mr. W. Clarke, of Slide, near Newport, Isle of Wight. —J. Edge, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to the eldest daughter of R. Ferguson, Esq. of Brompton. —Captain G. Hills, R.N. to the fourth daughter of the late T. Hammersley, Esq. —At Dalkeith, Lieut.-colonel J. G. Scott, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to the youngest daughter of the late Andrew Grant, Esq.

—Paullet St. John Mildmay, Esq. to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the Hon. B. Bouvene. —J. Maberley, Esq. of Slukey-house, Surrey, to the daughter of J. Bailhe, Esq. of Bedford-square. —Captain A. Lysaght, R.N. to the third daughter of T. Caming, Esq. of Camden-place, Bath.

—At Bunington, Somerset, J. Bowden, Esq. of Bury-hall, Edmonton, to Clara, second daughter of the Rev. S. T. Wyde, of Bunington; at the same place, J. Valpy, Esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-square, London, formerly Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Harriet, third daughter of the Rev. S. T. Wyde. —At Birmingham, the Rev. Francis Pelly, rector of Siston, Gloucestershire, son of H. H. Pelly, Esq. of Upton, Essex, to Mary Anne, daughter of T. Richards, Esq. of Birmingham.

M m

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, in the 85th year of his age, at Kensington, Thomas Thompson, Esq. late of Cheapside.——At his seat, Newfield, near Newcastle-under-Lyne, of gout in the stomach, aged eighty-three, Smith Child, Esq. admiral of the blue. He entered the service in 1747, as disciple of the circumnavigator, Lord Anson, and served at the sieges of Louisbourg and Pondicherry. He commanded the Europe off the Chesapeake, at the repulse of, and attack upon, the French fleet there, in 1781, in both which actions, that ship's conduct was such as caused the preferment of those officers, who were recommended to the commander-in-chief by her captain; but his eldest son perished in the Ville de Paris the following year, after sharing in the honour of her capture on the twelfth of April. In 1796, he took command of the Commerce de Marseilles, of one hundred and twenty guns, and attained his flag in February 1799. The admiral was, for great part of his life, in the commission of the peace for Staffordshire; a deputy lieutenant, &c. of that county, and was most eminently and extensively beloved and revered.——At Derrymore, in the vicinity of Newry, Charles Haveran, aged 115 years: he retained his faculties until within a few days of his decease. The Rt. Hon. Isaac Corry, in whose employment he had been for many years, a considerable time ago, settled an annuity on him, which enabled him to live in comfort. Until within a few weeks of his final exit, he regularly attended every Sunday the chapel of Newry, to which he had to walk a distance of two miles; the writer of this has often heard him say, that he perfectly recollected driving the plough in the reign of Queen Anne. At Meaford, Staffordshire, in his 85th year, W. Jarvis, Esq. eldest brother of the earl of St. Vincent.

JAN. 14. After a severe illness of several months, sincerely regretted by her family and friends, Mrs. Curtis, wife of Mr. Benjamin Curtis, Queen's-row, Walworth.

JAN. 23. Gideon Herbert, Esq. formerly of Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

FEB. 6. At Mitcham, very suddenly, Mr. Richard Goodman, plumber, &c. With a benevolent spirit, and compassionate heart, he relieved many around him, who were suffering from the pressure of the times. He was greatly respected by his friends, and is most sincerely lamented by his relatives. The whole tenor of his life was a practical comment on the excellent principles of Freemasonry, of which institution he was, for many years, a very zealous and active member.

9. In Guildford-street, John Upham, Esq.

12. At Gilmerton, East Lothian, Sir A. Kinloch, of Gilmerton, Bart.——In her 19th year, the Hon. Harriet Calthorpe, daughter of the first, and sister to the present Lord Calthorpe.

13. In London-street, Finsbury-square, aged

25, W. Almond Henshaw, Esq. late of Bexley, Kent.

16. On the first anniversary of her marriage, the wife of Mr. Wardale, of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire.——In North Cumberland-street, Dublin, in her 88th year, the Hon. Lady Wynne, relict of the late Right Hon. Owen Wynne, of Haslewood, (Sligo), and sister of the late Earl of Farnham.

17. In his 34th year, the Rev. E. Smith, of Folkingham, in Lincolnshire.

18. In Great Pulteney-street, Bath, Col. Alex. Wynch, of the East India Company's service, son of the late A. Wynch, Esq. governor of Madras.——At Aberystwith, where he went for the benefit of his health, in his 37th year, Francis Hart Sitwell, Esq. of Barnoor Castle, Northumberland, brother to the late Sir Sitwell Sitwell, Bart.——At Birmingham, Mrs. Meredith, wife of Mr. John Meredith, of Temple-row, and sister to Mr. Lawrence, R. A.

19. In Token-house-yard, Mr. John Simpson, merchant.

20. In Charges-street, Piccadilly, A. Tower, Esq. of Logic, Aberdeenshire.——At Ringwood, Hampshire, aged 81, Mr. F. Francillon, formerly of Spital square.——In Little Tower-street, aged 72, Mr. John Jameson.——In Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, aged 62, Mrs. Mary Gardner, widow of H. L. Gardner, formerly book-seller in the Strand.

21. At his house at Richmond, in Surrey, in the 79th year of his age, Henry Baldwin, Esq. upwards of 40 years a proprietor, and printer of *The St. James's Chronicle*: but who had long retired from business, and enjoyed, in the bosom of his family, the merited reward of his honourable industry.——At Brighton, Capt. W. Bowen, a post captain in the royal navy.——In Park-street, in her 97th year, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Bowly. She was sister to the late earl of Cardigan, mother to the dowager Lady Sidney, and grandmother to the duchess of Buccleugh, Lord Sidney, Countess of Chatham, Lady Dynevor, &c. and retained her faculties to the last.

22. In the circus, Bath, in her 92d year, Mrs. André, widow of Anthony André Esq.——Mrs. Laing, wife of Mr. Chas. Laing, of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.——Aged 83, Mrs. Heberden, widow of Dr. Heberden, of Pall-mall.——Aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Eves, widow of the late Mr. James Eves, of the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.——At her daughter's, in Berner's-street, aged 84, Mrs. Trelawney, widow of the late General Trelawney, governor of Landguard Fort.——At Bath, Rich. Ramsbottom, Esq. late representative for the borough of New Windsor.

23. At Samford, aged 73, Mrs. Lafargue, relict of the late Rev. F. Lafargue. She was nearly related to the earls of Harborough, being the youngest daughter of Lady Doro-

thy Sherrard. She died on the same day as her brother, the Rev. Dr. J. Torkington, whose death is mentioned next.—At his prebendal house, Worcester, in his 80th year, the Rev. J. Torkington, LL. D. of Stukely, Huntingdonshire, and only brother of the Rev. J. Torkington, D.D. master of Clare-hall, Cambridge.—At Kingston-upon-Thames, James Cook, Esq.—He was sitting very cheerful after dinner: but, on a sudden, said he was very ill, and instantly expired.

24. In his 72d year, Lovelace Bigg-Wither, Esq. of Manydown in the county of Southampton.—In Redcross-street, John Simkin, Esq.—At Liverpool, Mr. Wm. Nelson Lucas, apothecary and secretary to the dispensary of that place.—In Lower Eaton-street, after a few hours illness, Mrs. W. Wray, one of the door-keepers of the House of Peers.

25. Aged 87, Mr. Francis Tapp, of Great Ormond-street.—At the Cross-house, near Grateshead, Newcastle, Mrs. Heaton, relict of the late Mr. Heaton, formerly joint-proprietor and manager of the Theatre in Whitechapel.

26. Mrs. Lush, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.—In Berners-street, John Johnson, Esq.—In Rutland-square, Dublin, in the 81st year of her age, the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Baroness St. George, of Hatley St. George, grandmother of his grace the duke of Leinster.

27. At her mother's at Clapham, Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. J. Simpson, surgeon, of Billiter-square.—At Bath, the Hon. Cosmo Gordon, brother to the late earl of Aberdeen.

28. Aged 67, Maurice Lloyd, Esq. of Garth Llwyd, in the county of Montgomery.—In Charles street, Berkeley-square, Col. I. H. Stuart, late of the 32d regiment, son of Gen. James Stuart.—In his 80th year, Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Lancaster, one of the Society of Friends. He was a great great grandfather, and had a son only six years of age, whose sister has a daughter, who is a grandmother.

MARCH 1. Mrs. James Atkinson, of Russell-square.—Mrs. David Mitchell, of Wimpole-street.—In Montague-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Mary Berkenhout, sister to the late Dr. Berkenhout.—In St. James's-street, Dover, aged 88, the Rev. A. James.

2. At Cheam; Surrey, John Antrobus, Esq.—Mr. J. Skull, of Pentonville, 52 years clerk in the house of Messrs. Barclays, Lombard-street.—At Roydon, Norfolk, aged 67, Jane Frere, widow of John Frere, Esq.—At his house in Stanhope-street, May-fair, in the 88th year of his age, the Right Hon. Thomas Dawson, Viscount Cremorne, Baron Dartrey, of Dawson Grove, in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, and many years representative for that county in

the Irish House of Commons. His lordship married in 1758, the Lady Anne Fermor, youngest daughter of Thomas, first earl of Pomfret; by her, who died in 1769, he had a son and a daughter, the former of whom died in 1778, and the latter in 1767. He married, secondly, Miss Fream, only daughter of Thomas Fream, Esq. by his wife, Margaretta, daughter of the Hon. William Penn, founder, and lord proprietor, of the province of Pennsylvania, by whom he had a son and a daughter, both of whom died in 1787.

3. At Forrest-house, Essex, aged 66, W. Bosanquet, Esq. many years one of the governors of the Royal Exchange Assurance.—In Portland-place, aged 68, Margaret, sister to Sir Mathew White Ridley.—In the cloisters, Westminster-abbey, Miss Fisher, sister of J. Fisher, Esq. of the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer.—Suddenly, Mr. Webb, of Horton-square.

4. In Russel-square, H. Heyman, of the priory, Rochester, Surrey.—Mrs. Robinson of Leeds, bookseller and librarian to the Leeds circulating library, the duties of which office she discharged for a period of 40 years.

5. At South Maling, the countess of Chichester. Her ladyship had retired to rest the preceding night, in good health. She was Anne, daughter and heiress of T. Maynard Frankland, Esq. sixth son of Sir T. Frankland, Bart. and had a numerous family by the late earl, who died January 9, 1805.—At Croydon, Jas. Chatfield, Esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's civil service; at Fort St. George.—At Shooter's Hill, the Right Hon. the countess of Carnarvon. Her ladyship had been ill some months, and was, by the advice of her physicians, going to Ramsgate for the benefit of the sea-air. She was the only child and heiress of Col. and Lady Harriet Ackland, daughter of the first earl of Leicester, and whose uncommon heroism, and affection, illustrated in her attendance on her husband, in the late American war, will never be forgotten. The Countess has left a son, Lord Porchester, and a daughter.

6. In Chapel-street, Bedford-row, aged 63, W. Dobson, Esq. a man of singular mechanical ingenuity, and an excellent classical scholar. In consequence of an asthmatic complaint, he had not lain down in bed for the last 16 years.—At Sidmouth, the lady of C. E. Pigon, Esq. of Sheratold, Sussex, and fourth daughter of the late Sir R. Rycroft, Bart.—At his chambers in the Temple, in his 87th year, E. Newton, Esq.—In his 69th year, Mr. J. Howard, of Threadneedle-street.—In her 80th year Mrs. Elizabeth Holbert, of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.—In his 69th year, Mr. J. Houseman, of Threadneedle-street, upper headle to the Merchant Tailors' Company.

7. At Sidmouth, Devonshire, Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir John Hay, of Haystone, Bart. — At Upton, Mrs. Strange, wife of Mr. William Strange, of Bushopgate-street. — In his 86th year, Jas. Tooker, Esq. of Norton hall, Somersetshire, for which county he was one of the oldest magistrates and deputy lieutenants. Nearly half a century since, he served the office of sheriff, and took an active part in the formation of the county regiment, at the institution of the Militia, in which he long held the Majority.

While taking breakfast with his family, was taken in a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired, aged 64, Mr. R. Sirewin, of Chispton, builder, &c. The deceased is the third brother which departed this life in the same afflicting manner.

8. At Tynningham, Haddingtonshire, the countess of Haddington. The late countess was Lady Sophia Hope, daughter to the late, and sister to the present earl of Hopetown. Her ladyship has left one son, Lord Binning, married to Lady Maria Parker, only child to the earl of Macclesfield. — At Clifton, Lady Boyd, widow of the late Sir John Boyd, of Danson, Kent. — In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, J. Woodcock, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and Secretary of Bankrupts to the lord chancellor. — At Beaconsfield, Bucks, in his 71st year, Mr. R. Charlesley, upwards of forty years a practising solicitor in that place. — In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Hon. Elizabeth Flower, eldest daughter of Henry, the first Viscount Ashbrook, of the kingdom of Ireland. — In Percival-street, Northampton-square, aged 72, Mr. James Clark, many years of the comptroller's office.

9. At Rotherham, Yorkshire, the Rev. A. Williams, D.D. divinity tutor of the academy in that neighbourhood.

10. At Lambeth-terrace, in his 61st year, R. F. Suft, Esq. of the exchequer office. — At Cheam, Surrey, aged 73, the Rev. Henry Peach, rector of that parish. — At Richmond-green, Surrey, late of Surrey-street, Strand, aged 78 years, Mr. Bloomer Ireland.

11. At Kempton-park, in his 68th year, J. Fish, Esq. — In Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, in her 84th year, Mrs. Margaret Drake. — At Streatham, Surrey, the Rev. J. J. Porter, B. D. Senior Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

12. At Portsmouth, in her 24th year, Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. William Read, alderman. — In Bruton street, aged 65, the very Rev. J. Garnett, D.D. Dean of Exeter. — In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, suddenly, Mrs. Nightingale, relict of the late Capt. R. Nightingale, of Kneeworth, Cambridgeshire. — At S.reens, Essex, aged 80, T. B. Bramston, Esq. many years one of the representatives for the county of Essex in parliament.

Public Lady Charlotte Maitland, the earl of Lauderdale,

— Mrs. Symonds, wife of Mr. Nath. W. Symonds, of Crutched-frairs. — Whilst on a visit to William Kell, Esq. (his brother-in-law), at Uxerston, S. Iton, Esq. a lieutenant-colonel in the service of the Hon. East India Company, and brother to E. Lamplng Iton, Esq. of Iton-hall, near Whitehaven. — Amelia, wife of Mr. B. Coxhead, of Cannon-street. — At Pendleton, Lancashire, E. Erastus Deacon, M.D. — Mrs. Williams, of Quebec-street. — At Exmouth, Devonshire, Penelope, widow of the late C. Woolham, Esq. of Wrexham, latterly of Palmer-Kill, Middlesex.

14. In Brunswick-square, Robert Wylie, Esq. — K. Jansen, Esq. late of Whitehart-lane, Tottenham. — In Lower Grosvenor-place, in her 31st year, Mary, the wife of T. Mills, Esq. of Ely-place. — In Sackville-street, James Campbell, Esq. — The Lady of Capt. Bond, of Hackney-road.

15. At Guilford, aged 42 years, Mr. Wm. Osbourn.

16. Suddenly, Thomas Levitt, Esq. of Northfleet, Kent. — In his 71st year, the Rev. S. Audinet, many years minister of the French protestant church, Crown-street, Soho. — At Clapham, Mrs. Prunce, wife of Major-general Prunce.

17. At the Vicarage, Wandsworth, suddenly, Mrs. Ominaney, relict of the late Rear-admiral Ominaney, R. N.

19. In Piccadilly, John Kelly, Esq. of Mazanga Cottage, near Brentwood, Essex, after many years of painful suffering. — In his 28d year, Mr. E. Sage, youngest son of Edw. Sage, Esq. of Cheapside.

20. Mrs. Seward, wife of Capt. Seward, R.N. and only daughter of Major-general Eveleigh, of the Royal Engineers.

25. Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF BRUNSWICK, of the reign, and mother of the Princess of Wales. — Her Royal Highness had been subject to an asthmatic complaint for some years; which was increased by an epidemic disorder now prevalent; with which she was attacked about two days before; but no alarm was excited, till the morning of this day. About five o'clock, her Royal Highness seemed better; but a spasm came upon her chest about eight, and her Royal Highness died soon after nine.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At his seat, near Rolle, in Switzerland, (whither he retired, after the completion of the education of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince Regent and the Duke of York, to whom he was private tutor), in his 86th year, C. de Narbonne Pellet de St. Georges.

At Alar de Cuacon, in Portugal, the Hon. J. Barneid, Lacar, in the 9th light dragoons, and son of the earl of Bandon.

At the head quarters of the 5th division of the British army in Portugal, the Rev. Frederick Henry Browne, A.M. Chaplain.

lain to the Forces, and a native of Londonderry, in Ireland.

In Persia, on his return to England, the Rev. Henry Martin, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College.—He was Senior Wrangler in his year when he took his degree in 1801; also at the same time Senior Smith's prizeman; soon after which he embarked as a Missionary to promote Christianity in the East, was some time with the celebrated Dr. Buchanan at Calcutta; and is the same gentleman frequently mentioned by the Doctor in his *Christian Researches*.

At Vienna, aged 76, Count Zinzendorf.

—He was in the administration of the finances under Maria Theresa and Joseph II. and distinguished himself latterly by opposing the issue of the Bank bills, which has lowered public credit.

*** * ERRATUM in our last Obituary.**—Under date Feb. 20. The legacies mentioned as having been left to specific charities by the late Mr. Buan, we understand, have no existence. The last six lines and two words of the 7th, therefore should be deleted.

A LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

FROM SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, TO TUESDAY, 27D MARCH 1813.

FEBRUARY 27th.

Bankruptcy superseded.

Parson, W. Manchester, bookseller.

Bankrupts.

Bath, J. Brockhurst, baker, April 10, India Arms, Gosport. [Blissdale and Co. New-inn.]
Dickson, J. b. Albion-build, Aldersgate-st. book-seller, April 10. [Blecham, Copper-co. Cornhill.]
Savage, J. Bath, bookseller, April 10, Elephant and Castle, Bath. [Pearson and Co. Temple.]
Hooper, J. and Bedford, T. Bartholomew-close, timber-merchant, April 10. [Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.]
Bowen, S. and Joyce, H. Shad Thames, Southwark, lighterman, April 10. [Berridge, Hatton-garden.]
Colborn, J. Chichester, brewer, April 10, Dolphin, Chichester. [Clark, St. Paul's college.]
Smith, J. Newgate-st. tailor, April 10. [Barrow, Threadneedle-st.]
Rowle, H. Stockport, victualler, April 10, Castle, Stockport. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
Hodgson, W. E. and Gubb, J. Temple, attorneys, April 10. [Blissdale and Co. New-inn.]
Porter, R. Woolwich, baker, April 10, Guildhall. [Hughes, Dean-st. Feather-la.]
Mauder, R. Exeter, wine merchant, April 10, Globe, Exeter. [Collett and Co. Chancery-la.]
Butler, O. Colchester, haberdasher, April 10, Guildhall. [Metcalf, Basinghall-st.]
Callow, S. Wimbledon, schoolmaster, April 10, Guildhall. [Hillyard and Co. Copthall-co.]
Fowle, T. Lymington, Kent, coal-merchant, April 10, Guildhall. [Warton and Co. Temple.]
Martin, J. Dover, cabinet-maker, April 10. [Barnes, Chifford's-inn.]
Stockley, T. Kilsorth, Herts, grocer, April 10, Guildhall. [Greenland, Gray's-inn-lane.]
Gilbert, W. Chisleworth, grocer, April 10. [Blissdale, New-inn.]
Astley, D. Slattocks, Lancashire, innkeeper, April 10, Dog, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-la.]
Kenyon, J. Rochdale, hatter, April 10, Blue Ball, Rochdale. [Hord, Temple.]
Clark, R. Clements-la, grocer, April 10. [Gatty and Co. Throgmorton-st.]

MARCH 2d.

Goodall, G. Beckmond-vale, Yorkshire, carpet-maker, April 13, White Swan, Leeds. [Batty, Chancery-la.]
Wightman, T. York, glove-manufacturer, April 13, Swan's Head, York. [Lambert and Co. Bedford-row.]
Fouch, T. Stockton, Durham, spirit-merchant, April 13, Black Lion, Stockton. [Windle, John-st. Bedford-row.]
Pitchard, E. Stainton, Pembrokeshire, gadler, April 13, Mariners' Inn, Haverfordwest. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]

Mathews, W. Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, grocer, April 13, Plough Hotel, Cheltenham. [Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.]
Hookman, T. Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer, April 13, George, Coventry. [Long and Co. Gray's-inn.]
Worthington, W. Shifnal, Shropshire, hat-manufacturer, April 13, 8, and 13, Talbot, Shifnal. [Smart, Staple-inn.]
Key, T. Newcastle-under-Line, grocer, April 13, Globe, Liverpool. [Windle, John-st. Bedford-row.]
Hyde, J. Houlton, Devon, wheelwright, April 13, Dolphin, Houlton. [Robinson, Essex-st. Strand.]
Walther, R. Liverpool, liquor-dealer, April 13, Punch-bowl, Liverpool. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.]
Craushaw, J. jun. Sheffield, iron-master, April 13, Swan, Abercromby. [Blissdale and Co. New-inn.]
Baddock, H. N. Arrolmister, ironmonger, April 13, Dolphin, Houlton. [Robinson, Essex-st. Strand.]
Jones, A. Chester, wine-merchant, April 13, Hop-pole, Chester. [Hoxley, Temple.]
Redhead, R. Woodhatch, Surrey, rectifier, April 13, Guildhall. [Adams, Old Jewry.]

MARCH 6th.

Bankruptcies superseded.

Hayman, T. Houduras-st. Old-st. rectifier.
Gaber, C. Broad-st. Carnaby-mark. piano-forte-maker.

Bankrupts.

Sevenson, T. sen Leicester, grocer, April 17, White Hart, Leicester. [Sandys and Co. Crane-co. Fleet-st.]
Stewart, W. Hatton garden, grocer, April 17. [Smith, Hatton-garden.]
Richardson, T. Milton, Kent, grocer, April 17, Guildhall. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
Smith, J. Evershot, Bedfordshire, grocer, April 17, Guildhall. [Robinson and Co. Charter-house-sq.]
Hearn, J. Black Notley, Essex, cattle-jobber, April 17, Guildhall. [Dugley, Old City Chambers.]
Hewitt, S. Bishopgate-st. linen draper, April 17. [Browne, Cross-st.]
Turner, J. Hatfield, merchant, April 17. [Platt, Temple.]
Charlton, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, baker, April 17, George, Newcastle. [Hartley, New Bridge-st.]
Watney, R. Charter-house-st. wine-maker, April 17. [Patten, Hatton-garden.]
Moate, W. Great Trinity-la. coal dealer, April 17. [Widom, Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.]
Roberts, W. St. Fettes-la. coach-proprietor, April 17. [Powell and Co. New Bridge-st.]
Jewess, W. Lower Shadwell, mast-maker, April 17, Guildhall. [Allston and Co. Freeman's-co. Cornhill.]
Gleghull, W. Jersey-st. warehouseman, April 17. [Richardson and Co. Bury-st. St. James's.]
Lear, W. Moorfields, grocer, April 17, Guildhall. [Debary and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]

Arritt, E. Salford, Lancashire, brewer, April 2 and 17, Manchester Arms, Manchester. [Longdill and Co. Grays-inn.]
 Hopkins, T. Bridge-st. Westminster, tobacconist, April 17. [Rogers, Cross-st. Hatton-garden.]
 Rothwell, J. and Chorley, J. B. Halliwell, Lancashire, bleachers, April 17, Ship's-bolton. [Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Ingleton, T. H. Taunton, druggist, April 17, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Lambert and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Mollison, J. and Archdeacon, W. Cannon-st. calendarers, April 17. [Pike, Air-st. Piccadilly.]
 Oliver, T. Newgate-st. publican, April 17. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-st.]
 Cort, R. Salisbury-sq. dealer, April 17. [Hyrd, Temple.]
 Du Bois, J. Brixton, insurance-broker, April 17, Guildhall. [Templer and Co. East Smithfield.]
 Jones, H. Canterbury, stone-mason, April 17, Guildhall. [Williams, Curator-st.]
 Proder, R. Monk-Wearmouth, Durham, inn-keeper, April 17, Bridge, Bishop Wearmouth. [Blackiston, Synmond's-inn.]
 Aust, D. Wake, Somersetshire, carpenter, April 17, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Brook and Co. Red-lion-sq.]
 Weston, E. Chelsea, bricklayer, April 17, Guildhall. [Brofield, New-inn.]

MARCH 9th.

Goodall, D. and Wilkinson, T. Paternoster-row, crape-manufacturers, April 20. [James, Bucklersbury.]
 Spencer, J. W. Wood-st. Cheap-side, ribbon-merchant, April 20. [Mason, Bread-street-hill.]
 Harwood, J. Warwick, grocer, April 20, Woolpack, Warwick. [Worham, Castle-st. Holborn.]
 Norbrook, W. Ipswich, victualler, April 20, Coach and Horses, Ipswich. [Burnett, Chatham-pl. Black-frirs.]
 Marsh, T. Newman's-row, Lincoln's inn-fields, watch-maker, April 20. [Allen, Berners st.]
 Naylor, W. and Cockerton, J. Sheffield, feltmongers, April 20, Commercial Inn, Sheffield. [Exley and Co. Farnival's-inn.]
 White, J. King's-Knoll, Huntingdon, horse dealer, April 6, 7, and 20, Swan and Talbot, Stamford. [Smart, Staple-inn.]
 Cooper, J. Jun. Great Grimaby, Lincolnshire, tanner, April 20, Angel, Gt. Stamford Briggs. [Leigh and Co. New Bridge st.]
 Phillips, J. Exeter, inn-keeper, April 20, Hotel, Exeter. [Collet and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Harwood, G. Beverley, victualler, April 20, Tiger, Beveley. [Lambert and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Bradbury, G. Stockport, grocer, April 20, Castle, Stockport. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Hurley, A. Corsham, Wiltshire, malster, April 20, Old Down, Stow Easton, Somersetshire. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
 Tyndall, G. Oxford-st. linen draper, April 20. [Richardson, New-inn.]
 Platt, J. and Kaye, A. Bolton-le-Moors, grocers, April 20, Guildhall. [Blandford and Co. Mitre-court-buildings, Temple.]
 McKinnor, A. Tortola, West Indies, merchant, April 20, Guildhall. [M'Dougal and Co. Lincoln's inn.]
 Edwards, E. Old-street-road, twine-spinner, April 20. [Jesse, Tyson-place.]
 Page, J. Great Tower-st. insurance-broker, April 20. [Nind, Throgmorton-st.]

MARCH 15th.

Elkington, J. Rugby, Warwickshire, carpenter, April 24, Spread Eagle, Rugby. [Kinderley and Co. Grays-inn.]
 Bowdler, W. and Collins, M. Old Change, warehousemen, April 24. [Barrows and Co. East-hall-st.]
 Price, G. Tottenham-court-road, tailor, April 24. [Vincent and Co. Bedford-sq.]
 Chadman, G. Brassington, Derbyshire, corn-factor, April 7, 6, and 24, New Bath, Matlock. [Pocock and Co. Ely-place.]
 Reedhead, J. Ouchburn, Northumberland, dealer, April 3, 6, and 24, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Meggison and Co. Hatton-garden.]
 Foster, J. Foster, C. Foster, E. and Reelock, R. Pontefract, shopkeepers, April 24, Bull and Mouth, Leeds. [Barry, Chancery-lane.]

Waters, E. Newport, Monmouthshire, coal-merchant, April 24, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Thompson, J. Whitelaven, merchant, April 5, 6, and 24, Globe, Liverpool. [Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Greaves, J. Lynn, upholsterer, April 24, Guildhall. [Lockett, Wilson-st. Finsbury-sq.]
 Sheen, J. Abchurch-l. wine-merchant, April 21. [Drner, Billiter-sq.]
 Barnes, J. S. Sweeting's-alley, merchant, April 24. [Pellatt, Ironmonger's-hall.]
 Wilson, P. Wapping wall, publican, April 24, Guildhall. [Wadson and Co. Austin-frirs.]
 Maitland, W. S. North-st. Red-lion-sq. merchant, April 3 and 24. [Kenney and Co. Bishopgate-st.]
 Wright, J. Bristol, timber-merchant, April 24, Rummier, Bristol. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.]
 Atwood, W. Etwow, Bedfordshire, horse-dealer, April 1 and 24, Swan, Bedford. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
 Swan, J. W. Friday-st. warehouseman, April 24. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Falconer, C. Wapping, victualler, April 24, Guildhall. [Lang, America-sq.]
 West, J. jun. Bath, butcher, April 6 and 24, New Inn, Bath. [Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Bado, S. Brainshaw, Wilts, yeoman, April 24, Greyhound, Fordingbridge. [Pearsons and Co. Temple.]
 Guild, J. London, merchant, April 24, Guildhall. [Hartley, New Bridge-st.]
 Granger, T. High Holborn, tallow-chandler, April 24. [Richardson, Clement's-inn.]

MARCH 16th.

Farry, J. Newgate-st. tobacconist, April 27. [Deykes, Hatfield-st. Black-frirs-road.]
 Bryan, J. Park-st. dealer in horses, April 27. [Robinson, Bolton-row, Piccadilly.]
 Clark, W. T. Holborn, gun-maker, April 27. [Bishop, Serjeants-inn.]
 Moir, W. East-st. Red-lion-sq. merchant, April 27. [Sberwood and Co. Cushion-co. Broad-st.]
 Palmer, E. Old Jewry, paper-hanger, April 27. [Hope, Cypthall co. Throgmorton-st.]
 Priestly, R. Warren-st. Fitzroy-sq. upholder, April 27. [Stevenson and Co. Tottenham-court-road.]
 Sheffield, J. Green-st. Bath, carver, April 3. [Chevelley, Great Pulteney-st.]
 Joseph, J. Cornwall-row, iron-founder, April 27. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
 Shrood, H. Woolley-st. victualler, April 3 and 27. [Widd, Warwick-sq.]
 Fisher, H. Nightingale-la. April 27. [Smith and Co. Leman-st.]
 Hayard, D. Carmarthen, innkeeper, April 2, 3, and 27, Talbot, Carmarthen. [Jenkins and Co. New-inn.]
 Tongue, R. New Malton, hawker, April 23 and 27, Blacksmith's Arms, Scarborough. [Sykes and Co. New inn.]
 Canridge, B. Filw, tailor, April 27, Blacksmith's Arms, Scarborough. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
 Maschmeyer, A. Liverpool, merchant, April 27, Globe, Liverpool. [Cooper and Co. Southampton buildings.]
 Booth, W. Whaplore, Lincoln, ale merchant, April 2, 3, and 27, Spread Eagle, Lincoln. [Cope and Co. Greville-st.]

MARCH 20th.

Bankruptcies superseded.

Williams, W. Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq. coach-maker.
 Trigwell, J. Compton-st. Brunswick-sq. victualler.

Bankrupts.

Price, M. Prince's-st. Lambeth, whitening-manufacturer, April 3 and May 1. [Murray and Co. Sun co. Cornhill.]
 Wells, J. Bridge-st. Westminster, fruiterer, April 3 and May 1. [Chabot, Crispin-st. Spital-fields.]
 Porter, D. Gun-st. Tower, tailor, May 1. [Chabot, Crispin st.]
 Shore, W. M. and Easdown, J. Higham, Kent, timber merchant, April 3 and May 1. [Walker, Chancery-la.]
 Fotherly, T. and White, R. Gosport, ship-chandler, April 3, 6, and May 1, India Aim, Gosport. [Briggs, Essex-st. Strand.]

Coltatt, W. Whitehaven, merchant, April 9, 10, and May 1, Brick Lion. [Holmes and Co. Clement's-inn.]
 Phelps, R. M. Plymouth Dock, draper, April 10, 12, and May 1, Auction-Mart, Plymouth Dock. [Bone, Plymouth Dock.]
 Riley, S. Wolverhampton, grocer, April 1 and May 1, Lord Bradford's Arms, Ivetea Bank. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Coulestone, W. Exeter, linen-draper, April 3 and May 1, Guildhall. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.]
 Horsfield, J. Bolton, Lancashire, grocer, April 13, 14, and May 1, George, Liverpool. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Barrett, J. Bolton-le-Moors, shopkeeper, April 6, 7, and May 1. [Mine and Co. Temple.]
 Daglish, W. Gateshead, Durham, tinner, April 13, 14, and May 1, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Meggions and Co. Hatton-garden.]
 Clark, W. Tenterden, Kent, wine-merchant, May 1, Woolpack. [Follett, Paper buildings, Temple.]
 Falcon, M. Warrington, Cumberland, banker, April 6 and May 1, Guildhall. [Falcon, Elm-co. Temple.]
 Powell, G. Chichester, dr. per, May 1, Dolphin, Chichester. [Few and Co. Bennett-st. Covent-gard.]
 Cheasley, W. Hayes, Middlesex, inn-keeper, May 1, Guildhall. [Lewis, Milk-lane.]
 Warner, J. Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier, May 1, Bull's-head. [Jervis, Hinckley.]
 Barwick, J. Manchester, dealer, April 12, 14, and May 1, Swan. [Brundett and Co. Temple.]
 Storey, T. Liverpool, wine-merchant, April 12, 13, and May 1, Globe, Liverpool. [Chester, Staple-inn.]
 Bailey, J. Cannock, Staffordshire, cordwainer, April 1 and May 1, Bradford Arms, Lapsley. [Hunt, Surrey st. Strand.]
 Smith, J. Bromsgrove, draper, April 9, 10, and May 1, King's Head. [Baxter and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
 Pressell, T. Cornwall, Oxfordshire, victualler, April 2, 3, and May 1, Town-hall, Oxford. [Holmes, Great James-st. Bedford-row.]

Powell, J. Tottenham-court-road, ironmonger, April 3 and May 1. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Priddy-st.]
 Hitchcock, H. Deal, linen-draper, May 1, Guildhall. [Sheppard, Canterbury-sq. Southwark.]
 Thompson, A. and Eden, W. Old Broad-st. merchant, April 3 and May 1. [Blant and Co. Old Bettem.]

MARCH 23d.

Bird, G. Perceval-st. plasterer, April 3 and May 4. [Smy, Charles st.]
 Brandwood, J. Oxford-st. dairy-man, April 3 and May 4. [Blandford and Co. Temple.]
 Lee, J. Ratcliffe-highway, hosier, April 3, 6, and May 4. [Swain, New Basinghall st.]
 Bray, B. Romford, victualler, April 10 and May 4. [Jones, Size-lane.]
 Portway, P. Stourport, timber-merchant, April 12, 13, and May 4, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Cardules and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Wells, K. Faringdon, harness-maker, May 4, Bell, Faringdon. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Hargreaves, W. R. Altringham, grocer, April 14 and May 4, Star, Manchester. [Wilson, Greville-st.]
 Booth, T. Liverpool, merchant, April 14, 15, and May 4, Globe, Liverpool. [Boswell and Co. New Broad-st.]
 Young, W. Great Oxwell, dealer, April 30, May 1, and 4, Crown, Great Faringdon. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Gollidge, S. Bristol, plant-maker, April 5, 6, and May 4, Stag and Hounds, Bristol. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Haigh, J. Morley, merchant, April 9, 10, and May 4, Black Bull, Birstall. [Batty, Chancery-lane.]
 Fairbairn, B. South Shields, ship-owner, April 15, 16, and May 4, Golden Lion, South Shields. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]
 Rogers, B. Cheltenham, butcher, May 4, Eight Bells, Cheltenham. [Meredith and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Ley, J. Taunton, mercer, April 12 and May 4, New Inn, Taunton. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Coventry Canal, dividend 40l.	800l.	per share.
Crinan ditto, 50l. share.....	11.	1s. ditto.
Ellesmere ditto.....	64l.	ditto.
Grand Junction ditto, dividend 7l.....	225l.	ditto.
Grand Union ditto.....	26l.	ditto discount.
Grand Surrey ditto (Loan).....	2l.	ditto premium.
Kennet and Avon ditto.....	22l.	10s. ditto.
Leicester and Northampton (Old Union) ditto, dividend 4l.	100l.	ditto.
Moumouth ditto, dividend 6l.	111l.	ditto.
Regent's ditto.....	6l.	ditto discount.
Wilts and Berks ditto, dividend 7s. last half year.....	17l.	10s. ditto.
Commercial Dock Stock, dividend 7l. per cent.	112l.	per cent. ex. div.
London ditto, dividend 5½. per cent.	101l.	per cent.
West India ditto, dividend 9l. per cent.	146l.	ditto.
Albion Insurance, 500l. share, 50l. paid.....	45l.	per share.
Globe ditto, 100l. share, dividend 6l.	103l.	ditto.
Hope ditto, 50l. share, 5l. paid.....	2l.	4s. ditto.
Imperial ditto, 500l. share, 50l. paid.....	47l.	10s. ditto.
Rock ditto, 20l. share, 2l. paid.....	2l.	2s. ditto.
East London Water Works, 100l.	63l.	ditto.
Kent ditto ditto (Old), 100l.	56l.	ditto.
West Middlesex ditto (Old), 100l.	38l.	10s. ditto.
Strand Bridge, 100l. share, 75l. paid.....	41l.	per share discount.
Vauxhall ditto, 100l. share, 75l. paid.....	51l.	per share discount.
Auction Mart, 50l.	23l.	per share.
Beeralstone Lead and Silver Mines, 100l. share, 15l. paid..	47l.	per share premium.
London Institution, 75 guineas share	45l.	per share.
Russell ditto, 25 guineas share	15l.	ditto.
Surrey ditto, 30 guineas share	13l.	10s. ditto.

R. L. PERCY, Stock-broker and Canal Agent, No. 7, Throgmorton-street, London, 25th March 1813.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM FEBRUARY 25, TO MARCH 25, 1813, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank	3 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	Navy	Long	Imp.	Imp.	Irish	India	India	Bonds.	India	Stock.	Sea An.	New So.	Exche.	State Lot	Omni.	Cons.
1813	Stock	Reduce	Consol.	5 per Cent.	Annu.	3 per Cent.	Annu.	5 per Cent.	Stock.	6s dis.	6s dis.	6s dis.	6s dis.	6s pa.	6s pr.	6s pr.	6s pr.	7 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
Feb. 23	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	76	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
26	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
27	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
Mar. 1	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
2	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
3	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
4	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
5	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
6	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
8	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
9	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
10	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
11	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
12	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
13	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
15	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
16	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
17	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
18	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
19	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
20	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
22	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
23	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
24	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59
25	219 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2 a 59 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1/2 pr.	59 1/2 a 59

FORTUNE and Co. Stock-Brokers and General Agents, No. 13, CORNHILL.

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices of each Day are given; in all the rest, the highest only.

THE European Magazine

FOR APRIL, 1813.

[Embellished with a Portrait of Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF WALES]

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London:

Printed by J. Gold, Shoe-lane, Fleet street,

FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. TUORNUILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SERJAENT, at the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Forty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII. April 1813.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * We this month substitute Sixteen Pages of additional Letter-press, in place of a second Illustration.

We advise T. W. to settle the dispute between Mrs. D. T. and Mr. G. *A Cure for Love, H. W.* &c. have been received.

The Drawing and Description of the Church of *Croisic* has also come to hand; but we are fearful that it is not interesting enough for the public eye.

A number of poetical communications have been received; in fact, too numerous for separate acknowledgment. We must confine ourselves to about two pages a month.

M. Chateaubriand's *Beauties of Christianity* will be reviewed in our next Number.

Not one of the three articles mentioned by H. G. ever came to the Editor's hands.

AN ENGRAVING of Mr. PITT'S MONUMENT lately erected in GREENHALL will be given in a subsequent Number.

ERRATA in the last Magazine.—In the Memoir of Mr. Coates, p. 179, last line of col. 1, "Brought courses laugh and joke," courses should have been *Comus*; *Laugh and joke* being personifications, should have been printed as *proper names*.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from April 10 to April 17, 1813.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.						
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans	
Essex	124	0.67	0.56	4.46	8.70	Middlesex	131	2.70	0.61	4.48	11.74	0
Kent	118	0.65	0.62	4.48	4.72	Sursey	129	1.66	0.62	8.18	8.76	6
Sussex	122	4.00	0.63	9.45	4.00	Hertford	118	8.74	0.60	8.52	2.2	6
Suffolk	121	5.60	0.55	7.16	4.65	Bedford	115	5.72	0.67	0.47	6.76	5
Cambridge	104	4.65	4.55	0.33	1.74	Huntingd.	116	3.00	0.65	2.16	8.77	6
Norfolk	111	0.59	5.38	10.48	3.60	Northampton	119	4.87	9.65	0.44	4.00	0
Lincoln	114	5.81	0.37	8.36	2.95	Rutland	123	9.00	0.70	9.49	9.85	0
York	102	3.74	4.54	11.57	11.88	Leicester	122	5.88	6.67	4.45	9.113	0
Durham	103	0.00	0.58	8.39	9.00	Nottingh.	116	8.88	0.64	10.46	2.85	0
Northumb.	100	2.82	0.59	6.44	7.00	Derby	112	8.00	0.67	4.46	8.108	9
Cumbarl.	115	1.91	0.63	3.41	11.00	Stafford	123	0.00	0.74	2.50	1.00	0
Westmorl.	120	0.104	0.64	0.42	8.00	Salop	125	2.94	0.78	4.48	8.00	0
Longaster	116	0.00	0.00	0.46	5.84	Hereford	112	8.78	5.67	3.41	1.77	2
Chester	114	1.00	0.00	0.49	6.00	Worcester	122	10.00	0.71	10.46	11.89	5
Gloucester	126	0.00	0.72	5.00	0.00	Warwick	137	7.00	0.71	3.50	0.102	3
Somerset	125	1.00	0.69	6.48	0.77	Wilts	116	5.00	0.62	2.47	10.97	8
Monmouth	125	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Berks	150	2.00	0.57	6.44	10.82	6
Devon	126	3.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	Oxford	128	9.00	0.65	6.46	6.80	0
Cornwall	119	7.00	0.65	7.35	1.00	Bucks	130	8.00	0.63	6.48	4.79	0
Dorset	122	9.00	0.68	6.50	0.00	WALES.						
Hants	125	6.00	0.65	9.49	5.78	N. Wales	122	8.00	0.62	8.40	4.00	0
						S. Wales	112	5.00	0.60	2.32	2.00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1813	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.	1813	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.
Mar. 27	30.47	47	W	Fair	Apr. 12	30.06	52	E	Fair
28	30.36	52	N by W	Ditto	13	30.25	55	NE	Ditto
29	30.29	47	W	Ditto	14	30.35	54	S	Ditto
30	30.09	53	WNW	Ditto	15	30.12	58	NW	Ditto
31	29.85	50	S	Ditto	16	29.98	55	SW	Rain
Apr. 1	29.16	46	SW	Rain	17	29.79	56	W	Ditto
2	29.32	45	W by S	Fair	18	29.96	57	NW	Fair
3	29.58	40	W	Ditto	19	30.08	56	N	Ditto
4	29.77	40	NW	Ditto	20	30.11	56	W	Ditto
5	29.80	44	W	Ditto	21	30.04	53	N	Ditto
6	29.78	49	WSW	Rain	22	30.05	47	N	Ditto
7	29.96	50	E	Fair	23	30.05	45	N	Ditto
8	29.88	50	SE	Ditto	24	30.05	44	NE	Ditto
9	29.98	52	S	Ditto	25	29.97	40	NE	Rain
10	30.05	55	SE	Ditto	26	29.68	52	S	Ditto
11	30.06	52	E	Ditto					

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR APRIL, 1813.

MEMOIR OF
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS,
CAROLINE-AMELIA-ELIZABETH, PRINCESS OF WALES.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED FROM A BUST SCULPTURED IN MARBLE, BY
JOSEPH NOLLEKENS, ESQ. R.A.]

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny.

SHAKESPEARE.

CALUMNY, constant as the *shadow* to an object exposed to the brilliancy of the solar beams, is sure to follow greatness. It is the oral organ of *malice*,—the trumpet of *envy*, which acquires strength and shrillness from being reverberated by an elevated station: while, from the dark caverns of *slander*, the clouds ascend, which frequently envelope dignity and beauty.

"On these they rest, and as their *spills* prevail,

O'er *Virtue's* radiance hang a *sable* veil."

The *EAGLE*, when separated from her nest, becomes more conspicuously a *snark*; and the *barbed arrows* are more unerringly directed to the *goal*, from the resplendence of its surrounding circles. These desultory observations, *allegorical* in idea, though probably in their allusions pointed, were suggested by contemplating the Portrait of the elevated subject of the present effusion:—a Sufferer by *calumny*; and therefore one to whom, perhaps they, but unquestionably our motto, may correctly apply.

BEAUTY and RANK, in the female sex, are as certainly the pursuits of *malice* and *envy*, though in a still greater degree, as *talents* and *dignity* in the male; therefore it has, we fear, too frequently happened, that the *missiles* aimed at the *one party*, may, in their rebound, have proved injurious to *both*; and this, indeed, it has sometimes been suspected, has been the reason why *their flight* was so directed.

Without meaning to make any application of these propositions to a subject which has, we conceive, already elicited *too many* observations, we shall only add, that we believe the great majority of the nation is, like ourselves, extremely sorry that it has been *revived* at all; and still more, that it has been displayed on the banners of *PARTY*, and mingled with matters of *political import*, so totally dissimilar, so diametrically opposite, that it required all the ingenuity of restless and adventurous spirits, even in the slightest degree, to connect them. With these we have, at present, nothing to do; the elevated object of their hypocritical concern stands alone, like the Goddess of Concord, once the idol of *Augusta*. She is far beyond the contracted ken of short-sighted partizans;—she is, we hope and trust, only gazed at in a general point of view to be admired: although sincerely we wish, that *individual consideration* may be productive of a HAPPY RE-UNION.

That she has escaped the snares of *malice*, *envy*, and *hatred*;—that the clamours of CALUMNY,

"Whose edge is sharper than the sword;
whose tongue

Out-venoms all the worms of Nile;
whose breath

Rides on the posting winds, and doth belie
All corners of the world,"—

are for ever silenced, we sincerely rejoice, and ardently join in the general exultation.

CAROLINE-AMELIA-ELIZABETH, PRIN-

CESS OF WALES, whose Portrait, drawn by J. Taylor, from a bust sculptured in marble, by Joseph Nollekens, Esq. R. A. adorns this Magazine, is the second daughter and fifth child of the late Charles-William-Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel,* by the Princess Augusta, daughter of his royal highness the late Frederic-Lewis, Prince of Wales, who died March 20, 1751; and Augusta, Princess of Saxe-Gotha, who died February 8, 1772.

The late princess,† for whose recent death the public now mourn, was, on the 17th of January, 1784, a period when she was in the full bloom of beauty, and a perfect model of grace and elegance, married to the late duke, then hereditary Prince of Brunswick: a warrior whose heroic actions, under the command of his uncle Prince Ferdinand, of Brunswick; at Hastenback, Foya, Minden, &c. &c., and sometimes while holding a separate command, had been the theme of universal applause.

* There are few families whose records are more important, than are those of the illustrious House of BRUNSWICK; which, although divided into two branches, viz. that of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, and Brunswick-Wolfenbützel, from the former of which the Prince, and the latter, the Princess of Wales, is lineally descended, had yet one common ancestor, namely: Bruno I. Margrave of Saxony, who, A. D. 955, enlarged and embellished the City of Brunswick. In 1071, we find the Emperor, Henry IV., gave the Duchy of Bavaria to Welf, the son of Azo, of Este, a powerful Marquis in Italy: and of Cuniza, heiress of the first Welfus, Earl of Altorf, in Suabia. His grand-on Henry, Duke of Bavaria, acquired Brunswick, with Saxony; from these the Electors of Hanover have sprung. In 1195, William, son of Henry the Lion and Matilda of England, acquired Lunenburg; and his son, Atho, 1213, was the first Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg. His son, Albert I., 1292, was surnamed the Great. Magnus II., 1368, was surnamed Torquatus, from a large chain which he wore. His son, Bernard, retained Lunenburg; while Brunswick-Wolfenbützel passed to Henry, his second son, and continued in his descendants till 1634; since which time, its history has been so interwoven with those of Prussia, of Hanover, and of England, and is consequently so well known, that it is here unnecessary to recapitulate it, more especially as it will, in a subsequent note, be referred to an antecedent volume of this Magazine.

† Mother to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

How his character was estimated by the people in this country, may, by many, be still remembered; while reflecting on the general burst of enthusiasm, with which the intimation was received, that the hero of Germany was to be united to the sister of their beloved SOVEREIGN, and recollecting the joy with which the public greeted his arrival in this country, whose battles he had fought, and whose troops he had frequently led on to victory. Since the visit of Frederic V., Elector Palatine,* who, in 1610, married the Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. or the more recent arrival of Prince Eugene, of Savoy, January, 1711-12, or the still more recent arrival of her present MAJESTY, no circumstance had ever occasioned stronger expressions of joy, or had been attended with

* The arrival of the Elector Palatine, commonly called the Palgrave, was, in England, hailed as a happy era, and distinguished by every species of complimentary congratulation that ingenuity could invent, or wealth, stimulated by luxury, purchase. It was an event that called forth the poetical effusions of Ben Jonson, and the architectural exertions of Inigo Jones. Prince Eugene, whose errand to this country was probably political, but

“Whose actions shone,
And cast a glory round him,”

was received with perhaps equal state, but a greater degree of gravity. The reception of the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, which we can yet remember, combined, in a great degree, the state splendour and hilarity of the former two, accompanied with refinements that marked an improved period of society. To welcome the hero

“Whose warlike deeds had filled the
trump of fame,”

every art spread its attractions, every species of luxury displayed its fascinations;—the court rejoiced—the people participated. His serene highness was lodged in the royal apartments at Somerset House; and we can still recollect how diurnally the Strand was crowded with all ranks of people, who, either in their carriages or on foot, waited with patience, for hours together, to catch a glance at the hero who came, as it was said, to carry off their beloved Augusta. Every thing, at that happy period, was denominated BRUNSWICK. The ladies had Brunswick caps, Brunswick ribbands (blue, yellow, and silver); Brunswick fans, shoes, &c. The gentlemen, Brunswick hats, buckles, swords, &c.; in short, the metropolitans, upon this joyful occasion, at once displayed their taste, their loyalty, and their love.

a longer continued series of public hilarity. We should more particularly have here recorded the splendour of this auspicious marriage, together with some minute circumstances of the elevated families which were by it connected, and the offspring that have sprung from it, but that we have already anticipated them in this Magazine.* Let us, therefore, having before lamented the death of the father, and recently that of the mother of the illustrious Lady, who is the immediate subject of our present contemplation, turning to her portrait, observe, that her Serene Highness, *Caroline-Mellie-Elizabeth, Princess of Brunswick*, attended by the Honourable *Mrs. Harcourt* and Lord *Malma-bury*, arrived in the *River Thames* in the Royal Yacht, the *Jupiter*, commanded by *Commodore Payne*, on Sunday, the 5th of April, 1795, and a few minutes past twelve o'clock landed at *Greenwich Hospital*, where she was received by *Sir Hugh Palliser*, the governor, and the other officers, with all the honours due to her rank. An event of this nature, which appears in some degree to have been, at *Greenwich*, unexpected, it may be easily conjectured, threw the whole town into a bustle.—The arrival of the illustrious stranger was soon blazed abroad; the people, with one accord, left their houses; the congregation, in the midst of divine service, left the chapel; nay, even the preacher left the pulpit! The beauty and benignity of the Princess, became instantly the general theme; when, about two o'clock the same day, she set out for *London*. Although it rained incessantly,

The eager populace on every wall
Cling'd, as if with nails they would enforce
their hold:
Stretching and staring, as tho' they were all
eyes,
And every limb would feed its faculty of
observation.

the acclamations of the spectators were as general and heartfelt, as their satisfaction was genuine.†

On Wednesday, April 8, her *Serene*

* *Vide Vol. LI. p. 3*, in which, embellish'd with a portrait of his Serene Highness *Charles-William-Ferdinand*, late *Duke of Brunswick*, &c. is a Memoir of his life and a faint, but we trust a sincere, tribute to his memory.

† For a full account of this arrival, see *Europ. Mag. Vol. XXVII. p. 225*.

Highness was married to his *Royal Highness, George, Prince of Wales*, in the Chapel royal, *St. James's*, by the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, in the presence of their Majesties.†

The *PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES* was born at *Carlton House*, on the 7th of January, 1796.—

“With joy the people see this branch arise,
A native plant to bloom in Britain's skies.”

ALEXANDER,

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,

THE DEFENDER OF HIS COUNTRY;

OR,

A PROSPECT OF THE DELIVERANCE OF
GERMANY.

*Germanos' si non patres, tamen Britannorum
Avos esse; CAESAR'S COM.*

THE circumstances of the times, which have, at length, aroused the dormant energy of the *Germanic nation*, and which had long before excited the consanguineous feelings of the *British*, have forced upon our recollection the line that forms our motto; and, consequently, have led us deeply to reflect on the situation of that people, and of this, at the remote period when the enemy of *Europe*, the man, indeed, who aimed at universal subjugation, made that observation.

At the period to which we advert, the *German empire*, recently conquered by *Cesar*, if an inroad, such as *Brennus* had, about three centuries and a half antecedent, made into *Italy* and *Rome* itself, and to which there had been little opposition, may be termed a conquest; but which, with respect to *Germany*, was, we should rather say, a surrender to the arms of an unprincipled invader, a recognition of the power of the *Romans*, and a resignation of her national rights. Her ancient liberty was, in consequence, restrained; her ancient customs abolished, her ancient rites trampled upon; the flower of her youth dragged by conscription to *Italy*, and forced to fill the interstices of the *Roman legions*; the whole system of her government changed; and her whole people, as it was said, completely reformed and civilized,—words which, in those times, meant the devastation of

† An accurate account of this celebration will be found, *Europ. Mag. Vol. XXVII. p. 277*.

immense territories, and the destruction of millions of inoffensive subjects. —

Such were thy triumphs — thy exploits, O Caesar!

Yet even these transitions, dreadful as they were in their terrific result to the human race, had they been bounded by the *German Ocean*, had the sanguinary track of *insane ambition* been paled in by the *English Channel*, however the groans of the people of *Germany* might have excited the sympathy of the *Britons*, however her offspring might, with horror, little repressed by the expansive medium through which they were beheld, have contemplated their sufferings, still they would not, had they stimulated exertions, in their consequences, have been so severely felt, and so extensively deplored, as they afterwards were by the inhabitants of this island.

These consequences, as every one knows, were, that, possessed of a line of coast extending from the *Baltic Sea* to the extremity of the *Mediterranean*, and therefore leaving no enemies behind them, the *Romans*, seizing on a moment which they deemed fortunate, had the temerity to invade Britain. A series of expeditions, productive of intestine wars, and all their dreadful concomitants, the events of which it is needless to repeat, followed: and were, after a long course of years, only concluded by devastation and annihilation.

At this period *ARMINIUS*, the deliverer of *Germany*, arose, determined to emancipate his native country or perish in the attempt. He revolted against the inordinate power of the *Romans*; and, after a variety of struggles, in some of which treachery was more conspicuous than valour, at the expense of his life, laid the foundation of the freedom of *Germany*; — a freedom which, till near the close of the last century, she enjoyed. We have briefly adverted to this historical trait in order to observe, that, had the *Barons* of those ages afforded timely assistance to their *German relatives*, had they then encouraged them to fight for the recovery of their liberty, they would, in the end, have preserved their own. The result of this observation is obvious. We of course, mean, while we record events that have formerly happened, to rejoice, that, in circumstances in some degree similar are at present in operation, measures are already taken to

avail ourselves of the experience that we have derived from a retrospective contemplation of the deplorable state of ancient times.

THE GERMAN NATION, — the natural ally, and, as our motto states, the ancestor of the *Britons*, is, certainly, in its present struggle for emancipation, an object that we ought to regard with the highest respect and veneration. The clouds which have for some time past obscured its brilliancy, although to a certain degree dispersed by the astonishing efforts of *ALEXANDER*, the defender of his country, may yet, in the *Germanic atmosphere*, again conglomerate: or, to speak less figuratively, although the period when efforts for mental and moral emancipation may, with a gratifying prospect of success, be made, seems, in consequence of the conquests of the *Imperial hero of Russia*, to have arrived; still events may, in the arduous struggle about to take place, arise, which may render our pecuniary assistance, not only important to the *German nation*, but advantageous to the *British*!

Influenced by this idea, therefore, it gave us great pleasure to learn, from the *Morning Post*,* that, on Thursday, the 22d. instapt, a meeting for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the relief of the *German patriots*, their widows and children, who might become sufferers by the war, had been held at the CITY OF LONDON TAVERN, at which HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX presided; and although we have before read, admired, and observed upon, the rhetorical effusions of this illustrious orator, still he seemed, in his speech upon this occasion, so far to have exceeded all his former efforts, that we do not wonder his auditors caught the enthusiasm which animated his bosom. His appeal, proceeding from the sentiments of his own heart, found its immediate way to the hearts of the whole assembly, its effect was instantaneous; a large sum was immediately subscribed; which is, we have the pleasure to learn, hourly increasing: and which will, in its application, we have no doubt, be attended with all those beneficial effects to the cause of humanity in general, and of suffering Europe in particular, that were so ardently hoped, and so ably decanted on, by the illustrious CHAIRMAN. To give publicity

* Of Friday, 23d of April, 1813.

to a measure so important, to record a meeting that acted upon principles so truly PATRIOTIC and PHILANTHROPIC, and more than these, to implore Providence that ALEXANDER, Emperor of Russia, the deliverer of his country, may, seconded by the exertions of its native princes and their subjects, become also the deliverer of Germany, is the motive that stimulated us to make this short appeal to the feelings of our compatriots, satisfied that it cannot fail of proving effectual, if they do what we most ardently urge them to do: that is, to contemplate the proceedings of the meeting to which we have adverted, and particularly to consider the speech of the illustrious Prince, who so ably presided, and so forcibly pleaded the cause of the PEOPLE, from whom his family is descended.

REDUCTION OF VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The following is a COPY of LORD SIDMOUTH's Circular LETTER, respecting the Reduction of the VOLUNTEER INFANTRY of the different COUNTIES.

(CIRCULAR.)

Whitehall, 17th March, 1813,

MY LORD,

I HAVE it in command from the Prince Regent, to acquaint your lordship, that, as the establishment of the Local Militia precludes the necessity of continuing, under present circumstances, the services of the greater part of the volunteer infantry of Great Britain, and consequently the propriety of subjecting the country to the expense of further maintaining the whole of this force; his Royal Highness deems it expedient that the volunteer infantry of the county of Essex, should, after the 24th instant, be released from their military engagements.

It is with the utmost satisfaction that I discharge the additional duty, which the commands of the Prince Regent have imposed upon me on this occasion, of requesting that your lordship will convey to the commanding officers of the several volunteer corps of infantry in the county of Essex, and through them, to all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of those corps, the assurance of the high sense entertained by his Royal Highness, of the loyalty and patriotism which they have so zealously and constantly manifested in the cause and service of their country, and by which they have established a just claim to its

lasting remembrance and gratitude.—
I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,
SIDMOUTH.

*His Majesty's Lieutenant of
the County of —*

PRESERVATION OF CORN.

*METHOD of Destroying the SLUG on
CLOVER LEY WHEATS,
[By an Essex Farmer.]*

ON a ten-acre piece of clover ley wheat I had hid a small market cart load of Swedish turnip and cabbage leaves singly, and about five yards distance, only one row to a three step land; very early the next morning we took a large quantity of slugs, of all sizes, and after one repetition, I have the satisfaction of believing my plant is saved.—N. B. The leaves were laid by a woman and three children in two hours, and it took the same party four hours to shake the slugs into baskets the following morning.

The following method of preserving the corn during a wet season, by means of a temporary rick, formed with long gate hurdles, is the invention of Mr. Jones, Esq. of Foxdown Hill, Somersetshire, and has met with general approbation:—

Drive the two outside hurdles perpendicularly into the ground, about eighteen inches; let the two middle ones incline against, and support each other, setting the points into the ground about six inches, occupying a space of seven feet by eight. Lay seven or eight stakes across the second bars of the hurdles, to keep the sheaves up from the ground. Let the farmer observe, that when the sheaves reach the tops of the hurdles, they must be laid on in a circular form, with the ground end outwards, and let care be taken to leave a vent for the air, and to keep the rick highest in the middle, for the purpose of throwing off the rain, which may be done by placing four cross sheaves now and then in the centre. The roof may be made conical, projecting at the lower part over the body of the rick, to cover it from wet. In forming the roof, the sheaves are, of course, to be laid further in, every time they are put around, till the roof terminates in a point, when two or three sheaves, with the tops downward, spread abroad and bound together, will secure it from a great deal of rain. It is calculated one rick will contain eight hundred and twelve sheaves, the produce of an acre,

and may remain in the field two or three months, without the corn sustaining any material damage. Mr. Jones had some barley put up in one of these ricks in a damp wet state, which was perfectly dry when taken into the barn in the month of January.

ΛΥΚΟΦΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΑ.

Τμήμα 12.

Ἦδη βλάται ζουσασι

Πορμαί: ὅτι Παλαίμων.

Καὶ δὲ Παλαίμων διπλάσι βροφονόρος
Ζῆνταν ἐκδύνησεν ἡλκταῖς ἰσχυροῖς
Γράϊαν, ἑμῖνος Ὀδῶν, Τητυνίδα.
Καὶ δὲ διπλά σὺν πατρὶ ζῆταιαι Παια,
Στερόν τυπῖτα ἀλκιδας κλέχου μύλα
Τὰ πρὸς αὐτῶν ἐκπιδυγῶτα
Τυφῶσι, φημῶσι λαυνοφῶδους ἐφῶσι.
Ὁ δὲ πρὸς στυγὴν ἄρταυσι τῶν
Ἀιδυῶν, πορμαί, πορμαί, λαυνοφῶδους
Κηρύβητι, καὶ γαῖοσι κυριταῖς φῶσι,
Χάλα κατηρῶσθε διπλῶν γοῶσι.
Σὺν τοῖς, δ' ὁ φλαῶν μετῶς οὐ φῶσι

Δαῖς

Μνημονοφῶσι, ἀλλὰ λαυνοφῶσι φῶσι,
Κηρύβητι, καὶ γαῖοσι κυριταῖς φῶσι.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

Sect. 13.

Cassandra's representation of the sea round Tenedos covered with ships—Cycnus saved by fishermen—slain with his son Tenus by Achilles—the monitor of Achilles dies as foretold.

Palamon now, whose altar's purple side
Is with the blood of slaughter'd infants dy'd,
See hoary Ocean's frown'd back sustain
Of heaving ships a formidable train:
Numerous as sea-fowls o'er the deep they sail,
Their parded wings distended to the gale,
Hard by an hostile hand the fragment flew,
Whom scarce the sire and both his children

These children, whom, deluded by a kuave,
The sire had destin'd to a watery grave,
He, caught by fishes once, by sea-weeds
Of twisted shells and sapphire form

But down the sea-sunk chest releas'd they
Spring,
Scap'd from their cruel sire and harper's
Lying tongue.
With these thus slaughter'd shall the wretch
Who dur'd in dull forgetfulness remain:
Warn'd to remember, heedless of his trust,
The griding sword shall sink him in the dust.

NOTE.

Palamon—] Ino, pursued by her mad
husband Athamas, threw herself and son
Medeia, called also Palamon, into the
sea. They were saved by Neptune, and

changed into sea-deities. Infants were sa-
crificed to them at Tenedos.

—hostile hand—] Achilles, landing here
and commencing hostilities with the island-
ers, slew both Cycnus and Tenus.

—caught by fishes—] (cycnus, exposed
when an infant on the sea-coast, here ex-
pressed by his sleeping among sea-shells and
sea-weeds, was taken up by fishermen, who
preserved and named him Cycnus, from the
swan that flew around him. He had two chil-
dren by Phoclea, Tenus, and Hemithra.
Phylomene, his second wife, had solicited
her son-in-law Tenus with the fondness of
a lover, but was repulsed. Disappointed
Iove disposed her to devise the means of his
destruction. She represented him to his
father as the violator of her chastity. Her
mistress Mopsus was bribed to confirm the
story. By the father's order, Tenus and
Hemithra were enclosed in a chest, and
thrown over-board. The chest was driven
on the island Leucophrys, afterwards called
Tenedos from Tenus, who was appointed
king of the island.

With these—] Cycnus and his son Tenus
were both slain by Achilles. Tenus, though
nominally the son of Cycnus, was really the
son of Apollo. Thetis had appointed a per-
son to remind Achilles, that he must abstain
from killing a son of Apollo; for that such a
death would be the forerunner of his own.
The monitor, failing to discharge his trust in
the instance of Tenus, was slain together
with Cycnus and Tenus by Achilles.

Warn'd to remember,—] The commen-
tators have considered μνημον as a proper
name, Mnemon. Extant apud Lycophronem,
says Canter in his Preface, historis
multas, quas demo, quod sciam, alius attigit,
ut Mnemonis. But μνημον is, I apprehend,
an adjunct, expressive of the office which the
monitor was appointed to sustain: ὁ μνημων
qui recordatur, belongs to the monitor, as
discharging his duty; ὁ ἀμνημων belongs to
him as neglecting it. With this unexpected
play upon words our poet sometimes sur-
prises his readers. R.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SINCE my last, dated the 21st of Ja-
nuary, the following variations have
occurred in the price of the precious
metals.

Feb. 3.	Fine gold fell	2s. per oz.
25.	ditto	do. 5s. ditto.
March 5.	ditto	rose 2s. ditto.
8.	ditto	do. 2s. ditto.
13.	ditto	do. 2s. ditto.
April 19.	ditto	fell 3s. ditto.
Silver rose 2d. per ounce on the 24th of March.		

The price now charged by the Lon-
don refiners is,
Fine gold 57. 8s. 6d. per oz.
Do. silver 0l. 7s. 6d. ditto. B. S.

VESTIGES REVIVED.

A HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MORAL, VIEW of the ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the METROPOLIS: With OBSERVATIONS on the CIRCUM-ADJACENT COUNTIES, ANECDOTES, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

New Series. No. XXI.

CONTINUATION OF THE MEMOIR OF JOHN STOW, HISTORIAN AND ANTIQUARY OF LONDON.

THE disappointments, the malignity, and the discouragement, which JOHN STOW was, it should seem, born to encounter, were so constant, and so great, that they appear, about this period of his life, to have operated upon his mind, which, although naturally firm, was not *impenetrable*. He found that his superior talents, and his superior learning, had rendered him obnoxious to his neighbours; that envy and malice, in his *ward*, were the only fruits of his literary exertions, and that, in their spread, they excited observations still more inimical to his peace, and dangerous to his person.

Under these circumstances, the mischief of which was accelerated by the expense that his inquisitive ardour led him into for the purchase of books, manuscripts, &c. and the time which his literary avidity caused him to consume in the reading them, impelled him, at last, to a determination, which even *his friends* said he ought to have come to at first; this was, to lay down his *pen*, and take up his *needle*, or, in other words, to make attention to his business, and, its concomitant, the care of his family, the principal objects of his pursuit.

Such was the laudable resolution of JOHN STOW, the *learned tailor*, as he was termed by the *ignorant tailors* of the ward of *Aldgate*; parts of which, together with the lanes adjacent, were, even then, famous for the sale of the coarser sort of garments, and *vamped-up* wearing apparel, to country customers, and the lower order of the people. Such, we repeat, was the resolution of a *genius* whom fate had thrown among them; and, in consequence, we find that *Stow* paid that attention to his *stall** which his cir-

cumstances most certainly demanded. But here, alas! such is the sad condition of human nature, he was, by his neighbours, again made uneasy. If his *learning* had before excited the envy of his fellow tradesmen, and caused them to sneer at him for his indolence, his revived industry had a contrary effect, and raised against him a spirit of rivalry, which, excited by cupidity, displayed itself in gross slanders and petty insults, in false assertions, and real offences, in vulgar epithets and nocturnal mischief: his *stall*, we understand, was frequently surrounded, his business impeded, his servants assaulted, and his character defamed: in short, the ebullitions of the lowest and most malignant passions were, in these contests betwixt *Stow* and his neighbours, observed to be in as full operation, and attended with exactly the same effects, at that time, as may be, at the present hour, discerned among the inhabitants of the lowest parts of the *metropolis*. In this respect, the lapse of more than two centuries has not made any difference. However, its effect upon our *historian*, whose mind was formed of more refined materials, was such as to disgust him with his *stall*, in which he was in the constant habit of being abused, and drive him back to his *library*, where he is said most immoderately to have indulged his genius in the silent luxury of study.

Here, fortunately for himself, and still more so for the world, he continued his researches: from these, perhaps, in consequence of even the calumnies that had been urged against him, the innocence of his life, and the ardour of his pursuits, became known to that truly excellent prelate Archbishop Parker;† a man who, from a congeniality

† MATTHEW PARKER, a prelate who, in an age when men that had distinguished themselves by their learning and their talents, were also frequently distinguished by some *quaint epithet*, was termed "*the glory of Norfolk*," was born at *Norwich*, in the year 1505. His juvenile years were spent in that city, where, it is to be presumed, he received the first rudiments, and proceeded through the early classes of his education, which he completed in *Corpus Christi*, or *Bene't*, College, *Cambridge*. Of this college, in which he passed through all the higher gradations of *classical* and *theological* studies, he afterwards became the *master*; a circumstance that, to his honour, is still remembered, on account of the ardour of his zeal in supporting the rights of the

* *Stalls* built before the houses were the ancient workshops of London: *stallages* were rents or customs paid by butchers and others, for *shops* or *standings* in the *Grassmarket*, the *Chepe*, *Aldgate*, *Cornhill*, &c.

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of disposition with respect to his studies, took the greatest pleasure in discovering

society, and the energy of his exertions in the improvement of their estates. By these he enabled them to add two fellowships to the eight that then existed, and, in process of time, to found two other fellowships and eleven scholarships: he was also a great benefactor to the college by donations of money, plate, books, and a very valuable collection of manuscripts. (a) In the reign of Edward VI. he was promoted to the deanery of Lincoln. Immersed in his studies, he does not appear to have rendered himself obnoxious during the turbulent and, to the hierarchy and ecclesiastics in general, dangerous period that succeeded. In the year 1559, the 2d of ELIZABETH, he was, by her majesty, nominated to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury: the warrant for his consecration passed the great seal on the 6th of December; it was directed to the Bishop of Elandaff, and some other prelates. The consequent ceremony took place in the chapel at Lambeth, and was performed according to the directions of "the Book of Ordinations" framed in the reign of Edward VI. (b) This, and the observation in the sub-note, we deem it necessary to state, because, forty years after, a senseless and wicked falsehood, respecting a Tavern Consecration, of which Archbishop Parker was the principal object, being performed at the Nag's Head Tavern, the corner of Friday-street, opposite the Cross, Cheapside, was, for the promotion of party purposes, with infinite zeal and industry, promulgated. (c) When settled in his metropolitan diocese, Archbishop Parker seems, notwithstanding the pressure of other affairs concomitant to his elevated station, to have pursued his studies with unwearied assiduity. His researches into Saxon history, and the investigation of the remains of early times, were very extensive, and, consequently, erudite. These, in manuscript, he consigned to the University Library and Bene't College; but he published a work in folio, intitled "*De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*," giving an account of the foundation, rights, and privileges, of the metropolitan church of Canterbury, and in-

and patronizing those who had, with any degree of success, pursued the same track, and extended their researches into the antiquities of their country, whether their speculations were local or general.

To this learned prelate Stow was introduced: and it is a circumstance in favour of the learning of our antiquary, that, in him, the Archbishop found a treasure of erudition and information. He, it appears, rewarded him accordingly. This patronage, and remuneration so honourable, both to the giver and the receiver, the latter hath, in the dedication of his annals to Archbishop Whitgift,* gratefully acknow-

cluding not only the history of that see, but of the lives of seventy Archbishops, beginning with that of St. Augustine (the Monk), and ending with that of Cardinal Pole. In this elaborate work he is said to have been assisted by Stow: and although observations might have been then urged respecting the odd literary association of an Archbishop and a Tailor; yet, as it verifies the adage that the distinctions of rank and the advantages of education recede before the impulse of Genius, there can now be no objection made to it. — ARCHBISHOP PARKER died in May 1595.

* JOHN WHITGIFT, to whom, in our account of the archiepiscopal palace of Croydon, (d) as well as to his predecessor, Archbishop Parker, we have before slightly adverted, had his cognomen from the town of Whitgift, in Yorkshire. His grandfather was John Whitgift, gentleman. His father had a commercial education, and was a merchant at Great Grimby, in Lincolnshire, where the subject of this notice was born, in the year 1520. From his uncle, the Abbot of Welton, Lincolnshire, he received the first rudiments of classical instruction, which he completed at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow; and after taking other degrees commenced D.D. Anno 1569, he was chosen master of Pembroke Hall, Margaret and Queen's Professor, and, finally, master of Trinity College, Cambridge. This preferment he owed to the predilection of Queen Elizabeth, who, on her visit to the University, hearing him preach, was delighted both with his subject and his manner, and promoted him accordingly. (e) The talent of

(a) With respect to the college library, he, availing himself of the experience he had acquired in regard to the dispersion of books and manuscripts, appointed the masters of Trinity Hall and Caius College visitors: he also made many other regulations, which proved so beneficial that they have remained in force to the present time.

(b) The original instrument of this ordination is now in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

(c) To this circumstance we have before slightly adverted. *Vide Vestiges*, Vol. L.XI. p. 15.

(d) See Vol. LIII. page 433.

(e) Of all things on earth, Elizabeth hated what were then termed the Geneva doctrines. These were promulgated by Thomas Cartwright, a turbulent Fellow of Trinity, who had long envied both the talents and the preferment of Whitgift. Against the tenets of this man, therefore, the latter levelled the whole artillery of his eloquence; the Queen was, as it was said, delighted; the courtiers,

ledged. He there saith, that "he was hereunto induced, for that his" (the Archbishop's) "worthy predecessor, and his especial benefactor, Archbishop Parker, animated him in the course of those studies, which otherwise he had long since discontinued; but that exemplary prelate died, and left him again to struggle with his former discouragements."

These discouragements, it appears, returned with double force; and he was, says a contemporary author, at once envied and abused, exposed to the censures and backbitings of critics; for although criticism, which revived with the revival of letters, had not yet been regularly modernized, it was still, to a certain degree, in operation; indeed, it was so baleful to the genius, and distressing to the circumstances, of Stow, that while his enemies triumphed, his friends pitied him; nay, so well was the malignity he had encountered, and the difficulties he had struggled with, remembered, even after his death, that Edward Howes, the editor of his *Chronicle*

Dr. Whitgift was elocution. "My little black husband is in the pulpit always eloquent," the Queen would say in his commendation. Preferment, therefore, followed wheresoever he led it. When displeased with Grindall, she offered him the "envidmitre" of Canterbury; but he refused to accept of it until the death of that prelate; which happening in 1593, he was then translated from Worcester. Archbishop Whitgift was, it appears, so disinterested, that he also refused the Great Seal, offered to him by the Queen, on the death of Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor. He was a friend to the Earl of Essex till convinced of his disloyalty; he then armed sixty of his men against him, to whom the Earl surrendered. He was the chief mourner at the funeral of Queen Elizabeth, whom he did not long survive. He died in the 74th year of his age (1604), and was buried at Croydon, Surrey. He was a prelate of great learning and talents, a lover and encourager of literature, benignant in his manners, and liberal in his opinions; so that he is said, in his latter days, to have made both the Puritans and the Recusants his friends.

of course, applauded; and the whole college re-echoed the praise of the preacher. Cartwright, incensed almost beyond bearing, flew to Geneva; whence, after thoroughly inflaming his mind by the last vapours of the spirit of Calvin as they departed from their mortal alembic, he returned to England; and, as if he had been born to promote the fortune and increase the fame of Whitgift, by giving this prelate an opportunity to preach him down a second time, made him an Archbishop.

with additions, obsecres, some persons, whom he had urged to a continuation of the work, having the fear of criticism in their minds, and the fate of the *chronicle* before their eyes, absolutely refused—One said, that "He could not see how, in any civil action, a man could spend his money, time, and travel, worse than in that; acquiring no regard, or reward, except backbiting and detraction." Another swore an oath, and exclaimed, "That he thanked God! he was not yet so mad as to waste his time, spend two hundred pounds a-year," an enormous sum in those days, "only to gain the assurance of endless reproach, loss of liberty," and all those evils which poor Stow, at last, unhappily experienced!

Such were the terrors which the fate of unprotected genius infused into the minds of its contemporaries. Stow had few friends, but a great number of enemies; yet, with respect to the latter, it must be owned, that many of these were of his own creation. He was himself suspected to be an enemy to the Reformation; and his reverence for the rites of the Catholic church, and veneration for ancient establishments, served to confirm that opinion; yet being an admirer of ecclesiastical, as well as of civil, antiquities, it is probable that his hostility to the modern system, which the susceptibility and irritability of his temper too frequently led him most imprudently to discover, might arise from his disgust, as an antiquary, at the dilapidation of convents and churches, the destruction of funeral monuments, &c. and the dispersion of books and manuscripts, which he had so frequently had occasion to witness, and to lament. Be this as it may, his opinions and lamentations, uttered, as we have hinted, with more zeal than discretion, had occasioned the search of his house* which

* The report made to Bishop Grindall, by Dr. Watts, Archdeacon of London, his chaplain, upon this search, which was conducted with great solemnity, (a) is rather curious,

(a) So important was this search considered, that a regular commission of inquiry, i. e. a spiritual search warrant, was, it appears, issued, in which Dr. Watts was joined with Dr. Williams and ——— Bedel, clerk to the ecclesiastical commissioners, who had authority to search for, examine, &c. books, manuscripts, records, papers, &c. and to report thereon. Such investigations had not been unusual in former times, and in other countries.

we have before noted, and likewise caused his works and his person to

as it shows the nature of a miscellaneous collection of books, &c. picked up as they could be found in stalls or elsewhere, subject to no scholastic classification, and governed by no systematic arrangement, a heterogeneous association, indicative of the erratic impulses of an ardent and inquisitive mind: however, such as this library, if it could be so termed, was, the commissioners, who, it is probable, very accurately investigated its contents, stated, that, upon a curious search, they found that the within-named John Stow had in his house great collections of his own for the *English Chronicles*, wherein, it was particularly observed by Dr. Watts, he seemed to have bestowed much travel.—They then went on to say, that they found also a great sort (a) of old (black letter) books printed, some fabulous as *Sir Diggory Triamour*, &c.; a great number of ancient manuscript chronicles, engrossed and written both on parchment and paper; and besides that, they discovered, he had a great variety of miscellaneous tracts, touching *physic, surgery, herbs, and medicinal recipes*, and also *fantastical Popish books* printed in *old time*, and others written in *old English* on parchment; but another sort of books he had, more modern, of which the searchers thought fit to take an inventory, as most likely to touch him: and they were books lately set forth in the realm and beyond sea, in defence of papistry: which books, Dr. Watts said, declared him a great *fautor* (b) of that religion. Some of these books were intitled,

"A Parliament of Christ: made by Thomas Heskyns."

"The HATCHET of HERESY: set out by Shacklock." (c)

"Exposition of the Creed, Ten Commandments, Pater-Noster, and Ave-Maria. By BRUNO BONNER."

"Certain Sermons set out in print by Edgeworth, D.D."

"The Manner of the List of Saints, an old printed book."

"Five Homilies made by Leonard Pollard, Prebendary of Worcester."

"A Proof of certain Articles of Religion denied by Mr. Juell."

"A Book made by Dorman."

"There was," saith the reporters, "abundance of matter collected for history. *Fundationes Ecclesiarum, Monasteriorum, &c. Flores Historiarum.*" And the rarity of this study was, that it was not only stored with the works of ancient authors, but *Original Charters, Registers, and Chronicles* of particular places; such as,

"The Register of the Abbey of St. Savour, Bermondsey, Southwark.

be treated with a far greater degree of asperity and harshness than they, or either of them, deserved. The particular consequences that resulted to him from the ransack of his library have not by any historian been mentioned; therefore it is reasonable to suppose, that the commissioners, not wishing by persecution to render a man popular whom they could not find guilty of any offence, dropped all further proceedings against him, and suffered him, at least for the present, to mind his business, and pursue his studies in the manner most congenial to his own feelings and his own interests.

But such, to adopt the idea of those times, was the influence of the malignant planet that reigned at the birth of JOHN STOW, that, laborious and innocent as the tenor of his existence was, it was decreed this calm should not be of long continuance; for, about the year 1570, he was again brought within the purview of the *ecclesiastical commissioners*, upon a charge of disaffection to the reformed religion, framed, or rather forged, by a discarded servant, assisted,

"The Register of the Abbey of St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk."

"The Register of the new Abbey near the Tower, London."

"The Register of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield."

"The Register of the Convent of Friars Minors, London," &c.

These were in Latin. In English were found the following, viz.

"A Register of the Knights of the Garter."

"A Register of the Mayors of LONDON."

"Ancient Records of LONDON."

"Records of St. ASAPH."

"The Chronicles of St. ALBAN's."

"ARNOLD's Chronicles."

"Annals of the Monastery of HYDE," &c. &c. &c.

In short, such a variety of Black-lettered learning was contained in the study of Stow, as shewed at once the greatest avidity of collecting every book and paper the subject of which bore upon the objects of his contemplation, and the greatest ingenuity in his application of them to their particular uses. (d)

(d) The dispersion of books and MSS. in the sixteenth century had been almost equal to the destruction of them by the conflagration of the *Alexandrine Library* by Caesar's soldiers, U. C. 706, or that of Constantinople, by order of Leo Isaurus, in the eighth century. However, Stow was more fortunate than either the Egyptians or the Turks; he still had the power to collect some literary vestiges, of which, it is seen, he availed himself.

(a) Sort; number, class, &c.

(b) Fautor; favourer.

(c) These quaint titles were afterwards most admirably imitated by the Puritans.

as it is stated, by his younger brother. This accusation, whether it took the form of a declaration or indictment, seems to have been a most excellent specimen of the professional talents of the gentleman that drew and settled it; it seems to have exhibited the extensive advantages of special pleading in all their evolutions, revolutions, and circumvolutions; for it consisted of no less than seven score and odd allegations, or counts; a number from which we wonder any human being could have escaped, as it is vulgarly said, in a whole skin. * Fortunately, however, for John Stow, he was that lucky person. The trial or hearing of his enormities was had before the Archbishop of Canterbury† and others: but while the enemies of our historian had ardent expectations that the *Chronicle of his life* would soon be finished,† his friends had

the pleasure of observing the truth of that adage,

"The strongest breast-plate is a heart-untainted."

In fact, they had the satisfaction of seeing the punishment which it was expected he would suffer, in a certain, though milder, degree, fall upon the heads of his accusers; all of whom were, in every instance, disbelieved, and many proved to have been before convicted and punished for perjury, felony, and other crimes and misdemeanors.

After a storm comes sunshine. Stow had been accused of crimes, political and religious, in a manner inimical to his repose, and dangerous to his existence. Of these he had been fully and honourably acquitted. He, therefore, with redoubled avidity, returned to his studies, and most indefatigably applied himself to that completion of the arrangement of his papers which we formerly mentioned, in order to enable him to compile a *chronological History of ENGLAND*; and also a work which he had much at heart, a *Survey of LONDON*, his native city. The former had the precedence, from the circumstance of his having been stimulated to the undertaking by Lord Robert Dudley, to whom he had, in the year 1562, presented an ingenious book, written by Edmund Dudley, his grandfather, during the time of his imprisonment in the Tower, intitled "*Arbor Reipublicæ*;" "The Tree of the Commonwealth:"‡ a work which he dedicated to HENRY VIII. but it never came to his hand: a circumstance the more to be lamented, as it was believed that the enemies of Dudley impeded its passage to the King, although it was the last effort of a man of learning who wrote for his life. To Lord Robert Dudley, therefore, Stow, at the request of this nobleman, dedicated his *Summary*. In reward whereof, he saith, "I received his hearty thanks, with commendations:" a lean reward from a man who, at that time, professed himself to be the mun-

* Grindall.

† These were, as it was said, times of peculiar danger both to the Queen and to the State: the embers of the inflammatory reign that had just passed still continued to glow, or rather to smoulder. Foreign emissaries, it was known, had been sent into this kingdom, to endeavour to re-animate them. Of this the rebellion in the North was a proof. The government, therefore, active, energetic, and susceptible, it is no wonder, was tremblingly alive to the impression of every event likely to create any disturbance. In consequence, a system of caution was established, which is said, and probably with some truth, to have too much encouraged informers. Of this, the seizing and prosecuting so humble and innocent an individual as JOHN STOW is produced as an instance: "a man," it was observed, "who, from principle and habits of life, was so little likely to engage in a plot." Yet it must be remembered, that the lower order of the people, remarking the eagerness with which he collected even prohibited books, and every scrap of paper, every vestige, particularly those which the dilapidation of churches and convents had scattered abroad, naturally enough imagined, that he considered, and meant one day again to exhibit them as reliques; and having little idea of antiquarian researches, that he regarded them with a veneration, and contemplated them with a devotion, hostile to the political and religious system under which he lived. The enlightened minds of the commissioners soon enabled them to develop the motives of the antiquary: the consequence of which was his acquittal both from the charge of treason and sorcery, of which he had, we think, been accused: he was, therefore, although a learned man, no longer deemed either a traitor or a conjuror.

‡ This piece is said to be still in manuscript. Stow had, by some means or other, the good fortune to obtain the original. He made a fair written copy of it, which he presented to the noble lord; the prototype he kept for himself; though we should have supposed, that, unfortunate as the family of Dudley was, there were many reasons operating which might render such a tract invaluable to them.

ficient patron of literature, to a most laborious author, who had in two instances obliged him, and whose works were not only an honour but a peculiar advantage to his country.*

The next publication of JOHN STOW was ushered into the world in the year

* How this could happen it is impossible now to say. The noble family of DUDLEY, amongst the numerous charges which the talents, the virtues, the temporary prosperity, and the political principles, of its members attracted from the misinformed, the mischievous, and the malignant; was never accused of meanness, parsimony, or avarice. On the contrary, Edmund Dudley, who had been rendered obnoxious to the people in consequence of strictly executing the commands of a severe master, HENRY VII. which it will be remembered, it was (while he kept the place, which his connexions would not suffer him to resign) his duty to obey, was a man of great learning; and also, as we understand from the tradition of Westminster, where (a) he had a colony of man of letters, and was said to have encouraged the typographical art with a view to the promotion of the free will controversy, which was in operation on the continent, a man of great liberality. His son, Lord Lisle, was considered as a man of great benevolence and generosity; and with respect to his grandson, Lord Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester (the pretended patron of Stow), the bosom friend of the Earl of Essex, and the aspirer to the hand of the lovely, but unfortunate, Queen of Scots, his magnificent, nay his profuse, liberality was once the theme of general observation. His expenses, which even exceeded those of royalty, turned the keen, the penetrating, glances of Burleigh to his means of acquisition, and to the object he had in view in courting the applause of the vulgar, who always favour generosity. The general patron of authors, it is hardly to be supposed that he would have suffered one so eminent, to whom he had been so much obliged as he had been to Stow, to have been entirely unrewarded, had there not been some latent cause that withheld his bounty from him; and this cause is said to have originated from Thomas Stow, the brother of the historian, who, it is conjectured, accused him of observations unfavourable to the principles, at least to the pursuits, of Lord Leicester: yet although this accusation, which did not even at first appear to have been supported by common sense, was afterwards proved to be false, still the first blow had been given, the impression had been made, and we fear that John Stow was ultimately a sufferer by it.

(a) i. e. in that part of the *Almonry* which had been termed the singing-men, or choristers, lodgings.

1600, and was by him intitled "*Flora Historiarum*;" which, of course, comprised the Annals of the Land from the time of the *Ancient Britons* to the year 1587, the 29th of ELIZABETH, the result, as he states himself, "of forty years study;" and certainly a work of great labour, unremitting research, and deep erudition: however, of this production, the good-natured critics of those times observed, that it was nothing more than his summary greatly enlarged. This work he dedicated to Archbishop Whitgift;† "moved thereunto," as he stated, "by reason of that prelate's great love and entire affection to all good letters in general, and to antiquities in particular, which had been so singular, that all that liked and loved good studies did esteem him their patron." This epistle dedicatory he dated from London, November the 24th, 1600. A second edition of this work was published, with enlargements, by Stow himself, a very short time after his death, namely, in the year 1605—it is printed in the *black letter*; by George Bishop; and even this, it is stated, is but a contraction, or abridgment, of a far larger composition, namely, "*The History of England*," the collection of materials for the compilation of which had been the principal labour of his life. Respecting these he observes, that he had extracted them "out of some hundreds of ancient authors, registers, chronicles, lives, &c." and also the topographical descriptions of particular cities and towns.‡

† ———— "a man Whose learning and good letters Peace had nurtur'd."

‡ In the page that succeeds the epistle to the reader, the indefatigable historian gives the names of the authors from whose works he had made his extracts, and also a catalogue of the registers, monastic books, charters, chronicles, records, &c. which he had examined: circumstances that seem to crowd the labours of an age into the limited space of a single existence, and that too not wholly devoted to such pursuits, but obliged assiduously to exercise his talents in a mechanic profession, totally unconnected with such subjects, for the support of a large family. Stow is, therefore, a most astonishing example of the versatile and energetic powers of the human mind, and the enthusiastic influence of "the ruling passion."

Who could believe a tailor deeply read,
Whose daily labour was his daily bread?
Yet in his works such various learning shone,
As universities might proudly own.

The caution of the printer, who absolutely refused to risk the expense which would unavoidably have accrued from the publication of so large a work as that which he had in contemplation, has been lamented by those who did not consider, that, from the earliest ages of literature in this island, the composition of *Chronicles, Annals, &c.* and the compilation of *History*, had been the predominant passion of the *English writers*, most of whom were *ecclesiastics*. Immured in their cells, regular in their religious routine, and with very few objects at home to attract their attention, the *Monks*, as a relaxation from their sacerdotal duties, suffered their minds to expand, and ideally to burst their corporeal prisons; the first objects, therefore, upon which they expatiated, were those which were immediately local, namely, their *convents*, of which they have, in very many instances, written the histories.* With such effusions, frequently uninteresting, having tried their strength, they proceeded to others, more general, and, consequently, more important. Of these *Raphael Holingshead* was a collector, and from them a compiler of *Chronicles*. These were by him first published in 1577, in two volumes, folio; and in 1587, a second edition, in three. This compilation, which had been largely circulated, it is, as we have observed, probable, rendered the printer cautious how, in favour of *Stow*, he ventured to set forth, as it is termed, another range of folios, upon a subject which must have appeared to have been anticipated, and of course, to him, rendered unprofitable.†

* The conventual libraries destroyed at the Reformation were, it was said, mostly filled with monastic records, some extremely trivial, and others extremely ludicrous.

† This, most unquestionably, was the opinion of *Stow* himself, as well as of his printer. The *historian*, who although laborious to an excessive, and communicative to a certain degree, yet appears to have had a tinge of a passion which ever has, and, we fear, ever will, prevail among authors, namely, jealousy, had long marked with peculiar attention the progress of the *Chronicles* of *Raphael Holingshead*: that he repined at their success is certain; and that the publication of a second edition, although ten years had elapsed betwixt this and the first, did not daunt his disposition, is equally certain; for he complains that this work had forestalled his *History of England*; though, at the same time, he observes, that the original collections for the *Chronicles* were made by *Reyner Wolfe*, printer to the queen, a

We have now arrived to a period of the life of *John Stow*, important to

laborious and learned citizen, and only finished by *Holingshead*; nay, that even he had himself a hand in the work; which, indeed, appears to be correct; but how? This is, by *Holingshead* himself, developed in the epilogue with which he finished his *Chronicle* in the year 1580, where he acknowledges that he had, as many authors do, "made use of the works of others, namely, the Abridgment of *Richard Graf-ton*(a) and the Summaries of *John Stow*;" books that had long been in circulation. Before we conclude this note, let us observe, that such has been the paucity of writers with respect to their notices of *Raphael*, or *Ralph, Holingshead*, that we deem an extension of them in some degree necessary. He was, it is stated by *Wood*,(b) "a native of *Cheshire*, but that nothing certain is known of his profession;" yet from the certainty of his having been educated at *Oxford*, joined to the internal evidence which his writings include, it is almost equally certain that he was an ecclesiastic; and, from his being anciently called by the monastic appellation *Raphael*, instead of *Ralph*,(c) probably a *Monk*; which conjecture is further strengthened by the elder branch of his family becoming extinct by his death, in 1581. The *Holingsheads*, or *Hollingsheads*, a family well known in the county palatine of *Chester*, were originally of *Holms*, or *Hollins*, in the township of *Sutton*, in *Macclesfield Hundred*; they afterwards settled at *Copthurst*, where the *historian* was born. The said family of the *Holingsheads*, in its younger branches, spread far and wide; and we believe some of its descendants are still living in *Lancashire*. Leaving, however, the genealogy of its ancestors and descendants for the labours of *Raphael*, or *Ralph*, its learned and ingenious representative, let us observe, that the first of those was the ancient history of *Chester*, including, of course, that of the heroic *Ethelfleda*, sister to *Edward the Elder*. His principal work is a compilation from various *chronicles* and *monastic legends*; of which he has not (as was the practice of *Stow*) been always very assiduous to ascertain the truth, or even the credibility; but rather delighting in the romantic flights of genius, however erratic, than the straight forward path of common sense, however practicable, he has, for instances, assumed the existence of a British king of the name of *Marius*, grandson to the *Cymbeline* of *Shakspeare*, or rather of

(a) The title of this work, by which it will be seen that the author was resolved to trace his subject from tolerably high antiquity, has been more than once observed on: it runs thus—"A Chronicle of the Affairs of England, and the Kings of the same, deduced from the CREATION of the WORLD," &c.

(b) Athen. Oxon.

(c) *Ralph*, Radulph.

him, but still more important to the public and to posterity; we mean, the era wherein he published his astonishing work, "*The Spawny of London*." To this stupendous undertaking, it is said, he was impelled, first, by his ardent desire to do honour to his native city, and, secondly, by that fair and honest spirit of rivalry, which his acquaintance with the works of *William Lambard** excited, and the advice to which we have alluded in the note stimulated. Determined, therefore, to follow the laudable example before him, he proceeded with great ardour in the

Boccace; and among many other legendary tales, given, as *history*, the story of *Sir Hugh Calverly*, "an ancient Captain," whose surprising adventures were gilt by his marriage with a *Queen of Antagon*! at a time when, it has been stated, that no such queen was in existence.

* The great influence which, it appears, the works of *Lambard* had upon the mind of *Stow*, first began to operate upon his person at the Perambulation of the County of *Kent*; in the course of which, having occasion to mention the monument of *John Lambard*, his father, a draper, (a) which was to be seen in the church of *St. Michael, Wood-street*, he calls *Stow*, who had made remarks upon it, his loving friend, well known by several learned books he had published, in one of which he had attempted to rouse the dormant spirit of inquiry with respect to antiquities; he, therefore, endeavours to stimulate others to write descriptions of the shires and districts wherein they were born, or dwelt. *Lambard*, however, although a man of great genius and very considerable influence in the city, has not been deemed a very correct historian. Like *Hollingshead*, indeed like all the writers of his age, he was fond of the romantic; of which his story of *Knolles Mitrey* is one instance, among many others. (b) His observations on the Itinerary of *Antoninus* have not been deemed correct with respect to historical accounts, &c. to which he not only adopted indiscriminately Roman and Saxon names, but Roman and Saxon legends.

(a) He was also an alderman, and one of the sheriffs of London 1551.

(b) Although in the historical works of *William Lambard*, Esq. he has sometimes given occasion to his enemies to censure him for having occasionally run out of bounds, yet of those that are professional, truth and sagacity are the predominant features; as a lawyer and an antiquary, he has received the highest praise; for instance, his "*Tractatus de prisca Anglorum Legibus*" has frequently been quoted, and referred to by *Sir Matthew Hale*.—*Vide Hist. of the Common Law*, &c. *passim*.

compilation and composition of this *Survey of London*; not only, as he observes, because it gave pleasure to him, but like his friend *Lambard*, in the hope that his example would excite others to write memorials of other cities and eminent places in *England*, from the collection of which the whole chorographic system of the *Island* might be formed, and, as a consequence which he devoutly wished, that such an important and stupendous attempt might infuse courage into the mind of *Mr. Camden* to increase his objects of research, and thus add to the beauty and utility of his very elegant and singular work, the *Britannia*.

While one of the motives of *Stow* in the publication of his *Survey* was said to be his encouragement of others to a perseverance in the same kind of pursuits, it has been observed, that he was himself in want of encouragement: but this does not, with respect to him, in this instance, appear to have been quite correct. We have already hinted, that he had been greatly stimulated by *Lambard*, whose grandfather, *Sir Nicholas Lambard*, had been Sheriff and Lord Mayor of London, and his father Sheriff; and whose civic connexions were, in consequence, numerous and intimate; these, unquestionably, opened to *Stow* sources of information, and afforded him opportunities of searching muniments and records, which otherwise, perhaps, he would never have been able to have obtained. *Camden* also, besides the light which his studies and his learning threw upon many of the most abstruse objects of his attention, particularly those relating to armorial bearings, chivalric distinctions, and the heraldic science in general, is supposed to have otherwise assisted him, as did several other heralds and antiquaries, whom we shall notice in a subsequent page; and although he, where he least could have expected it, namely, from some of the Companies of the city of London, met with impediments, and, in more instances than one, absolute refusals to submit their records to his inspection, yet we may believe these disappointments were very few; because, had they been more than he has noted, he would have mentioned them.*

(To be continued.)

* This is self-evident: *Stow*, ingenious and laborious, was not, however, a man whose temper was formed to conceal ob-

NUGA.

No. XVI.

BOSWELL, in his most entertaining "Life of Dr. Johnson," after enumerating some oddities which he had noticed in that truly great man, mentions "another peculiarity, of which none of his friends even ventured to ask an explanation. It appeared to me some superstitious habit; which he had contracted early, and from which he had never called upon his reason to disentangle him. This was, his anxious care

ligations where he had been obliged, or to express disgust where he had been disgusted. Equally ardent and susceptible, he was, as the poet has it,

"Still to be found in the fair face of day."

Of this, a notable instance occurred in the course of his zeal in collecting materials for his great work, "*The Survey of London*," with respect to the company of *Vestra* us; a corporation which he knew, though then they did not know, was, in a commercial point of view, intimately connected with the early traffic of the country, and philosophically with the pristine morals of the people; of course, he deemed the records of these *Gascogne merchants*, as has since been evinced, of great importance. To this company, at their hall in the *Intra*, he therefore applied, for leave to inspect them. There is sometimes an accountable jealousy with respect to these matters—but let us learn the event of his application from himself.

"Having," says he, "thus much, not without travel, and some charges, noted the antiquity of these *Vintners*, I repaired to the Common Hall of the same Company, and there shewed and read it to the Court of Assistants, requiring them, as being one of the principal Companies in the City, of whom I meant therefore to write more at large, if they knew any more which might sound to their worship or commendation, at their leisure to send it me, and I would join it to my former collection. At which time I was answered by some that looked upon them, that they were not of the principal, but of the inferior Companies; and so willed me to leave them. I departed, and never since heard from them." To this he added a circumstance that is, considering the benefit that might have accrued had his request been complied with, to be lamented, viz. "that this had some, but discouraged him any further to travel amongst the Companies to learn aught at their hands."

It is but fair to state, that this passage, although in the first edition of the *Survey*, was left out by himself in the second; from which it is natural to conclude that he had in his subsequent researches reason to be better satisfied.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII, April 1813.

to go out or in at a door or passage, by a certain number of steps from a certain point, or at least so is that either his right or his left foot (I am not certain which) should constantly make the first actual movement when he came close to the door or passage. Thus I conjecture: for I have, upon innumerable occasions, observed him suddenly stop, and then seem to count his steps with a deep earnestness; and when he had neglected or gone wrong in this sort of magical movement, I have seen him go back again, put himself in a proper posture to begin the ceremony, and, having gone through it, break from his abstraction, and briskly on, and join his companion." Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson*, Vol. 1. p. 466. edit. 1811.

I wish that the amazing biographer, who had such "innumerable" opportunities of witnessing this "movement," had been a little more precise, and informed us which foot was entitled to precedence, and whether it was in going in or going out—I do not believe that in this instance Dr. Johnson was influenced by any almost obsolete tradition from the times of Paganism. In those times, however, it was thought expedient that the right foot should first enter the threshold. "Cum conaremur in triclinium intrare, exclamavit, *ex quieris, qui super hoc officium preponitur; Dextra pede.*" *Petrarcha*, *Letter*, cap. 30. p. 114. edit. Burmanni, 1779. *Heinrius's* note on the words *dextra pede* is: "Roser ad superstitionem veterum, qui malis omnia rebanantur, si quis pedem sinistrum proferret ultra limen, aut intra." And *Gottius*, on the same passage, quotes from Vitruvius, Lib. iii. cap. 3. "Gradus in fronte constituendi sunt, ut semper sint imparis; namque, cum *dextra pede* primus gradus ascenditur, *idem in sinistram* templo primus erit ponendus;" and then proceeds to observe; "Et nostri architecti, cum intelligunt Vitruvio impari graduum numerum placuisse, ab eo recedendum non putant, ignari, quæ ratio, quive error huc eum elegerit."

"Write, *Lord*, have mercy on us, an those three."—Shakespeare's "*Love's Labour's Lost*," Vol. vii. p. 172. edit. 1803.

"This," Dr. Johnson tells us, "was the inscription *just* upon the door of the houses infected with the plague, to which Biron compares the love of

himself and his companions." One would hardly expect that the "State Trials" should be ~~used~~ to elucidate "Shakespeare;" and yet the following passage fully confirms Dr. Johnson's explanation, and illustrates Biron's allusion. "My Lords, this may hath the plague all over him; it is pity any should stand near him, for he will infect them. Let us say to him *as they used to write over an house infected*, 'The Lord have mercy upon him.' Trial of Thomas Harrison, one of the Regicides. State Trials, Vol. ii. p. 322. edit. 1742.

In *NUM.* No. 1, I unfortunately asserted that no documents were extant to prove the acquaintance of the Ancients with "Russian bears' grease," as a medicament for the hair. But what was lately my confusion, when, stumbling upon an old volume, I found they were as much up to the specific virtues of bears' grease as *Flickery* or *Ross* himself can be. It is true the receipt does not expressly mention a *Russian* bear; but I fear a quibble upon the *gentility* of the beast will not shield me from the imputation of ignorance. The whole first book of *Alexander Trallianus* might with propriety be termed "*the Barber's Manual*;" and it would be well worth their while to learn Greek, in order to comprehend his excellent descriptions on every subject relating to the hair. That which so cruelly put me to the blush I shall transcribe for the benefit of the fraternity. Some of the ingredients, it will be seen, are very *odorous*; but if they should succeed in producing a fine head of hair on a pate heretofore bald, it would be foolish to turn up our nose at them. Would any one refuse to be cured of hysterics merely because *assa foetida stinks*?

Ἐλάτος ἀρκτίνιο β', ἀδαρχνίδος γ',
ΜΥΟΧΟΔΩΝ ΙΟ γ', πίσση θυγας ΙΟ γ',
ΑΥΧΝΕΑΛΙΟΥ ΑΠΟ ΚΑΥΜΑΤΟΣ < S^u ἀνα-
λαμβόντων, τὸ τόκος προέβηεν χλ^η.
Alex. Trallian. Lib. i. p. 2. Edit. 1548.

Dr. Pegge, in his "*Antiquities*," Cent. iv. 14, observes that "it was an impudent falsification of *Field*," and "other printers, who, to favour the Unitarians in their practice of Lay-ordination, gave it Acts viii. [it should be vi.] 3. 'Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and

wisdom, whom ye may appoint over this business,' instead of *we* may appoint."

I find this "impudent falsification" in the splendid edition of the Bible printed by Field in 1659, but published in 1660, with Ogilby's plates, and dedicated to K. Charles II. I have noticed it also in a Bible printed by Buck and Daniel, Printers to the University of Cambridge (as was also Field) in 1639.

It is judiciously remarked by the Rev. T. Sikes (in his excellent "*Discourse on Parochial Communion*," a work of seasonable utility in these latitudinarian days, and well worthy the attention of all who profess themselves friends to our ESTABLISHMENT) that "nothing can more strongly evince the intrinsic force of this passage [Acts vi. 3.], and the impracticability of wresting it to support the right of the people to appoint, than the conduct of the advocates of this right in these latter days; for several editions of the New Testament were printed about the time of the Grand Rebellion, in which the word *we* in the third verse of the sixth chapter was changed into *ye*. Could the patrons of popular appointment have maintained their cause without it, it is not to be believed that they would have resorted to a corruption of the word of God; that they would so 'craftily have handled it,' if an honest translation would have served their purpose as well." Chap. iv. "Of the Right of the People to choose the Pastor," p. 156.

A similar "impudent falsification" was that of the *Romanists* in the Vulgate, Gen. iii. 15. "*Ipsa* conteret caput tuum"—while the Hebrew is נִחַתָּ; but this was to support themselves in their worship of the Virgin Mary.

T. E.

MISCELLANEA.

No. III.

His fiddle is your proper purchase;
Won in the service of the churches;
And by your doom must be allowed
To be, or be no more a crowd.

Mudibras.

WHAT this crowd, erwth, or croud was, is explained by Mr. Bingley in his *Account of North Wales*, vol. ii. p. 331. "The erwth in its construction is nearly allied to the violin, having six strings, and being played by means of a bow. Its length is near

two feet, its breadth at the bottom ten inches, and thickness an inch and a half. Its sides are continued in a straight line through the whole length, and, as well as the finger-board, are joined at the top to a cross bar of which the tuning pegs are fixed; the upper part by this means forms a kind of frame round the hand.

"Four of the strings are conducted down the finger board, and the remaining two leave it about an inch to the right. The former only are played with the bow; the latter are struck with the thumb, and form a kind of accompaniment to the others. These are all supported by a bridge flat at the top (and not, as in the violin, convex); by which it follows, that in drawing the bow across them, the strings must all be struck at once, and thus produce, with proper fingering, not a succession of notes merely, but of concords. The bridge also is not placed at right angles to the sides of the instrument, but in an oblique direction, one end entering the sound hole, and resting on the back (serving by that means the purpose of a sound-post), and the other end placed on the belly just above the other hole. It is tuned by pegs with a key or wrest, in a manner similar to the guitar.

"A player on the crwth was denominated a *crwthwr*, or *crowther*; and hence originated not only Butler's name of *Crowdero*, in *Hudibras*, but the surname, common in many parts of England, of *Crowther*.

"We have no authentic information respecting the crwth of more ancient date than the fifteenth century. It seems from a passage in Spenser, to have been, at least sometimes, played in concert with other musical instruments:

Hark, how the minstrels join to shrill aloud
Their merry music that resounds from far;
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling croud,
That well agree, withouten breach or jar.

The same author, in his remarks on the Welsh language (p. 292, says, "Armorica, or Bretagne, in France, was colonized by the Britons about the year 384. Its name is properly "*Ar-y-môr-ucha*, "On the Upper Sea." The truth of this assertion receives great confirmation from the remarkable resemblance yet, observable in the languages of Wales and that part of France once called Brittany.

ARISTOPHANIS BATRACHI. Line 142.

μετὰ ταῦτ' ὄψεαι, κ' ὄψαι' ὅψιν μου
δυστάτα—ἵτα δὲ παρὸν παρὸν
καὶ σκωπ' αἰ' τὸν· ἡ δὲ τὴν κίμην
ἡ περὶ τὴν τὴν ἰδιότητι τῶν ποτῶν,
ἡ μὲν τὴν ἡλόων, ἡ παρὸν, ἡ γὰρ
ἰσώταται, ἡ τὸν σκωπὸν ὄψαι' ὄψαι' δὲ.

and afterwards,

ἐν τῷ δὲ αὐτῶν τις σὲ περιεῖται ποτῶν,
ὄψαι' τὰ ποτῶν καλλίον, ὄψαι' ἰσώταται,
καὶ μὲν τῶν ποτῶν, καὶ διαίτης ἐδδαίμωνας
ἀνδρῶν, γυναικῶν, καὶ κῆτον χερῶν πολλῶν,
&c.

This is the description which Hercules gives of Hell, and which strongly recalls to our minds what is said by Virgil, *Æn.* 6 line 608.

*Illic, quibus invisī fratres, dum vita manebat,
Pulsatusve parens, et frigus in pectus clienti—
—Quique eb' adulterium cuxi, quique arma
secuti*

*Impia, nec veriti dominorum fallere dextas,
&c.*

and line 638,

*Devenēre locos lātos, et amēna vireta
Fortunatorum nemorum, sede-que beatas.
Largior hic campos æther et lumine vestit
Purpureo, solemque sūm, sinā sedera nodrant.
Fars in graminēis exerceat membra palae-
stris;*

*Contendunt Iūdo, et fūlvā luctantur arenā;
Fars pedib' plaudent cōbreas, et carmina
dicunt, &c. &c.*

OPES. Line 398 et seq.

καὶ πῶς, ὡς μᾶλλον σὺ, καὶ Κρονίων ὄψαι' καὶ
Βακχίονα,
ἐπὶ τῶν βαλλῶν τὰς ἐπιτοκίας, πῶς οὐχὶ Σίμων'
ἐπιτοκίαν,
οὐδὲ Κλέωνος, καὶ Θέωνος; καὶ τοὶ σφοδρῶς
γὰρ ἐπὶ ἐπιτοκίαις
ἀλλὰ τὸν αὐτοῦ γε νῦν βαλλῶν, καὶ Σέβιον
ἀπὸν Ἀθηνῶν,
καὶ τὰς δρῦς τὰς μεγάλας; τί παθῶν; οὐ
γὰρ δὲ δρῦς ἐπιτοκίαι.

These words Aristophanes has put into the mouth of Socrates, who uses them as an argument against both the wisdom and existence of a deity. Persius has a passage in his second Satire which very nearly resembles them; but with this difference, that in the former instance they are the sentiments of a supposed atheist, in the latter they illustrate one of the finest pieces of morality which the Athenians have left us.

"proh Jupiter! O bone," clamet
"Jupiter!" ut nec non clamet Jupiter ipse!
Ignovisse putas, quia non totum, oculus ille

Sulphure dischittur sacro, quam tuque domusque?

An quia non sibiſis ovium, Ergensaque jubente,

Triste jaces luctu, evitandisque bidental;
Indiceſtoſolidam præbet tibi clivere harbam
Jupiter?— V. 23.

The conclusion of this play presents an interesting picture of the effects which might arise from putting into practice the principles which Socrates is supposed to inculcate. Examples of the same kind have not been wanting in modern times—And France, in particular, may furnish us with an example.

THE ANKUS.

μαθοι γὰρ αὖ τις κ' ἀπο τῶν ἐχθρῶν σάφον.
Line 382.

This answers exactly to the "Fas est et ab hoste doceri," of Virgil.

Subjoined to Dr. Cooke's edition of the Poetics of Aristotle, is a translation of Gray's elegy into Greek hexameter verse by the same gentleman. In the version of that celebrated stanza,

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave, &c.

the following lines occur,

Λ χαρις ἐγγύων χαρις, ἡ βασιλίδος ἀρχαίς,
Δόξα τυχάς, χυσιπύς Ἀφροδίτης, καλὰ τι
δαρὰ, &c.

which appear to be an imitation of part of the Ode of Ariphron the Sicynian to Hygeia,

Εἰ γὰρ τις ἡ πόλιν χαρις, ἡ τεκνίων,
Γὰρ εὐδαίμονος, τ' ἀνθρώποις
Βασιλίδος ἀρχαίς, ἡ πόθων,
Οὐ, κρυφίους Ἀφροδίτης ἀκρυψοθήνημονος,
&c.

See the whole ode in the Anthologia.

—that hapless day
Makes man a slave, takes half his life away.
Ἡμισυ τῆς αἰότητος ἀποσπασματὶ δαλίου
ἡμέρας,

i. e. Takes half his *courage* away. The English, perhaps, has more spirit, but the Greek is more conformable to truth.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

I shall be glad if some of your Correspondents, versed in philosophy, (for I conceive the question I wish

solved as appertaining thereto) would inform me why a large fire which now blazes with great force, on the admittance of the sun's rays, in the course of less than half-an-hour becomes a mere cake of lifeless cinders. I have heard some say, that the excessive force and magnitude of the greater heat absorbs and, consequently, diminishes the lesser. Yet this does not hold good with regard to two lights of the same materials, however infinitely larger one than the other: as, for instance—even at the fire of old Drury (which certainly is as large as any we have lately had), a wax taper might be held without the smallest probability of its being extinguished by its force.—I have heard others say, that the fire is not in reality extinguished, but in appearance only, owing to the glare of the larger luminary. This, however, I conceive, is not the case, as I have, by way of experiment at the time, closed the shutters, and excluded entirely the possibility of the sun's gaining admittance. Still the appearance, force, and heat of the fire was gone as before; but on being a little coaxed, in a short time, with the assistance of the bellows, again burnt up.

The fact as above mentioned is one of the many events which we are apt to observe without reflecting on their causes—and, perhaps, to most persons it is immaterial. The cook-maid knows her meat cannot roast whilst the sun gleams with full force on her fire, and naturally and contentedly, without caring for the cause, removes the effect, by placing a screen between the sun and the fire. But I, less contented, will thank you to insert this to gratify the curiosity of an old Correspondent; and am, sir,

Your humble servant,
Clare, Suffolk, Feb. 20. CURIO.

SPECULATIONS IN ETYMOLOGY.
No. III.

Thy arguments are all
Supposures hypothetical,
That do but beg, and we may chuse
Whether to grant them, or refuse." Butler.

THE common salutation at parting, which is now usually spelt *good bye*, was formerly, with more propriety, written *good by ye*, an abbreviation of *good be with you*; but this expression presents no definite meaning; let us then search farther for its origin; it

Plan for discovering Lost Children.—Mode of preventing the Fly in Turnips.

appears to me an evident corruption of *God be with you*: there is some similarity, between this and the French *A Dieu; to God—or, May God protect you*: but its most immediate connexion is with the Hebrew, as will be perceived by a reference to the following passage in the book of Ruth, chap. ii. verse 4.

“And behold Boaz came from Bethlehem, and said unto the reapers, ‘The Lord be with you;’ and they answered him, ‘The Lord bless thee.’”

The *Lord be with you*, “*Adonai ngenhem*,” is, to this day, the Hebrew salutation on meeting. This I conceive to be the real origin of *good bye*, which, in its present mutilated state, appears to convey no other meaning than *I wish you a good by-and-bye*.

CALIAFOCHOS.

London, Feb. 25, 1813.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I SEND you the following humane notice for insertion in your valuable Magazine. W. D. A.

To Parents, Parish Officers, and other Persons: by Permission of the Gresham Committee:” (during pleasure.)

The public are hereby informed, that, in order to shorten the duration of anxiety, suffered by parents and others, occasioned by *little children* straying from home, or being otherwise missing; *Notices of children being lost or found*, may be posted up at the front of the *Royal Exchange*, on boards placed there for the purpose (free of expense to the parties); by which means a ready communication will be formed between those who have lost, and those who have found, the children; and thus many hours, perhaps days, of severe affliction, may be prevented. The children, of course, are to be taken care of in the parish where they are found, until their places of abode are discovered.

If parents would take pains to teach their children, when very young, their own name, and that of the place where they live, it would be the means, no doubt, of their being soon restored when missed.

It is recommended to parents to have the names of their children, and their residence, written with *permanent ink*, on some part of their clothing.

Besides posting a notice, as above mentioned, one should be put up in

some conspicuous place, near the spot from which a child has been lost, or where found.

As it is desirable that the notices at the *Royal Exchange* should be taken down when a child is restored, it would be esteemed a favour if some person would, as soon as convenient, put up a paper signifying the same.

January 6, 1813.

No. 6, St. Helen's-place, London.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE little Memoir of the house of De la Pole, in your Magazine for September last, is so interesting, that I would not willingly dwell on the marks of haste which it exhibits; but one error is too material to be passed over.

John De la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, who fell at the battle of Stokcs, was declared by Richard the III. heir to his crown, as representative of Elizabeth of York, his sister. Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, was the representative of George, Duke of Clarence; and conveyed the blood of York into the family of Pole, Lord Montacute. The undegenerated current of Plantagenet rendered both equally hateful to the race of Tudor; but they had no other connexion whatsoever, neither in arms, in ancestry, nor even in name; which seems, nevertheless, to have led to the error.

Yours,

T. S.

MODE OF PREVENTING THE FLY IN TURNIPS.

A METHOD OF PRESERVING TURNIPS, and SWEDISH TURNIPS, from the FLY, as practised by the EARL of THANET, during several years in Kent, with the greatest Success, and also confirmed in the EXPERIMENTS of T. GREG, Esq., of HERTFORDSHIRE, communicated by that GENTLEMAN to the BOARD of AGRICULTURE, and now published by their ORDER.

IMMEDIATELY preceding the appearance of the young plants, heaps of fresh burnt, unslacked, lime are disposed conveniently on the borders of the field, in order to be strowed over the crop by hand, from buckets or baskets, directly after slacking; but the lime not to be slacked till the men are ready in the field to sow it, which is done early in the morning, as soon as

the young plants appear above ground. The lime is sown by hand, and it is useful for the men to secure their eyes by pieces of crape. The operation cannot go on in rain, or in a high wind; but it is suspected that at such moments the weather is an impediment to the ravages of the fly.

When turnips are drilled in the Northumberland manner, in equidistant rows, at 27 inches, six bushels of lime are sufficient for an acre; but a broad-cast crop will, of course, demand a proportionably greater quantity; if rain happens to fall soon after sowing the lime, it is advisable to repeat the operation. In the practice of the Earl of Thanet, during three years, on a large scale, he never lost any turnips or Swedes, except half an acre, left without liming, as an experiment; and Mr. Greg has met with equal success, losing no part of his crops, except where the lime was purposely omitted to prove the efficacy of the method. But it merits observation, that the whole process must receive an exact attention; for if the lime be not ready at the right time, slacked at the right moment; and sown the first morning after the appearance of the plants, this remedy may fail; which has been the case on certain occasions, when, to save trouble and labour, the application has been delayed, in order to dress the plants of the sowings of two or three days at once. Mr. Greg at present applies the lime to rows, by means of a hopper and drill delivery, and he has also a contrivance for scattering it over broad-cast crops. The latter is the more difficult operation; but any ingenious mechanic is equal to the production of very cheap machines, for executing either operation, in case such methods are preferred to the common one of sowing by hand.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

April 12, 1813.

YOUR correspondent, Y. Y., is mistaken in describing me as "highly gratified by the opportunity afforded me of correcting my mistakes." If it possible that I should have manifested a pleasure in so doing? Can it be "gratifying" to have errors to acknowledge? And have I, in point of fact, attempted any thing more, than an explanation of doubtful, obscure, or, apparently, contradictory passages? No,

sir; whatever may be the effect of conviction hereafter, I have, as yet, had nothing to repent of in the part I have borne in this controversy, but my inability to express, in proper language, the reasons which have induced me to adopt a disputed theory. Y. Y. shall never find me backward in renouncing "essential" errors, whenever, by the cogency of his arguments, he shall make any appear, and whatever may be the taunts to which I shall be subjected. Were all those, who pretend to have truth in view while discussing a subject, to be equally ingenuous, it would contribute, in no small degree, to allay the ferment of disappointment, to reconcile hostile parties, and to elucidate, or rather elicit, fact.

As a proof that I am open to conviction, I desire explicitly to acknowledge, that prejudice is *not* a property of reason, and that we are not led by the latter when "we are conducted by the ignes fatui of our own imaginations." But these are errors that do not affect the theory itself, and which are not, therefore, "essential."

I am accused of quoting Dr. Reid, only where I could render "it subservient to my purpose." Now, sir, this is a charge to which I cannot, by any means, plead guilty. The fact is, I have no controversy whatever with Dr. R., and might have so worded the quotation as to render it my own; but, for its brevity and distinctness, I introduced it without mutilation. I am fully aware that Dr. R., and other celebrated philosophers, are opposed to this theory; but were I to notice the arguments at length of every writer, from whom, for the sake of illustration, I might happen to quote a word or two, the contest might be carried on *ad infinitum*.

Nor can I conceive how Y. Y. can represent me to have garbled the Doctor's meaning; because, as I have stated his proposition, it neither affects his opinions upon the subject, nor is it useful to me, otherwise than as an explanation of a word, clearer than any I could find elsewhere, and to which, neither Y. Y. nor myself could object. But, who has not Y. Y. himself "given the author's meaning in full;" for his quotation, like mine, contains only an assertion?

While your correspondent is so acute in discerning a deficiency of candour in others, he would do well to examine whe-

ther he, also, is not guilty. I have endeavoured to prove, that perception is a property of reason; but he takes no notice whatever of this, and passes on to Dr. R.'s definition of volition. Did he think, that, in an eagerness to acquit myself of an illiberal charge, I should fail to observe this designed neglect? No, sir, unless Y. Y., in his next, takes some sort of notice, whether by further quotation or otherwise, of my observations on that word. I shall conclude, that, for a very obvious reason, he overlooked it. He does, indeed, say, that "common sense would lead us to suppose, that maniacs and children (before they attain the age of reason) are capable of perception and volition, &c.;" but, then, this likewise is only an assertion with which, under certain definitions and qualifications of those terms, I am disposed to coincide: for when I say that they require the exercise of the reasoning faculty, it must be understood with some limitation. Thus, "*natural*" perceptions and "*animal*" together, with "*mechanical* principles of action," may exist in maniacs and in children "before they attain the age of reason."

Upon the whole, then, it appears that Y. Y. has failed to prove, that acquired perception is not a property of reason, and that he has not even attempted an answer to what I have advanced upon the subject. "This certainly requires further illustration."

With Dr. Reid's definition of *volition*, as cited by Y. Y., I perfectly agree: and if, in my original papers, I have included, as properties of reason, any of those "principles of action" which he considers as *animal* or *mechanical*, I have not done "that which is lawful and right." But, sir, I cannot perceive that *his* analysis of *volition* militates against *my* proposition, that it is a part of reason: for he distinctly says "a third class of principles of action "we call *rational*, being proper to man as a rational creature." It may be said, perhaps, that Dr. R. confines them to man. That is true; but, then, he describes them as properties of reason. And all we are now contesting is, whether perception and volition are properties of reason. He says, moreover, that "they require, not only intention and will, but judgment and reason." Now, sir, I think I am prepared to prove, "by a collection of well-authenticated facts,"

that animals have acted from the assistance of judgment and reason." But, till we have adjusted preliminaries, it will be better to abstain from the attempt.

One word upon the communication of Allhallows. I am pleased with his observations upon the language of brutes, &c. and trust that he will extend his remarks to other branches of this complex and abstruse subject.

As it respects the anecdote of the sparrow, I certainly did not relate it for an indisputable fact, but only as a story told by one (Father Bougeant) who pretended to vouch for its authenticity: and which, as far as I recollect, has never been questioned. I am not so reduced, however, as to have recourse to doubtful anecdotes for a corroboration of my notions.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,
MELAMPUS.

ON REASON AND INSTINCT.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR,

IN my first attempt on this subject, which you did me the favour to insert in your last publication (See page 228.), the special end I had then in view was, to incite the attention of men better informed than myself, to become partners in a discussion of so much interest to mankind.

The study of the mind is assuredly, of all others, the most highly important that should occupy a man's reasoning faculties.

Nothing, surely, can have so much effect in humbling a man's pride, as to make him a little better acquainted with his own nature.

At the time I sent to you my first letter, I was not apprized of any thing more having appeared in your Magazine than the three letters of Melampus, that I alluded to. Since which, I have noticed the productions of your two other intelligent correspondents on that subject.

I shall not, at present, enter into controversy upon any point with those writers, but remain with myself till I have spun my own web. I, therefore, in as concise a way as possible, submit to you such observations as I have met with in the course of my inquiry.

Of the true essence of mind, and how it became tenanted in animal nature,

the wisest of men in all ages have shewn, in their attempts at discovery, the most profound ignorance. No man has been able to discover, and it is certainly beyond the capacity of man to find out, what is that essence, or by what ties it is connected with the animal frame: although mankind, in their reckoning upon the exclusive right of this property, raise themselves up, with all the pomposity of assumption, to a particular fancied eminence in the order of creation. Yet, though we cannot make ourselves acquainted with the nature of the thing itself, we have a consciousness, indubitable in its evidence, of the manner in which it acts.

Now let us but take a cursory view of what, in the aggregate, mankind really are: and judge by this of his lofty pretensions.

Enter an account of any given number who are born to-day: half of these, or more, shall die before they attain to, what is called, the age of discretion: a sixth shall live to a regular age, with an advance in knowledge a little better than idiots: and the remaining few ascend only to a degree of mediocrity, just fit for the ordinary pursuits in life. Of the bulk of mankind, we may reckon upon one in a thousand as possessing, what we may call, superior abilities.

Those of my readers, who are qualified to enter upon this subject, will readily concur, upon what indeed is self-evident in this, that an infant discovers in itself not the least impression of a rational mind,—does not shew itself conscious of any intellectual power.

Ask any one if he remembers any thing of a mind existing within him before the age of two or three years, or is conscious of having felt, at that early period, a principle, like mind, in activity within him.

Thus far the infant creation, in all animal nature, have, in common, no better principle of action than what arises from animal propensity.

Hence it may be agreed, that all animal nature (mankind included,) have, at the commencement of their existence, nothing more than a *latent susceptibility* of what is called mind, upon which that mind, or substance, is formed by the constructive agency of the senses.—As a proof of this, let two children, supposed of equal capacities, be brought up in two opposite ways: one in a state of seclusion, and the other in the midst of civilized society, with all the

hoarded advantages of instruction and observation. Bring these two together at mature age, and observe what a wonderful contrast!

One, like a brute beast, with a very scanty provision of ideas, comes before you like a spaniel under the whip of correction: hanging his head: incapable of holding conversation upon any one involute question. He has heard the traditions of his grandmother; he believes them sacred. He offers no resistance to authority. He attends to his natural wants; he is satisfied with a little; that little he obtains, and is comparatively happy.

The other, the refined character, comes strutting up before you with all the confidence that familiarity bestows. He, by incessant converse with mankind, and with all the aid of instruction, gets a supply to his susceptible powers of an immense concourse of ideas, which, by an effort to know things beyond the reach of human attainment, get jumbled together into a mass of confusion. This man will prate to you about every abstruse science: of imprescriptible rights in society; the *very existence of which depends on prescribed laws!*—Of immutable truth and justice in morals, the *principles of which vary like the wind*, and upon which every one sets up in himself a court of casuistry, that, upon every knotty dispute he has with another, is sure to determine in his own favour!—Of sound doctrines in divinity, upon which scarcely any two thinking men thoroughly agree!

And, pray, what does he mean?

The immense quantity of ideas that he employs in speculation about things out of his reach, may, indeed, personify, in his imagination, many visionary important truths; but the man who confines his attention to things within the compass of his own natural powers sees plainly that all those important truths are but *literally idle*.

And pray, now, what advantage has this highly cultivated man obtained over the other, brought up in seclusion and ignorance?

I should follow up this subject with my citations on the comparison, accompanied with a variety of other observations; but I am sensible that you will not be able to afford me room; I will, therefore, with your leave, make that continuation in your future numbers.

15th Apr. 1813. ALLHALLOWS.

ON REASON AND INSTINCT.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR, *Wem, Salop, 10th March 1813.*

I HEARTILY wish that my power of enriching your pages was equal to the pleasure I have derived from their perusal. However, I send you, if not splendid, at least honest thoughts, on a subject, the importance of which, I hope, will plead with you for their insertion.

Your Correspondent H. W. though proceeding on the supposition of a wide distinction between *Reason* and *Instinct*, does not appear to me sufficiently to discriminate between the terms. He seems not aware of the complete wall of separation which divides their natures. Whether the latter is considered in its "extended" or in its "confined acceptation," it certainly, so long as it is *instinct*, excludes reason as one of its ingredients. In the very approach to reason, it must gradually lose its own essential nature. Into what shape it is transformed remains to be ascertained. Your Correspondent's plan of enlarging the signification of the word *instinct*, in order to embrace the apparently reasonable habits of brutes, certainly discovers much ingenuity, but it is of the *Procrustean* order; and I should hold it equally fair to extend the import of *fire*, in order to comprise *water*. It also strikes me, that the necessity of new modelling an established word, to reach an extraneous idea, shews that it is not of itself sufficiently comprehensive to comprise that idea, and that some other word must, therefore, be sought to express it.

Now if I assert that brutes possess *Perception*, perhaps I shall not be thought extravagant. It is very true, that *instinct* may be a sufficient guide in the common habits of their nature, but there are circumstances so sudden, so rare, and so different from those in which instinct was designed to operate, that a new talent must be roused—a talent independent of instinct, and not perfected by use. What then must we term it? We see unequivocal evidence of the formation of *ideas*; and we also see, by the accuracy with which the actions of brutes coincide with these ideas, that *consequences* must be drawn from them. For instance, a horse performs his work, because he *concludes*, from past experience, that the lash will punish disobedience; but this cannot be mere instinct, else instinct would be

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found to vary with circumstances; for if the horse had been accustomed to receive the whip for activity, and careless for idleness, he would then *conclude* that the former was to be avoided, and the latter cherished.

If, then, brutes can draw conclusions from premises which their present or past perception simply supplies (and this, I think, cannot be doubted), it follows that they possess *Reason*. And surely, by admitting their modicum of intellect, our superior reason has no cause of jealousy! What if they have even *spells*, may they not be so circumscribed in their powers and duration, as to be merely adapted to their transient wants, and incapable of emulating the immortal mind of man? Nor would this admission cast, as H. W. supposes, the slightest additional shadow of cruelty over the Mosaic dispensation; as, whether the properties of brutes may be justly termed Reason or Instinct, they are still equally wonderful, and the destruction of instinct would be equally a matter of regret as the annihilation of a soul of temporary duration. As to their inability to speak their Maker's praise, that, certainly, can be no argument against their *reasoning* powers; for a knowledge of their Creator would, perhaps, answer no valuable end, and therefore it is denied them: in short, the allowance to brutes of circumscribed reason, by no means leads to the conclusion that they comprehend the subtilities of mathematics, or the doctrines of divinity.

It were certainly more correct to have submitted these remarks to your approbation at an earlier period; but when I say that circumstances prevented it, I am sure you and your Correspondent will overlook their tardy appearance.

I am, sir, &c.

C. B. A.

HAWTHORN COTTAGE.

A. TALE.

BY J. J.

(Continued from page 205.)

ELLEN hastened to the arms of Mr. Mortimer, who met her embrace with the fond affection of a parent—his tears expressed his joy beyond the power of words—an hectic flush suffused his aged cheeks—he smiled and wept by turns—

Q q

"Ellen! my girl!" he pressed her to his breast—"I am glad to see thee."

"Oh, father!—how have you been?"

"I don't know, child, I have been better than I am—come, sit thee down, my girl—never mind how an old man does."

"Sir?"

Ellen, conscious that she had in some degree sacrificed her duty to her father to her love for Henry, blushed, and, by her silence, acknowledged her transgression.

"And how did you leave the young squire?"

"Much better, sir."

"When does he return to Elderfield?"

"The carriage was sent for him this morning."

"And where did he leave you?"

"Why, sir, I came with him in the carriage as far as the top of the hill."

"So nigh, and not look in—Well—it would have been more friendly to have said, 'How are you, Mortimer?'—Ellen, my dear, reach my cap—I shall see no more visitors to-day."

It was her usual business—she reached the cap, and was about to put it on his head, when seeing it covered with a number of recent scars, some of which were scarcely healed, she started—

"Oh, sir!—what has happened?—Your head has been very much hurt."

Mortimer took her hand—

"Sit down, my girl—Is this strange to you, Ellen?"

"Oh, sir—I never had the least idea of your situation till now—my information from Mr. Emersly removed from my mind all doubt of your health or apprehension of your anxiety."

"I am glad to hear it."

Mortimer then informed her of all that had happened from the time of their separation, and concluded with saying—"It will most likely shorten my days, Ellen—but it is no small consolation to find—that you have not deserted me."

"Oh, sir! what can you mean?"

"It seemed so, Ellen—it seemed so—I was on a sick-bed—but 'tis no matter—I am very weak—I am very childish—I wished to have seen you by my bedside—I had much to say to you—I—(he took her hand again)—Ellen—I shall not be with you long—I feel the decay of nature very sensibly, and for the short time I may live—don't desert me—(his tears stopped him)—I am

not your natural father"—"Oh, sir, I have none but you"—"But I have done a father's duty—I have cherished you in infancy—I have instructed your ripper years to the best of my judgment, and I would secure your future happiness as the end of my endeavours—answer me this single question, and I conjure you to answer it faithfully—is there any serious foundation for your attachment to the young squire?"

"Attachment, sir?"

"Don't hesitate, Ellen."

"Sir, I wished to have concealed what is, perhaps, the mere illusion of my senses—I have seen—I have heard Mr. Emersly; and to deny an attachment I am unable to resist, would be an unnecessary instance of deception—my father can never wish my happiness, and oppose the means so likely to promote it—Oh, sir, I am very unhappy—I cannot express the state of my mind—it is so divided, I am not myself—when I think of my obligations to you, I am surprised that my affections should incline to any other object—when I think of Mr. Emersly—I burst into tears, and doubt the propriety of them—it is for you to determine whether I should encourage, what, alas! it is out of my power to avoid."

"Is your reliance on my advice sincere," replied Mortimer, "or is it merely a compliment that means nothing? If it be sincere, Ellen, let me advise you to consider well the consequences of an attachment so likely to end in disappointment and distress."

"Mr. Emersly is born to an ample fortune—we are dependent on our daily labour for our daily bread; and rely upon the truth of my opinion, Ellen, that, however blind may be the passion of Love, the eyes of the world are open to its consequences—Avarice or Ambition will oppose its tender interests; and though the fidelity of him you love may effect the consummation of your hopes, yet—the dreams of Love will vanish—adversities will sour the temper—and the man who once adored may become a stranger to you—think of these things, my child, and be wise in time."

The observations of Mortimer had their due influence on Ellen's mind all that day; during which time, by an unremitted attention to her domestic concerns, she endeavoured to obliterate the memory of a passion so unfortunately

placed—but, alas! the night came—and with it, a disposition to thought—no longer occupied by that variety of objects which the day produced, her mind reverted to the scenes of Love, and her heart thrilled with a renewal of the sensations that accompanied them—in vain did reason object the disparity of circumstances—the decisive influence of Nature determined her consent to the truths she *felt*, and the consideration of future consequences was deferred to a future time.

* * * * *

Several days had elapsed, and each a day of disappointment to Ellen's expectations, when she was agreeably surprised, one morning, by the arrival of Will Hurst and a letter.

Anxious to know the contents of it, and distressed by the repeated expressions of good will from the bearer, she scarcely pressed his stay, and was somewhat disappointed by his acceptance of a little refreshment—his inquiries were hastily answered, and his thanks not heard—such was the impatience of Ellen to know what her lover could say at a distance.

"Well, Miss," said Will, after having drank his ale, "I must be going."

"Why, you have a long way to go, sir."

"Ah, bless you, Miss—and my wife, she always thinks me long when I am from home—why now, there was the other day"—

"Ay," interrupted Ellen, dreading a long story, "I dare say, poor woman, she has more than enough to do—well, I am very much obliged to you, sir, for your trouble, and pray remember me to Mrs. Hurst."

"That I will, Miss, with all my heart—she is an industrious, pains-taking woman, Miss—to be sure, sometimes she gets out of temper, but we must put up with it, as I say—for when one is married, why there's always something happening—sometimes *one* is cross, and sometimes the *other* is cross, and then, the children—why, there's our eldest boy, Miss—last week he got into Squire Hales's orchard"—

"Bless me," cried Ellen, "there's our foolish girl has gone away, and left the dairy door open—well, good-day to you, Mr. Hurst, and pray call in when ever you come this way."

Will promised he would; and, though a little disappointed in losing his tale, with the utmost good nature in his

countenance, wished her good morning, and, mounting his horse, left her at liberty to retire to her chamber, whither she immediately went, and opening the letter read as follows:—

"DEAR MISS MORTIMER,

"The honest friendship of Will Hurst has brought him this evening to Elderfield to inquire after my health, and I hasten to embrace the opportunity of his return to inform you of what has happened since we parted.

"Oh, Miss Mortimer! just as I had attained nearly the summit of my wishes—your consent to my passion—to have all my hopes and expectations baffled in an instant by the erroneous conceptions of others—to plead reason, and be opposed by folly—to—but I will tell you—

"I was received by my uncle with the usual welcome—he is a good man, and my happiness, I know, is the ultimate object of his designs—but, alas! he is mistaken in the nature of it."

"The morning after I arrived, he desired that I would attend him in his study—we were no sooner seated, than 'Henry,' said he, 'you are now of an age to think and act for yourself, and the instruction you have received will, I trust, direct your thoughts and actions to the advancement of your real happiness—a longer acquaintance with the world will expose to your observation the fallacy of those pursuits in which the youthful mind too generally exhausts those energies which nature has designed for more important purposes. I do not mean to warn you against pursuits absolutely vicious—I trust it is not necessary—but yours, Harry, is an age when the inordinacy of the passions requires the utmost exertion of reason, to restrain and qualify their predominance; and to assist its exertion, I would advise you to turn your mind to some course of employment, in which its faculties may be so engaged as to leave it less liable to the undue influence of them."

"I have written to an old friend at Alicant, whose mercantile knowledge will be amply sufficient for your instruction as a merchant."

"Alicant, sir?" I exclaimed. (Oh, Miss Mortimer, how can I describe what I felt at the idea of such a distance.)

"Alicant, sir? What should I do at Alicant?—have I not life, health, and happiness here?—What should I do at Alicant?—To see a frown on that face so accustomed to bear the sharpest

ter of benignity, surprised me—I arose—'Sir,' said I, 'are you serious?'—He looked at me—'Can that be questionable, young man,' replied he, 'on so serious a subject?—You seem to have forgotten who I am—I shall leave you to recollect yourself.'

"He left the room in anger, and I remained in the most deplorable state of surprise and conjecture at such a revolution of temper in one whom I had always been accustomed to look upon as superior to passion as heaven is to earth.

"That day I saw him no more; the next day I dined with him, but his discourse was cold and indifferent; the day after, I was very much relieved by the company of a Mr. Richardson, who dined with us, and, by his general knowledge and his gentle manners, seemed to restore us to ourselves again.

"My uncle appearing daily to resume his usual countenance, I began to congratulate myself on a restoration to favour—but was very soon convinced, that his inflexibility remained.

"Yesterday he dined with Mr. Richardson, and upon his return home found me writing the former part of this letter.

"'Who are you writing to, Henry?' said he.

"I hesitated—the truth faltered on my tongue—'To my brother, sir.'

"'To your brother?' replied he; 'they add a postscript, thanking him for assisting Mr. Richardson in procuring a vessel for your conveyance to Alicant.'

"'Thank him, sir?—Thank him for assisting to make me wretched?'

"'Every thing is arranged for your departure this day week, and Mr. Richardson has kindly undertaken to see you settled in the house of Messrs. Melmoth.'

"Oh, Miss Mortimer! what can I say—what can I offer that may obviate a determination so positive, without violating the necessary principle of gratitude—or may such a sacrifice be made to *Love*?"

When Ellen had read the letter, every line of which was an alarm to her feelings, a profusion of tears succeeded—her father's words occurred to her memory, and the truth of them came home to her bosom—the desertion of hope left a vacancy of mind which she endeavoured to supply with religion; but the attempt was fruitless, and she submitted to her adverse fate

as to the penalty of a presumptuous passion—Reflection on her former state increased her sense of present misery, and many a sigh and many a tear accompanied the recollection of those serene days, when every act of filial piety was crowned with joy and peace, and every care was ended by the setting sun.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I RESUME my remark on that interesting work "The British Gallery of Pictures."

As the gentlemen concerned in this national work have deemed it necessary to give some further explanation, it is repeated here in substance as follows; it relates to the arrangement of the First Series, designed to comprise descriptive catalogues of the picture galleries of the united kingdoms, accompanied by small engravings of all their pictures. That chronological order may be preserved, each collection is divided into schools, and the period noticed when the respective artists flourished. Every picture engraved on one plate is from the same collection, and the same school; and that small collections might not intervene to interrupt the plan, or occasion perplexing subdivisions, the Italian painters are formed into two great classes, which the conductors denominate the Schools of Upper and of Lower Italy. As the schools of Lower Italy revived the art of painting, that class has been honoured with the first place in the catalogue, including the productions of the artists of Florence, Sienna, and all Tuscany, Rome, and Naples. The connexion of these schools being almost inseparable, the arrangement is the more appropriate. The eminent Florentine Michelangiolo having resided great part of his life at Rome, in the service of a succession of pontiffs, the chief works of that artist were to be found in Rome; besides, during a century which elapsed after the decease of Raffaele, the style of Michelangiolo was considered as the standard of excellence and of imitation by the artists of his own country, and those of Naples and Rome.

The second class, of Upper Italy, is to include the schools of Bologna, Parma, Milan, Genoa, and Venice, and the other states situated to the north

of Tuscany. The Venetian school possessing a decided character, seems to demand a separate classification; yet it may be remarked, that it is possible to trace a congenial spirit in several of its neighbours, particularly in the school of Ferrara, which has produced artists who not unfrequently rivalled the brilliancy of Paolo Veronese and the force of Giorgione. The scientific Caracci obtained high celebrity and a distinguishing character for the school of Bologna; but as the impulses of genius or inclination led the students to form styles of their own which they considered better calculated to display some favourite acquirement, or as exhibiting the peculiar features of their minds, the distinction alluded to gradually disappeared. Dominichino, more studious than his rivals, was the last who deviated; neither did the unrestrained liberality of Lanfranco entirely conceal the source whence he derived his instructions. Albano formed a new path for himself; and the works of those admired artists Guido and Garbaccio, who soon founded distinct academies and had many imitators, barely afford a vestige of the system of the Caracci. The school of Caracci, therefore, soon became more remarkable for the talents it produced, than for any mode of academic instruction by which they were matured.

The third class of the Catalogue is to comprise the schools of Germany, Switzerland, Flanders, and Holland; and this arrangement is justified by reasons similar to those already stated. The surprising number of Flemish and Dutch pictures in this country would, upon a slight view of the subject, seem to furnish ample means for two distinct classes; but it should be taken into consideration, that there were periods in these schools which are barren of interest, however necessary it may be to record them, to preserve the connexion of history; every objection will, however, be obviated by the care taken in arranging the masters and scholars in strict chronological precision, and constant attention to the placing together the works of contemporary artists the most similar in their styles.

The fourth class will be appropriated to the Spanish painters, who are considered as balanced between the Italian and Flemish; but as they are in every respect distinct from the French, a separate classification was judged neces-

sary. The proprietors take this occasion to express their regret at the paucity of materials discoverable in the collections of Great Britain for forming a chronological series of the Spanish school.

The fifth class is assigned to the French school, which, though possessing considerable merit, has never obtained great approbation out of France. Gaspar Poussin and Claude, the former born of French parents, the latter a native of France, passed all their lives in Italy; and it appears an ungrateful task to separate Niccolò Poussin from his near relative, or from the genial clime which matured his talents. "On the banks of the Tyber his pensive and tranquil mind found an asylum replete with materials to enrich a genius that could ill encounter the envy and the intrigues inseparable from Parisian patronage."

The sixth class will contain a selection of the best works of the British school.

The proprietors do not appear to have presumed too much upon the honour which this work is calculated to procure the country, or upon possible patronage from individuals high in rank, as they obtained permission to dedicate it to the King, patron, the Prince of Wales, vice-patron, the Earl of Dartmouth, president, and the rest of the noblemen and gentlemen governors of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom, immediately upon its appearance; since which period, the list of subscribers furnishes names that stamp a certain degree of credit on that which they encourage, and invite further inscriptions.

Part I. First Series, which commences with the Marquis of Stafford's Collection, contains fifteen plates and forty-seven subjects; the three first of which are plans of the Marquis of Stafford's new gallery, drawing-room, and dining-room, the remainder from pictures in his collection. The plate of landscapes from J. Wynants, engraved by J. F. Daubtemare, affords five very clear and brilliant little gems. Confirmation, after Niccolò Poussin, is etched by Tomkins, with freedom, and sufficient precision to give the tone of the picture, which appears peculiarly soft and harmonious; and it is thus described by Mr. Ottley:

"The scene of this picture is the interior of a temple, in which are three sarcophagi, each faintly illumined by a single lamp. The bishop, distinguished

by his sacred vestments, is seated, and bends forwards in the act of anointing an adult, who appears by his toga and latus clavus to be a senator: the holy oil is contained in a vase standing in a gold dish held by a deacon on his knees, whose cast of drapery is admirable; towards the centre of the picture is another priest completing the ceremony, by tying a fillet on the forehead of a youth: on the right, a young man with a laurel branch, according to the practice of the Greek church, sprinkles the assembly with holy water; the remainder of the composition is enriched by females, elegantly dressed, bringing their children to be confirmed: the diffidence and apprehension of the children, with the encouraging solicitude of the parents, form interesting episodes, replete with beauty, and are introduced with infinite taste."

There is not a subject in this Part that doth not deserve its share of praise for some peculiar excellence; but they are too numerous to notice, and it seems invidious to make selections.

Part II. of the First Series is from the same source, the Marquis of Stafford's collection. This offers to our view and high approbation ten plates, consisting of twenty-eight subjects, amongst which stand supereminent Findon's Village Fair, after Isaac Van Ostade, a singularly beautiful print; Wright's highly-finished Landscape with figures—Duck-shooting, engraved from F. Mancheron; Wright's four exquisite performances from A. Kierings, Cor. Poelenberg, and J. Van Goyen; Fittler's Village Wedding-Feast, after D. Teniers, jun.; Busby's Sea Pieces, after W. Vandervelde, jrn. &c. &c.

The Second Series, Part I. The prints of this series are intended as the *ne plus ultra* of the work; and it may be said, without meaning any thing invidious towards separate prints or works illustrated by them, that no other publication extant can by any means vie with them. Such is the labour bestowed on the colouring, that we forget it is laid on an engraving finished to the acme of perfection; and such is the skill used in adapting the colours, that every thing appears clear and rich and transparent over a ground-work that

serves as the deepest shade of each tint.

We lament to say that death has deprived the proprietors of the further aid of Mr. A. Cardon, whose engraving of the Woman taken in Adultery, drawn by Uwins from Rubens, will remain a memento of his brilliant talents as long as engraving shall be admired by the man of real judgment. This picture belonged to the collection of Henry Hope, Esq.; and we are informed by Mr. Tresham, that the three accusers are portraits: the most prominent, with a dark beard and yellow drapery, his forehead decorated with a phylactery, is Calvin; the second, without a beard, his head covered with a crimson quioif, is Luther; and the third, with bright carnations and grey hair, represents Van Oort, the early master of Rubens; the young man bending over the woman's shoulder was painted from Vanduyke; and in the delineation of Christ, the artist borrowed from his own profile.

The Virgin and Child, Elizabeth, and St. John, from Andrea del Sarto, and the Madonna and Child after Raphael, both engraved by Tomkins, possess the greatest softness and harmony of execution; nor is Mr. Cardon's engraving of Gaston de Foix less beautiful in the style; but Scriven's portrait of Ghérard Dow, from that celebrated master, eclipses almost every engraving the writer of this sketch hath seen: the print possesses a peculiarity which must be extremely difficult to attain. Very excellent prints might be mentioned, which deserve all manner of praise, that, when compared with the original pictures, still have the character of an engraving: on the contrary, the graver is nearly forgot in contemplating the portrait of Dow, as it bears as many traces of the pencil and age as the painting: in short, the labour and skill exhibited by Mr. Scriven in this valuable work doth his talents honour; and it is to be hoped his health and sight will long enable him to proceed in the path to fame and reward.

This magnificent work will demand, and will assuredly have, our continued attention to its progress.

List of Books which produced remarkable Prices at the Duke of Roxburgh's late SALE, MAY 1812.

(Continued from page 128.)

	£	s.	d.
<i>Dramatic Poetry. Greek.</i>			
Aristophanis Comoediæ, Gr. Ed. pr. Exemp. nilld fol. C. T. Venet. ap. Ald. 1498	11	12	0
<i>French.</i>			
Le Mystere de la Vengeance de Notre Seigneur J. Christ, 2 vol. fol. MS. sur velin decoré avec beaucoup des plus belles Miniatures. Ceci est le plus superbe MS. de ce genre	493	10	0
Le Mystere de la Conception et de la Nativité, fol. M. B. Paris, 1507	15	0	0
Le Mystere des Actes des Apostres, fol. M. R. ib. 1537	10	10	0
<i>English.</i>			
Shakespeare's Works, 1st Ed. Morocco, Lond. 1623	100	0	0
2d Ed. Morocco, ib. 1632	15	0	0
2d Ed. Morocco, ib. 1664	35	0	0
Shakespeare's Dramatick Works, revised by George Steevens, 9 vol. fol. R. G. L. illustrated with plates of the size of the book, and 2 vol. Atlas folio of large plates, from the pictures of the most eminent artists.—This matchless copy of this superb Work has proof impressions of all the plates, and Etchings of the greatest part of them	84	0	0
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, 1st Edit. 4to. Lond. T. Heyes, 1600	10	0	0
Richard II. 4to. ib. 1598	7	7	0
Bell's British Theatre, 34 vol. 8vo. L. P. Russia, ib. 1797	22	10	0
A Curious Collection, consisting of 627 Prints of Theatrical Scenes, and Portraits of the Performers, engraved from different Masters, many of them proofs, in 3 large vol. fol.	102	18	0
<i>Anonymous.</i>			
Englishmen for my Money, C. 4to. scarce, Lond. 1616	7	0	0
Fare Made of Bristow, C. 4to. b. l. very rare, ib. 1605	7	10	0
Kyng Daryus, Interlude, 4to. very rare, ib. 1565	8	8	0
New Custome, Inter. 4to. b. l. very rare, ib. 1573	11	9	6
Nice Wanton, In. 4to. b. l. the only copy known to exist, ib. 1560	20	9	6
Tryal of Treasure, I. 4to. bl. let. very rare, ib. 1567	10	0	0
Warning for Faire Women, Tr. 4to. bl. let. very rare, ib. 1599	5	0	0
Bale, Bishop John, God his promises, 4to. interlude, bl. l. very scarce, ib. 1577	12	0	0
Fraunce, Ab. Countess of Pembroke's Ivy Church, 4to. very rare, ib. 1591	6	16	6
Lindesay, Sir D. Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis, 8vo. exceedingly rare, Edinb. 1602	13	5	0
Marlow, C. and Nash, Dido, Q. of Carthage, T. 4to. rare, Lond 1594	17	17	0
Norton, Tho. and Sackville Lord Buckhurst, Ferrex and Porrex, Tr. 12mo. very rare, ib. N. D.	10	0	0
Peele, G. Old Wives Tale, C. 4to. exceedingly rare, Lond. 1595	12	17	0
R. W. Three Lords and Three Ladies of London, bl. l. 4to. very rare Lond. 1590	6	12	0
Still, J. Bishop of Bath and Wells, Gammer Gurton's Needle, C. 4to. exceedingly scarce, Lond. 1575	8	8	0
Woodes, N. Conflict of Conscience, C. 4to. bl. l. exceedingly rare, ib. 1581	6	6	0
<i>Romances.</i>			
Morlini Novellæ, &c. M. B. 4to. rariss. Neap. 1520	48	0	0
Roman du San Graal et de Merlin, MS. magnifique sur velin, relié en 2 grands vol. fol. M. R. enrichi de 32 Miniatures, et les Lettres initiales peintes en couleurs rehaussées d'or	38	17	0

Recueil des Romans des Chevaliers de la Table Ronde, MS. sur velin en 3 vol. fol. M. R. Cette Collection curieuse contient Le Roman du San Graal, Hist. de Merlin, Le Roman de Lancelot du Lac, &c. Ce Recueil est enrichi de 147 Miniatures avec les initials peintes en or et couleurs	78 15 0
Collection des Romans, contenant:--Le Roman de Brut d'Angleterre, --du Roi Artus, de Lancelot Galaad ou du Lac--du Giron le Courtois, &c. &c. &c. MS. sur velin, de l'an 1391, relié en 2 grands vol. M. B. enrichi de 105 Miniatures, et les initials peintes en or..	57 15 0
Le Roman du Roi Artus, fol. M. S. très ancien sur velin avec 333 figures et combats peintes au même format de chaque page. Upon the authority of ADRIEN BAILLET the above title is given; but by a note inserted in the book, of the hand-writing of the Duke of Roxburgh, it appears, that it is LE ROMAN DU ROY MELIADUS	37 16 0
Le Roman de Meliadus de Leonors, MS. très ancien, sur velin, (pl. M. B.)	12 0 0
Le Roman de Fier a bras le Geant, fol. M. B. Genes. 1478	38 17 0
Le Livre des trois Filz de Roys, fol. M. R. Lyon, 1504	8 8 0
Les Faits et Gestes de Geoffroy a la Grat dent, M. V.	15 0 0
Les Faits et Gestes de Godeffroy de Bouillon, 4to. P. R. Paris	23 2 0
L'Hystoire de Guillaume de Palerme, 4to. M. J. Paris, 1791	7 12 0
Guy de Warwick Chevalier Anglois, fol. M. R. ib. 1525	33 12 0
Roman de Gyron le Courtois, fol. M. R. Paris, Ant. Verard.	33 12 0
Les Faits et Gestes de Huon de Bourdeaulx, fol. P. R. Paris, 1516	20 5 0
Le Roman de Jason et Medée, fol. Edition très ancienne	21 10 6
L'Hystoire de Petit Jehan de Saintré, fol. P. R. Paris, 1517	16 5 6
Les Faits et Prouesses de Jourdain de Blaves, fol. P. R. Paris, 1520	12 12 0
Lancelot du Lac, 3 vol. en 1, fol. Paris, 1533	21 0 0
L'Histoire de Melusine, fol. P. R. Paris, 1584	20 10 0
Les Prophecies de Merlin, fol. Paris, 1498	16 0 0
L'Histoire de Perceforest Roy de la Grande Bretagne, fol. 6 vol. en 3, Paris, 1528	30 0 0
L'Histoire de Regnault de Montauban, fol. M. R. Ed. très ancienne	32 11 0
L'Histoire de Tristan Filz du Noble Roy Meleadus de Leonois, fol. M. R. Paris, Verard.	32 0 6
Le Recueil des Histoires de Troyes, par Raoul le Fevre, fol.	116 11 0
La Historia di li Nobilissimi Amanti Paris et Vienna, 4to. M. R. rar. Tarvisio, 1482	38 17 0
Inamoroamento de Paris et Vienna, 4to. Venet. 1511	15 15 0
Le Ciento Nouvelle Antike, 4to. M. N. rar. Bolog. 1525	23 10 0
Il Decamerone di Boccaccio, fol. M. G. Ediz. Prim. Venet. Valdarfer, 1471	2260 0 0
Il Decamerone di Boccaccio, 8vo. M. P. Editione vera, Firenze Giunti, 1527	29 0 0
Il Finammetta di Boccaccio, 4to. M. T. Pat. 1472	21 0 0
Il Philocolo di Boccaccio, fol. M. R. Escm. belliss. Milano, 1476	38 17 0
Le Nouvelle del Bandello, 3 vol. 4to. and 1 vol. 8vo. M. V. rariss. Lucca, 1554	29 0 0
Les Principales Avantures de Don Quichotte, avec les fig. de Coyp:l. Pvari, &c. 4to. G. P. M. R. Haye, 1746	10 0 0
The Boke of the Fayt of Armes and of Chyvalrye, fol. blue Turkey, gilt leaves, very rare, Lond. Caxton, 1479	336 0 0
The veray trew History of the Valiant Knight Jason, fol. Russia, Andemurpe, by Gerard Leco, 1492	94 10 0
The Reenyell of the Histories of Troye, by Raoul le Fevre, translated and printed by William Caxton, fol. B. M. Colen, 1471	1060 10 0
The Moost Pytefull Hystory of the Noble Appolyn, Kyng of Thyre, 4to. M. G. L. very rare, Lond. W. de Worde, 1510	110 0 0
Le Morte d'Arthur, translated by Sir Thomas Mallore, fol. impt. West. W. de Worde, 1498	31 10 0
The Storpe of the most Noble and Worthy King Arthur, fol. gt. l. Lond. T. East	27 6 0

The History of Blanchardyn and the Princes Eglantine, fol. red morocco, Lond. Caxton	216	5	0
The right, pleasant, and goodly Historie of the four Sonnes of Aimon, fol. red morocco, gilt. l. Lond. 1554	55	0	0
The famous History of Robin the Devil, 4to. Lond. 1591	19	0	0
Serinx, or the Seavenfold History, by W. Warner, 4to. Lond. 1597 ..	16	5	6
The Life of Vergilius, with wood cuts, rare. 4to. Amwarpe, Dushoroughe	54	12	0
The Storye of Frederyke of Jennen, with wood cuts, 4to. Amwarpe, 1518	65	2	0
The Storye of Mary of Nemogen, with wood cuts, 4to. Amwarpe	67	0	0
The Palace of Pleasure, by William Painter, 2 vol. 4to. fine copy, rare, Lond. 1515	42	0	0
The Heroical Adventures of the Knight of the Sea, 4to. very scarce, Lond. 1600	25	0	0
<i>Philology.—Criticism.</i>			
Auli Gellii Nortes Attice, fol. Ed. Pr. C. M. C. T. Romæ, 1469	33	12	0
A. T. Macrobi Opera, fol. Ed. Pr. comp. nitid. C. T. Venet. Jenson, 1472	12	5	0
Les Bibliothèques Françaises de la Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, par Juvigny, 6 vol. 4to. Paris, 1752	7	10	0
M. Maittaire Hist. Stephanorum, C. M. 8vo. Lond. 1709	3	6	0
Typograph. Paris, C. M. 8vo. ib. 1717	4	10	0
Annales Typographici cum Supplem. Mich. Deenis, 9 vol. 4to. Hagæ, 1719, &c.	11	11	0
Catalogue de la Biblioth. de Crevenna, 5 vol. 8vo. Amst. 1789	2	18	0
Catalogue des Livres, de M. Gaignat, avec les prix, 2 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1769	3	13	6
Bibliotheca Harleiana, 5 vol. 8vo. Lond. 1743	1	11	6
Bibliotheca Lamoignoniana, 3 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1790	2	15	0
A Catalogue of T. Pearson's Library, pieces, 8vo. Lond. 1783	2	12	6
Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de M. le Duc de la Vabre, avec les prix, 3 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1781	4	16	0
Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England, 4 vol. 4to. Strawberry Hill, 1762, &c.	13	0	0

[To be concluded in our next.]

REPLY to IGNOTUS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH not "skilled in parliamentary definition," having ventured, I hope to be pardoned by Ignotus for attempting a few remarks upon that part of the speech of Lord Stanhope, stated in your last, p. 184. Without dwelling upon the improper use made of the active verb, To Lay, which is an error the most punctilious fall into, I conceive we may clearly understand the application of the neuter verb, To Lie, on considering the expressive manner in which the words were delivered, conveying a confirmed opinion of the veracity of the petition then presented, in opposition to the encouragement of unfounded complaints, or false insinuations; therefore, his lordship moved, "that it do not lie upon the table."

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII. April 1812.

If, Sir, this afford your correspondent no "clue to the intent and meaning of the noble lord," I shall be satisfied to be ranked with those who are not competent to explain the subject."

But is not Ignotus very reprehensible for making use of the following expression, even admitting his sarcasm began in a jocose strain, viz. "Can it be intended as a grammatical correction?" Surely a more honourable view should be taken of that nobleman's good understanding, than that of descending to such palpable absurdity as to attempt the subversion of the established rules of etymology—an attempt that would quickly be succeeded by its justly merited reward, in marked odium and contempt.

I shall be obliged to Ignotus, if he will inform me in what respect the line that concludes his query has reference to the subject under consideration.

April 12, 1812.

R r

W. G.

THE LONDON REVIEW,

AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR APRIL, 1813.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

An Historical and Topographical Account of Fulham, including the Hamlet of Hammersmith. By T. Faulkner, Author of "the Historical Description of Chelsea." 1 vol. 4to. 1813.

(Concluded from page 219.)

IN the description of the *Town of Fulham*, our author mentions the following anecdote respecting a handsome house near the church-yard, now in the occupation of Mrs. Batsford, as a seminary for young gentlemen. "It was built by the late Mr. Skelton, a person formerly of some consequence in this parish, who owed his rise to the following singular circumstance:—Being in the service of Bishop Compton as foot-boy, he was the means of detecting a cook who had mixed poison in some broth for the bishop's table, in order to obtain the sooner a legacy which, he had learned, the bishop had bequeathed to him. The fact being discovered, the cook was discharged, and young Skelton was placed with an attorney as a reward for his fidelity, and, by diligence and good fortune, subsequently arrived at considerable property in the parish."

Among the ancient houses, *Stourton*, now called *Fulham House*, is mentioned, as being once the residence of the late Mr. Sharp, the surgeon, whose professional eminence was only equalled by the distinction which he obtained by his virtues.

"The public-house in the high-street, known by the name of the *Golden Lion*," our author remarks, "is the most ancient house in the town, and was built about the time of Henry VII., as appears from its corresponding style of building with that part of the palace built by Bishop Fitzjames."

Yet it will be observed, that *sculptured brick-work*, if the expression may

be applied, *carved wainscot, ornamented mantle-pieces, stair-cases* (which occupied space without adding to convenience, and "Passages that led to nothing," were in fashion, and are still to be seen in many buildings, of a much later date than has been assigned to the *Golden Lion*: indeed, domestic architecture, although a little relieved by the lath and plaster edifices of the reigns of Elizabeth and James, did not entirely throw off the load under which it had for ages groaned till after the Restoration; when *Saxon solidity*, in many instances, gave place to the *frivolity of France*.

"There is a tradition that this house was one time in the possession of Bishop Bonner, and that it had a subterraneous communication with the palace."

The houses of *Bishop Bonner* must have been very numerous; for, besides that in *Aldersgate-street*, and another on *Bathna-green*, we have heard of several in other parts of the metropolis and its vicinity. *Crypts and subterraneous passages* were formerly always mentioned as appendages to ecclesiastical fabrics.

The enumeration of the "Ancient Houses" in *Fulham* leads Mr. F. to introduce short histories, anecdotes, &c. of their former and present possessors; which render this department of the work extremely interesting.

CHAPTER IX. includes "*Notices of Parsons Green, Peterborough House, Ancient Houses, and Families, Purseys Cross.*"

Of "*the Earl of Peterborough*" our author says, that he "was one of the strangest compounds that nature, in her most sportive moments, ever formed. Gracelul in his manners, elegant in his person, and a favourite of the muses, in his youth he seemed emulous to mix only with the rough and untutored brave tars of the ocean. Leaving the naval

service, he charmed a listening senate with his oratory; and in the reign of William III. we find him a military officer, and at the same time assisting in the council.

"His lordship's qualifications for the great enterprises he undertook are too well known to be insisted on. They sufficiently appear from the various commissions with which he was entrusted. To the greatest personal courage and resolution, he added all the arts and address of a general; and to the most lively and penetrating genius, an extent of knowledge upon almost every subject of importance within the compass of ancient or modern literature. In his campaigns in Spain, he astonished the proud Spaniards and patient Germans; even the sprightly French saw themselves excelled in courage, celerity, and stratagem.

"With all these brilliant qualities, he was like no other human being; yet all human beings admired his sense, his wit, and his courage. He was insufferably haughty, and immoderately fond of popularity. * An avowed atheist, he gained the admiration of the friends of revealed religion. He was said to be without fear—"No," said his lordship, "I am not, but I never saw occasion for fear." Living on the borders of parsimony, he was always in debt; yet they who blamed could not help admiring him."

"He married to his second wife the celebrated Anastasia Robinson." With respect to whom, his conduct seems to have been as eccentric as it appeared in every other part of his life."

"On the site of the house, on the south side of Parsons-green, now occupied by Dr. Taylor, was an ancient mansion, which formerly belonged to Sir Edward Saunders, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1692.

"It has since been celebrated as the residence of Mr. Samuel Richardson, who removed hither in 1755, from North-end, where he composed some of his works, particularly the novels of 'Clarissa Harlowe' and 'Sir Charles Grandison.'"

After a description of that unique villa called *Ivy Cottage*, the property of Sir Robert Barclay, Bart. situated

* "Tho' raptur'd senates hung on all he spoke,

The club must hail him master of the joke." Pope,

on the King's Road adjoining to Parsons Green, Mr. F. observes, that "on its site was formerly a house the residence of Oliver Cromwell, which was then called *The Old Red Ivy House*. Part of the old walls of this building form the west side of the present cottage;" which, it is most probable, was only the residence of Cromwell while the army was, as has been observed, quartered in its vicinity.

"CHAPTER X. *Fulham Green, North End, No Man's Land, Ancient Houses and Inhabitants.*"

In the course of this chapter, Mr. F. notices *Fulham-green*; makes some observations on the *wooden architecture* of the age of Elizabeth; and in his observations on *North End*, mentions Mr. Jacob Tonson, the celebrated bookseller, who had a house there, and, of course, devotes a portion of this chapter to the contemplation of *Foot's House*, and the history of its whimsical tenant. He also adverts to the house and character of Francis Bartolozzi, Esq. whom we are glad to learn is still living a resident of Lisbon, where "he continues to employ his unabated talents."

"CHAPTER XI. *Hammersmith, General Description, Ancient Houses and Inhabitants.*"

"This village is situated upon the Thames, and extends north as far as the great western road: it has several good houses in and about it, inhabited by gentry and persons of quality, and for above a hundred years past has been a summer retreat for nobility and wealthy citizens, especially from about the years 1620 and the late unnatural rebellion."

The account of the convent of *English Benedictines*, which so much attracted the attention of Dr. Titus Oates, who had, it appears, a commission to search and to report, is extremely curious. Tradition says, that the original *Roman Catholic school* whence the *Nunnery* emanated, was, at a time when there were hardly any other houses near it, in *Peter*, or *St. Peter's*, court, *St. Martin's-lane*, where there was a building, first a *Romish chapel*, then a *conventicle*, then a *French Protestant Chapel*, then, for a great number of years, an academy for drawing, then a *Quakers' meeting*, in which *persuasion* it, probably, still continues.

The *Convent* at *Hammersmith* afforded an asylum to a number of ladies, who, after the death of *Robespierre*,

obtained permission to quit that unhappy country,

"where law was laid
The reverend crozier and the holy mitre,"
and to respire from those scenes of horror and devastation in which they were upon the point of being involved.

Among the names of a number of eminent and distinguished persons that have resided at Hammersmith, we find that of

"QUEEN CATHERINE, dowager of CHARLES II. who for some years, in the summer season, occupied a house in the Upper Mall, which in *Howick's* time belonged to a Mr. Nash, and was lately an academy in the occupation of Mr. Jones. The house has since been taken down, except the banqueting-house, which has been converted into a grapery in the garden of the present owner, F. Anderson, Esq.

"The manners of this princess, especially on her first appearance at court," says Mr. F. "retained a strong tincture of the convent, and were but ill formed to please, much less to reclaim, the polite and dissolute Charles. She at first rejected the English dress,* and the attendance of English ladies, and chose to appear in the formal habit of her own country. The lively and entertaining author of *Count Grammont's Memoirs* has thus described her. 'The new queen added but little lustre to the court, either by her person or her retinue, which consisted of a lady of the bed-chamber, six frightful creatures, who call themselves maids of honour, and a duchess as frightful as the rest. There were, besides, six almoners, four bakers, a Jew perfumer, and a certain officer, apparently without employment, that called himself the *Infanta's Barber*.

"Catherine was, however, a woman of good sense, and employed all her care to please the king, by procuring diversions and amusements, and such complaisant obliging actions as her affection made natural to her."

"The town residence of the queen-dowager was at Somerset-house during the reign of James II.† She returned to Portugal in 1692."

* Thus, by the way, was, at court, the French dress, to which the Portuguese nobility had then an unconquerable antipathy.

† Somerset-house had been antecedently the residence of Ann of Denmark, Queen of James I. and the unfortunate Henrietta, widow of the martyred Charles.—*Vide VERTICES.*

Hammersmith Terrace has derived distinction in literature and the arts, from having been the residence of Arthur Murphy, Esq. of whom a Biographical account is given; also, of Mr. Robert Macfarlane, whose retentive memory as a reporter, was only second to that of our late friend Mr. William Woodfall. Macfarlane's speeches, are said to have a very considerable share of classical elegance, and those epigrammatic points, which a very blunt speaker whom he reported, said, were all his own, for he certainly did not claim so much as a minikin pin's worth of them. Philip James De Loutherbourg, a man, possessed of all the fire, and a very considerable portion of the eccentricity of genius, is, as an inhabitant of Hammersmith Terrace, justly commemorated by Mr. F. who has, we think, been happy, in characterizing the efforts of his pencil, and its peculiar adaptation to English views, and English animation.

"CHAPTER XII. *Manor of Pallenwick, Pallenwick-Green, Shepherd's-Lush, Brook-Green.*"

The manor of *Pallenwick*, it is, by our author, deemed probable, was once held in trust for *Alicia*, or *Alice Perrers*, and the manor-house, her country seat. This mansion has been described as being well built, in good repair, and containing a large hall, chapel, &c. It was by that uncourteous knight, Richard II. seized at the time he consigned the lady to banishment, anno 1378. It does not appear, however, that she remained long in France, for in the year 1380, we find that a revocation of her sentence had been procured, and that she was, by a marriage with William Lord Wyndeson, to whom the manor was granted, made, what would now be termed, an honest woman.

There are few females that have made a greater figure in the history of refined gallantry, of homage carried to excess, than Lady *Alicia Perrers*, or as she was in the vernacular idiom of those times, termed *Alice Pierce*. She had been one of the ladies of the bedchamber, to the truly amiable, and excellent Queen *Philippa*, whose virtue, fortitude, benignity, and other estimable qualities, will be remembered as long as the English or French histories exist. *Alice Perrers*, is by all historians allowed to have been a young lady of very extraordinary beauty, and the king, Ed-

ward III. a prince, although far advanced in life, of very extraordinary gallantry; therefore, the consequences that most probably ensued after the death of the Queen, the public homage, the enthusiastic adoration, the shows, the splendid tournaments, the magnificent balls, and every other contingent circumstance were the natural consequence of the passion of age, kindled by the brilliant lustre of exquisite beauty, and the fascinating charms of youth: the grant to *Alice Perrers*, in preference to the other ladies, of the Queen's jewels, would confirm this suggestion, if it wanted confirmation. However, Mr. B. as a curious anecdote, quotes from the history of Edward III. an article of some length, stating its improbability. This we shall not partially excuse, because, although the reader, when we shall refer to the work, under consideration, will, when he contemplates the whole, be amused; he will, it is most probable, as to the virtue of the fair *Alicia*, still remain sceptical.*

* It is, in considering this subject, struck us, that Chaucer, "a courtly bard," but who still transmitted the visual rays of his all-pervading genius, through the spectacles of nature, had, in "THE KNIGHT'S TALE," the gallantries of the court of his great patron, King Edward III. in contemplation. This prince seems to have been designated in the character of *Theseus*: the amiable qualities of *Hippolyte*, appear also to have been correctly copied from *Philippa*.

"The queen above the rest by nature good,
(The pattern form'd of perfect womanhood)
For tender pity wept, when he begun,
Through the bright choir th' infectious virtue
ran,

All dropt their tears."

This, for example, is exactly the scene of the intercession of that beautiful princess and her ladies, for the urolic burghers of Calais (a). There are other parts of the poem, that strongly depict the manner, and indeed the events of the age of Edward III. but none more particularly than the hunting, the *processional shows*, and the tournaments. If in the former we see the lovely

"Exit, attired in lively green,"

(a) This was strongly displayed in a grand historical picture on the subject, which more than half a century ago, gained the highest premium given by the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, &c. painted by the late Mr. Pine, of St. Martin's Lane. The idea of the painter seemed to have embodied that of the poet. This picture (from which there is extant an engraving) is, we believe, in the town-hall, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"CHAPTER XIX." "*Brandenburg House, Craven-Cottage.*"

The histories of Sir Nicholas Crispe and others, the numerous anecdotes, topographical and architectural; together with the graphic and theatrical descriptions, &c. which this chapter includes, render it highly entertaining; from the latter, we shall quote the following specimen

"Mrs. Margaret Hughes, for whom Prince Rupert purchased the house of Sir Nicholas Crispe, was an actress of some celebrity belonging to the King's company, and one of the earliest female players in England.

"The prejudice against women appearing upon the stage, continued so strong, that till near the restoration, boys constantly performed the female characters. In 1650, or 1660, women were first introduced on the scene. The first woman that appeared in any regular drama on a public stage, performed the part of Desdemona. Mrs. Hughes played this part in 1663, when the company removed to Drury Lane, and obtained the title of the King's Servants; but whether she performed with them, while they played at the Red Bull, or in Vere-street, has not been ascertained.

"Mrs. Hughes attracted the attention of Prince Rupert, and eventually, became his mistress. Count Anthony Hamilton, in his Memoirs of Count Grammont, has thus mentioned the circumstance.

"Prince Rupert found charms in the person of a player, called Hughes, which brought to reason, and almost reclaimed his natural fierceness. From this time, farewell alembics, crenebles, furnaces, and all the black trinkets of chemistry; farewell all mathematical instruments and speculations. Nothing

which is also the dress in which *Alice Perrers* has been described: in the latter, when the *Sythian princess* was exhibited as the prize of the conqueror, the "*Lady of the Sun*," is as accurately delineated. The manners of that heroic age are equally applicable, and the whole ordonnance of the poem (substituting *LORELEY* for *ATREUS*) truly English. The poetical exaggeration, which the story in some instances required, seems to us to be admirably introduced; and although we do not approve the mingling of classic mythology with the manners of the middle ages, still, in this poem, such a combination affords a truer representation of the times in which it was written, and the court it probably depicted, than could by any other means have been attained.

was now in request with him, but fine clothes, scented powder, and essences; for the impertinent gipsy had a mind to be attacked in form, and proudly resisting money, in order to sell her favors at a dearer rate, she made the poor prince act a part so unnatural, that he was not like himself.

"Prince Rupert, had by this lady a daughter, named Ruperta, born in 1671, who married Emanuel Scroop Howe, a brigadier-general in the reign of Queen Anne, and Envoy Extraordinary to the house of Brunswick Lunenburg.

"CHAPTER XIV. *Crab-Tree, Earl of Chalmersley's Villa, Grove-House, Sandy-End, Sandford-Manor.*"

This chapter, the shortest in the volume, concludes this work, which we have perused with a very considerable degree of pleasure, and concomitant information; we have in the introduction to these, our slight notices, stated our predilection in favor of *local histories*, executed by residents, in the place described, or its immediate vicinity,* and the observations that we have since made, fully justify what we had antecedently asserted, as few compositions of this kind in our opinions, so conspicuously display such industry of research and skill in arrangement, or discover such an intimate knowledge of their subjects in all their varieties, as have in this *historical and topographical account* of the parish of FULHAM, &c. been exhibited by Mr. FAULKNER.

The APPENDIX to this volume, is composed of VII curious articles, and the work itself is embellished with twenty-three plates of monumental and architectural views, wood-cuts, autographs, &c. equally curious. M.

The Spirit of the Public Journals, for 1812—Being an impartial Selection of the most ingenious Essays and Jeux d'esprit that appear in the Newspapers and other Publications—with explanatory Notes and Anecdotes of many of the Persons alluded to—Vol. XVI—to be continued annually.

Our readers will, upon this subject, recollect, that frequently as opportuni-

ties have occurred, we have taken occasion to express our predilection for periodical productions; and, as the tide of genius ebbed or flowed, to exult in the state, or deplore the fate, of literature in general.

PERIODICAL PRODUCTIONS, we conceive, like the *hieroglyphical scales* on the obelisks of Cairo and the Thebais, which correctly ascertain the rise and fall of the RIVER NILE, form the *standard* of the taste of the nation: expanding from one point of view their divergent rays, they exhibit the different subjects that have engaged the attention of the public, the passions that have prevailed, and the circumstances, whether serious or ludicrous, that have operated through the last annual revolution, and form a miscellany which, like the tints of the *comedian*, homely partake of the evanescent tissue of the times, and, indeed, change with

"The *Cynthia* of the minute."

A MISCELLANY, therefore, such, for instance, as this that we are contemplating, may be termed an *emblematical picture* of the transitions of human nature: its compiler sits in his study like the man at the end of the *Almanack*, and, from *Aries* to *Aquarius*, observes the influence of every sign upon the morals and manners of THE PEOPLE, as their operations, whether solar or lunar, are every morning conveyed to him through the medium of the *diurnal press*: there he synthetically binds together, and forms a *Bouquet*, *exotic and domestic*, of roses and rue, heart's-ease and nightshade, sweet brier, London's pride, love in idleness, phantasies, fleur de lis, cypress, violets, and giliaud holly, the fascinating blossoms of May, and the thorny shrubs of December. Such a miscellaneous assemblage of *weeds and flowers*, from the dandelion to the crown imperial, the former volumes of this collection allegorize, and this is, of course, composed of the same kind of materials. For the wit, the humour, the audacity, or even for the wisdom, of these materials, their editor is not, we conceive, answerable; at some periods, our wags are more facetious, at some, our sages are more solemn than at others; domestic, nay, political, circumstances will, at some times, stimulate the vivacious ebullitions of hilarity, and at others, impel the greatest exertions of contemplation. It is from this kind of contrast,

* The family of the author has been settled in the parish he describes, more than a century.

this literary light and shade, these sparks and cinders, that the merit of this work emanates. The gentleman who has undertaken the task of its compilation, seems diurnally to have skimmed the cream of a number of effusions as they lay upon his breakfast table; or, to speak a little more in the language of common sense, he appears very carefully and judiciously to have selected from the daily newspapers, &c. Such articles, either of amusement or information, as he thought would be palatable to the public; of course, he has reclaimed the volatile spirits of many productions, that might, long ere this, have blazed, and, in this vehicle, suspended the heavier particles of others that would have probably sunk to "Ase no more!" Yet, although in such a number of pieces different in their subjects, diction, manner, and the talents of their authors, as are included in this volume, it is impossible but that some may please more than others, still we think much amusement may, upon the whole, be derived from it. It is, to sum up our desultory observations, as we have already said, of the same complexion as the fifteen that have preceded it; and, as those have met with success, we have, therefore, no doubt but that this, having, in our opinion, an equal claim to consideration, will experience the same encouragement. M.

The Works of Thomas Otway: With Notes, Critical and Explanatory, and a Life of the Author, by Thomas Thornton, Esq. London, Turner, 1812. 3 vols. 8vo. price 1l. 10s. Boards.

(Concluded from page 223.)

THE Letters to Mrs. Barry are inserted near the end of the third volume. We extract some particulars relative to this lady, from the Life of Otway, in vol. i.

"The strong attachment which Otway discovered for Mrs. Barry, seems to have commenced at that early period, when both were unsuccessful candidates for histrionic fame. This actress, who subsequently gained so great a reputation, was the daughter of a Colonel Barry, whose property having been sacrificed during the civil wars, in the service of the king, he was unable to maintain his family in independence. His daughter was educated at the expense of Lady Davenant, with whom she constantly resided, and ac-

quired that knowledge of polished life and manners, from which she afterwards derived so important an advantage. By the advice and recommendation of this lady (when she could not have been more than sixteen) she tried the stage; but the disadvantages under which she laboured were very discouraging. At this period she was noticed by Lord Rochester, who was soon captivated by her sense and accomplishments; and had discernment to prognosticate her future excellence, and ability to remedy, by his judicious instructions, the defects in her pronunciation and delivery, which hindered the display of her powers. His affection he retained for her till his death, with more constancy than might have been expected from his character. Our author's acquaintance with this lady commencing when her prospects contained little that could soothe her vanity, his addresses were, probably, not repelled; but they soon experienced neglect, upon the appearance of a rival so lavishly endowed with attractions as Rochester. Otway, however, not daunted by so unpropitious an event, still continued the pursuit; and endured, with as much calmness as his impatient temper would permit, the caprices of a woman who contemned him, and whose private life was not very amiable. This disappointment of a passion which appears to have taken firm hold of his heart, caused him abundance of disquietude; and gave a tender cast of melancholy to the love-scenes in his succeeding tragedies, especially where the subjects of neglect or scorn were introduced. What singularly tended to nourish the flame in his breast, was Mrs. Barry's frequent performance of *Monimia* and *Belvidera*. The force and feeling she gave to the pathetic sentiments in those characters, drew tears from the greater part of her audience, and must have had a romantic effect upon Otway, who heard his own sentiments delivered in the moving tones of one he so passionately admired. This unconquerable attachment produced those ardent and eloquent epistles, which are certainly the finest specimens of Otway's prose compositions."—pp. xxvii.—xxix.

The letters are introduced with these observations:

* There are some passages in these letters (particularly the second,) not inferior, in pathos and eloquence, to his tragedies.

These singular productions were first published among a collection of 'Familiar Letters, by Lord Rochester and others, &c.' 8vo. 1769, and were afterwards subjoined to an edition of Otway's Works in 1721, under the title of 'Love Letters.' They have no superscription, but were written to Mrs. Barry, the actress; for whom, as we have before noticed, the poet cherished a passion which greatly embittered the latter period of his short unhappy life. It is probable that these Letters will be read by different persons with opposite sentiments. Those who have struggled with similar emotions, will find most interest in them; and may, perhaps, recognize the sentiments of Carlos, Castello, and Jaffier, expressed in the poet's own character, with the vivacity and energy of natural affections." p. 313.

One of these curious memorials of infatuation we shall insert; and adduce, in corroboration of Mr. Thornton's remark, the corresponding sentiments in Otway's plays. The ill success of Otway is less surprising, if we consider that he had instructed the object of his attachment, in the character of Mordinian, how to repel the advances of a libertine. The ardour of his feelings occasionally bursts forth, almost in the language of poetry; and it is curious to observe, that the habit of composition has, in a few places, betrayed him into the metre of blank verse.

"TO MADAM ———,

"In value of your quiet, though it would be the utter ruin of my own, I have endeavoured this day to persuade myself never more to trouble you with a passion that has tormented me sufficiently already; and is so much the more a torment to me, in that I perceive it is become one to you who are much dearer to me than myself. I have laid all the reasons my distracted condition would let me have recourse to before me: I have consulted my pride, whether, after a rival's possession, I ought to ruin all my peace for a woman that another has been more blest in, though no man ever loved as I did; but love, victorious love overthrows all that, and tells me, it is his sure never to remember;

He still looks forward from the present hour, expecting with new dawns, new rising hap-

never looks back never regards what is past and left behind him, but buries and forgets it quite.

In the hot fierce pursuit of joy before him.

I have consulted too my very self and find how careless nature was in framing me: seasoned me hastily with all the most violent inclinations and desires, but omitted the ornaments that should make those qualities become me.

I have consulted too my lot of fortune,

and find how foolishly I wish possession of what is so precious, all the world's too cheap for it; yet still I love, still I doat on, and cheat myself, very content, because the folly pleases me. It is pleasure to think how fair you are, though, at the same time, worse than damnation to think how cruel. Why should you tell me you have shut your heart up for ever? It is an argument unworthy of yourself, sounds like reserve, and not so much sincerity, as sure I may claim even from a little of your friendship. Can your age, your face, your eyes, and your spirit bid defiance to that sweet power?

No, you know better to what end heaven made you:

Know better how to manage youth and pleasure,

than to let them die and pall upon your hands. 'Tis me, 'tis only me you have barred your heart against. My sufferings, my diligence, my sighs, complaints, and tears, are of no power with your haughty nature: yet sure you might at least vouchsafe to pity them,

Not shift me off with gross, thick, homespun friendship;

the common coin that passes betwixt worldly interests: must that be my lot? Take it, ill-natured, take it; give it to him who would waste his fortune for you; give it the man would fill your lap with gold, court you with offers of vast rich possessions; give it the fool that hath nothing but his money to plead for him: love will have a much nearer relation, or none. I ask for glorious happiness; you bid me welcome to your friendship: it is like venturing me at your side table, when I have the best pretence to your right-hand at the feast. I love, I doat, I am mad, and know no measure; nothing but extremes can give me ease; the kindest

love, or most provoking scorn: yet even your scorn would not perform the cure: it might, indeed, take off the edge of hope, but damned despair will gnaw my heart for ever. If then I am not odious to your eyes, if you have charity enough to value the well-being of a man that holds you dearer than you can the child your bowels are most fond of,

By that sweet pledge of your first softest love,

I charm and here conjure you
To pity the distracting pangs of mine;
pity my unquiet days and restless
nights; pity the phrenzy that has half
possessed my brain already, and makes
me write to you thus ravingly: the
wretch in bedlam is more at peace than
I am! And if I must never possess the
heaven I wish for; my next desire is
(and sooner the better), a *cl-un-scrpt*
cell, a merciful keeper, and your com-
passion when you find me there.

"Think and be generous."

Vol. iii. pp. 317, 318.

The first passage, which is printed in italics, may be compared with another in *Venice Preserved*:

"*Juff.* — tell me why, good heav'n,
Thou wad'st me what I am; with all the
spirit,

Aspiring thoughts, and elegant desires,
That fill the happiest man? Ah! rather why
Didst thou not form me sordid as my fate,
Base-minded, dull, and fit to carry burdens?
Why have I sense to know the curse that's on
me?

Is this just dealing, Nature?"

Vol. iii. *Ven. Pr.* p. 22.

The second powerfully reminds us of Monimia's pathetic appeal to her brother, in the *Orphan*:

"Oh, shouldst thou know the cause of my
lamenting,
I'm satisfied, Chamont, that thou would'st
scorn me:

Thou would'st despise the abject lost Moni-
mia,

No more would'st praise this hated beauty;
but,

When in some cell, distracted, as I shall be,
Thou see'st me lie—these unregarded locks
Matted like furies' tresses—my poor limbs
Chain'd to the ground, and, 'stead of the del-
ights

Which happy lovers taste, my keeper's stripes,
A bed of straw, and a coarse wooden dish
Of wretched sustenance—when thus thou
see'st me,

Pr'ythee have charity and pity for me:
Let me enjoy this thought."

Vol. ii. *Orphan*, p. 261.

Europ. Mag., &c. LXIII, April 1813.

The most remarkable of Otway's prose writings are those letters to Mrs. Barry, and his Dedications. The latter are, in general, disgraced by that servility which was a characteristic of the age. The prologues and epilogues are mostly in different productions; but the prologue prefixed to *Caius Marius* has, on the whole, more of the attributes of poetry. We cannot pass much approbation upon the minor poems; but *The Complaint*, a song, vol. iii. p. 306, is pretty, simple, and interesting.

Respecting the superintendence of this edition, Mr. Thornton speaks thus at the commencement of vol. i.

"When dramatic amusements are pursued with so much avidity as at present; and the works of our chief benefactors to the stage are so extensively diffused; it is somewhat surprising, that those of Otway, whose powers in tragedy are of such acknowledged excellence, should be less conspicuous. The most correct edition of Otway's Works is that of 1757, in 3 vols. 12mo.; but in this, several of his poems are omitted; and it discovers, besides, many errors which a proper attention to the early copies would have prevented. It has also become extremely scarce. To remedy this inconvenience, and to present to the public an accurate and complete collection of the works of this eminent author, have been the objects for which this edition has been undertaken. The editor has bestowed no inconsiderable pains upon the text, which has been collated with the quarto copies and earliest editions. He has followed the modern example, of prefixing a short critical introduction to each work; and, where the lapse of time, political allusions, or the revolutions in manners and customs, have obscured the text, explanatory notes are introduced. In some places, resemblances between the author and other writers have been pointed out; not that the editor considers every instance of this kind to be a plagiarism, but because it is interesting to observe the peculiar form which a thought assumes, when produced by the same train of reflection, or generated by the same object, in different minds. To the whole is appended an extract from a scarce novel, which is an object of no small curiosity, since it was the piece from whence Otway drew so rich a treasure as 'The Orphan.'—pp. i. iii.

We do not always approve of the punctuation or the division of the blank

verse in these volumes; but in observing thus much, as no two persons will, in these respects, exactly agree, we cannot intend to convey any censure of the editor. The notes of Mr. Thornton, although apposite, are few; and we should have been gratified to see them in more abundance from the same able hand.

We shall now state the apparent imitations of other writers, which have passed unnoticed by the editor; or coincidences of sentiment in the juvenile plays of Otway, and his matured productions. Some passages we may also refer to, imitated from Otway by later authors.

"Kind heav'n, let heavy curses
Gall his old age; cramps, aches, rack his
bones?" *Ven. Pr.* p. 28.

The opponents of Mr. Kemble's dissyllable *aches* should be referred to this author, of later date than Shakspeare. But as the *jus et norma loquendi* refuses to acquiesce in the pronunciation of antiquity, we should recommend a slight alteration in the *Tempest*, which might preserve the sense of the line, without injuring its metre. The playhouse editions of Shakspeare have exercised such freedoms with his drama, that an inviolable adherence to the text, which must here prove offensive either to the ears of critics, or to the majority of the audience, can only proceed from the stubborn affectation of pedantry. Why not insert the copulative *and*, and pronounce *aches* as one syllable?

"Their bloody ensigns all display'd appear,
And hold an amorous combat with the air;
Loosely they fly, and, with a wanton play,
Seem to salute the sun-beams in their way?"
Alcib. vol. i. p. 26.

So, in Shakspeare's *King John*:

"Mocking the air with colours idly spread,"
As stars in a dim senate rule the night,
But vanish at the sun's more potent light."
Alcib. vol. i. p. 27.

Mr. Thornton quotes some verses of Sir John Wootton: we may also produce the well-known lines of Lucretius on *starcus*:

— omnes
Frastrixit, stellæ exortus uti ætherius sol
"Thou' thus confin'd, my agile thoughts may
fly
Thro' all the regions of variety."—p. 35.

— namque istuc mens animusque
Peri, et amat spatium distantia rumpere clau-
stra."—Hor.

"Why should dull law rule Nature, who
first made

That law by which herself is now betray'd?
Ere man's corruptions made him wretched,
he

Was born most noble that was born most
free:

Each of himself was lord, and unconfin'd,
Obey'd the dictates of his godlike mind.
Law was an innovation brought in since,
When fools began to love obedience,
And call their slavery safety and defence."

Don Carl. p. 96.

The sentiments of *Pierre*, in *Venice Preserved*, are here visible in embryo; and some lines uttered by Tissaphernes (*Alcib.* p. 37.) will recal the memory of the same character.

"There's something in them lends my soul
astray,

As he who in a necromancer's glass
Beholds his wish'd-for fortune by him pass."

D. Carl. p. 98.

One of the happiest passages in a late theatrical *Address* to the public, displays a strong resemblance:

"While thus Remembrance borrows Ban-
quo's glass,

To claim the scepter'd shadows as they pass,
And we the mirror hold, where, imagin'd, shine
Immortal names, emblazon'd on our line,
Pause, ere their feebler offspring you con-
demn—

Reflect how hard it is to rival them!"

We disclaim the slightest intention of charging Lord Byron, whose genius is too powerful to need such aid, with intentional imitation; but it is not unwelcome to mark the development of the same thought in different minds.

"*Jaff.* —there's not a heart amongst
them

But's stout as death, yet honest as the nature
Of man first made ere fraud and vice were
fashions."

Ven. Pr. p. 48.

Probably suggested by Shakspeare:

—"as true as Truth's simplicity,
And simpler than the infancy of Truth,

Troilus and Cressida.

We find too in Tacitus *de Mor. Germ.* c. 19—"Nemo enim illic vitta ridet, nec corrumpere et corrupti seculum vocatur."

"*Renault.* Let us remember thro' what
dreadful hazards

Propitious fortune hitherto has led us:

How often, on the brink of some discovery
Have we stood tottering, yet still kept our
ground

So well, the basiest searchers ne'er could fol-
low

Those subtle tracks which puzzled all suspi-
cion," *Ven. Pr.* p. 51.

Shakspeare has ascribed a similar speech to Brutus, in Julius Cæsar, on the subject of conspiracy; and Addison, in Cato, has followed the traces of his predecessors.

"Oh, think, what dreadful moments pass between
The birth of plots and their last fatal period!

Oh, 'tis a dreadful interval of time,
I'll d up with horror all, and big with death!"

Although Otway is chiefly known as a dramatic poet, by his writings in blank verse, these volumes contain various essays in the heroic couplet; as, Alcibiades, Don Carlos, and Titus and Berenice.

In versification, our poet is, of course, unable to contest the palm with Dryden. His works abound with triplets, which are very offensive to a correct ear, unless sparingly introduced; or if the third line do not possess some point, or other merit in composition, to atone for its irregular intrusion. But if employed with judgment in the heroic plays, we think that they may be, at times, better adapted (as in *Don Carlos*, A. 4. vol. i. p. 122) to represent the grave and stately march of tragic sorrow, than the more regular chime of successive couplets. The low portrayed in Otway's heroic tragedies is a passion distinct from the experience of life and nature. We borrow the words of Mr. Thornton, in his strictures upon *Don Carlos*:

"Like all the rhyming, or heroic, plays of that age, this tragedy varies from historical truth, for the sake of in-

troducing that romantic and metaphysical love which, at that period, lorded it over the stage, and, although highly applauded for its sublimity and majesty, appears now, even in its happiest representation, almost a burlesque upon the passion."—Vol. i. p. 79.

We do not think it necessary to give an elaborate abstract of dramas so universally known and admired as those of Otway; and we are compelled to restrict our observations within very confined limits.

The *chef d'œuvre* of Otway is *Venice Preserved*. Its passions, equally impressive, is not of so tender a description as that of *The Orphan*; and there are some masculine features in the character of Belvidera, which render her less the object of sympathy than Menimio, the gentle, the helpless, and the injured. The strong taint of sensuality that infects the dialogue between Belvidera and her husband, was no doubt the consequence of Otway's habitual licentiousness; and rather presents to our minds the idea of a wedded mistress than an affectionate matron. It is this circumstance which, in reading the play, tempts us to regard her sorrows as flowing from the principle of selfishness; but, in the representation, most of these offensive passages are omitted. We must, however, confess that Belvidera's claims to approbation, although she does not entirely conform to our model of female perfection, are certainly of a high order: and the scene of her death is, perhaps, the most effective in the play.

KING CHARLES THE FIRST.

THERE has been just published, "An Account of what appeared on opening the Coffin of King Charles the First, in the vault of King Henry the Eighth, in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, on the 1st of April, 1813. By Sir Henry Hallford, Bart. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Physician to the King and the Prince Regent." From this work, the interest of which has been not a little increased by the many very imperfect accounts that have been published, the following is an extract:

"The vault is covered by an arch, half a brick in thickness, is seven feet two inches in width, nine feet six inches in length, and four feet ten inches in

height, and is situated in the centre of the choir, opposite the eleventh Knight's stall on the Sovereign's side.

"On removing the pall, a plain leaden coffin, with no appearance of ever having been enclosed in wood, and bearing an inscription, 'King Charles, 1648,' in large legible characters, on a scroll of lead encircling it, immediately presented itself to the view. A square opening was then made in the upper part of the lid, of such dimensions as to admit a clear insight into its contents. These were, an internal wooden coffin, very much decayed, and the body, carefully wrapped in cere-cloth, into the folds of which, a quantity of unctuous or greasy matter, mixed with resin, as it seemed, had been melted, so

as to exclude, as effectually as possible, the external air. The coffin was completely full; and, from the tenacity of the cere cloth, great difficulty was experienced in detaching it, successfully from the parts which it enveloped. Wherever the unctuous matter had insinuated itself, the separation of the cere-cloth was easy; and, when it came off, a correct impression of the features to which it had been applied was observed in the unctuous substance. At length, the whole face was disengaged from its covering. The complexion of the skin of it was dark and discoloured. The forehead and temples had lost little or nothing of their muscular substance; the cartilage of the nose was gone; but the left eye, in the first moment of exposure, was open and full, though it vanished almost immediately: and the pointed beard, so characteristic of the period of the reign of King Charles, was perfect. The shape of the face was a long oval; many of the teeth remained; and the left ear, in consequence of the interposition of the unctuous matter between it and the cere-cloth, was found entire.

It was difficult, at this moment, to withhold a declaration, that, notwithstanding its disfigurement, the countenance did bear a strong resemblance to the coisus, the busts, and especially to the pictures of King Charles I. by Vandyke, by which it had been made familiar to us. It is true, that the minds of the spectators of this interesting sight were well prepared to receive this impression; but it is also certain, that such a facility of belief had been occasioned by the simplicity and truth of Mr. Herbert's Narrative, every part of which had been confirmed by the investigation, so far as it had advanced; and it will not be denied that the shape of the face, the forehead, an eye, and the beard, are the most important features by which resemblance is determined.

"When the head had been entirely disengaged from the attachments which confined it, it was found to be loose, and, without any difficulty, was taken up and held to view. It was quite wet*,

* I have not asserted this liquid to be blood, because I had not an opportunity of being sure that it was so, and I wished to record facts only, and not opinions: I believe it, however, to have been blood, in which the head rested. It gave to writing-paper,

and gave a greenish red tinge to paper, and to linen which touched it. The back part of the scalp was entirely perfect, and had a remarkably fresh appearance; the pores of the skin being more distinct, as they usually are when soaked in moisture; and the tendons and ligaments of the neck were of considerable substance and firmness. The hair was thick at the back part of the head, and in appearance nearly black. A portion of it, which has since been cleaned and dried, is of a beautiful dark brown colour. That of the beard was a redder brown. On the back part of the head, it was more than an inch in length, and had probably been cut so short for the convenience of the executioner, or perhaps by the piety of friends soon after death, in order to furnish memorials of the unhappy king.

* On holding up the head, to examine the place of separation from the body, the muscles of the neck had evidently retracted themselves considerably; and the fourth cervical vertebra was found to be cut through its substance, transversely, leaving the surfaces of the divided portions perfectly smooth and even, an appearance which could have been produced only by a heavy blow, inflicted with a very sharp instrument, and which furnished the last proof wanting to identify King Charles the First.

"After this examination of the head, which served every purpose in view, and without examining the body below the neck, it was immediately restored to its situation, the coffin was soldered up again, and the vault closed.

and to a white handkerchief, such a colour as blood which has been kept for a length of time generally leaves behind it. Nobody present had a doubt of its being blood; and it appears from Mr. Herbert's narrative that the king was embalmed immediately after decapitation. It is probable, therefore, that the large blood vessels continued to empty themselves for some time afterwards. I am aware, that some of the softer parts of the human body, and particularly the brain, undergo, in the course of time, a decomposition, and will melt. A liquid, therefore, might be found after long interment, where solids only had been buried; but the weight of the head, in this instance, gave no suspicion that the brain had lost its substance; and no moisture appeared in any other part of the coffin, as far as we could see, excepting at the back part of the head and neck.

“Neither of the other coffins had any inscription upon them. The larger one, supposed on good grounds to contain the remains of King Henry VIII. measured six feet ten inches in length, and had been enclosed in an elm one of two inches in thickness; but this was decayed, and lay in small fragments near it. The leaden coffin appeared to have been beaten in by violence about the middle; and a considerable opening in that part of it, exposed a mere skeleton of the king. Some beard remained upon the chin, but there was nothing to discriminate the personage contained in it.

The smaller coffin, understood to be that of Queen Jane Seymour, was not touched; mere curiosity not being considered, by the Prince Regent, as a sufficient motive for disturbing these remains.

“On examining the vault with some attention, it was found that the wall, at the west end, had, at some period or other, been partly pulled down and repaired again, not by regular masonry, but by fragments of stones and bricks, put rudely and hastily together without cement.”

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE, April 8. — Mr. SOWERBY, from Bath (who appeared a few seasons ago at the Play-market Theatre), made his *debut* here in the character of *Othello*, which he performed in a respectable manner. — With Mr. Pope in the company, however, who is, perhaps, more successful in that character than in any other, we really do not see the policy of introducing Mr. Sowerby in that particular part.

COVENT-GARDEN, April 19. — Mr. BETTY returned to these boards, according to his engagement, and made his re-entry in the character of *Douglas*. A Grand Melo-dramatic Romance was afterwards produced for the first time, entitled “*ALADDIN; OR, The Wonderful Lamp.*”

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Aladdin	Mrs. C. KEMBLE.
Tahi Tongluck (Cham of Tartary)	Mr. CRESWELL.
Kazrac Hanjou (his Vizier)	Mr. BOLOGNA.
Kalim Azack (the Vizier's son)	Mr. BOLOGNA, jun.
Abanazar (the African Magician)	Mr. FARLEY.
Kazrac (his Chinese slave)	Mr. GRIMALDI.
The Princess Bad- roulbondour	Miss BOLTON.
Amron and Zohyad (her Chief Attendants)	Miss E. BOLTON and Mrs. PARKER.
The Widow Ching Mustapha	Mrs. DAVENPORT.
Genie of the Ring	Miss WORMAN.
Olock (Genie of the Air)	Mr. JEFFERSONS.
Genie of the Lamp	Mr. HOWELL.

The Magician Abanazar, a native of Africa, having discovered by his study in necromancy, that every wish would be obtained in the possession of the Wonderful Lamp, travels through various climes in search of it; at length fixes his abode in Cham Tartary. When in his cavern, he invokes the presence of his guardian Genius Olock, who informs him where the treasure may be found; but that it can only be obtained by sacrificing a fatherless youth; for which purpose, Abanazar, accompanied by his dumb slave, Kazrac, sets forth; the Magician comes to the habitation of the Widow Mustapha, who is scolding her son Aladdin, and, by an artful tale, seduces the boy from his mother; they journey towards the mountains, where, in a deep cavern, lies concealed the magic Lamp. After many dangers, Aladdin obtains the prize; but, refusing to give it to the Magician till out of the cavern, he is so enraged, that he dooms both Kazrac and Aladdin to be buried alive in the cavern. Aladdin knows not where to seek for release; when Kazrac, recollects a magic ring the magician gave the boy before he entered the cavern, by the aid of which the Genie of the Ring appears, and sets them free. They arrive at Aladdin's cottage, whose mother is in grief for the supposed loss of her son; being in want of food, Aladdin gives the Lamp to his mother to sell; she wishing to make it look bright and well, rubs it with her apron, when the Genie of the Lamp appears to them, and a most magnificent table of refreshments rises at his command. During their repast, music announces the procession of the Princess Badroulbondour to the Royal Bath: Aladdin determines to see her, and quits his mother for that purpose. The Princess arrives at the Bath; where Kalim Azack, the Vizier's son, has secretly followed, to carry off the Princess, in revenge for her refusing him her hand. Aladdin and Kazrac rescue her from his power, and, by the aid of the Lamp, es-

cape the fury of the enraged Azack and his guards. Aladdin, arriving at his cottage, tells his mother that the Princess possesses the very form which has so long appeared before him in his nightly dreams, and resolves to ask her in marriage of the Cham. He prevails on his mother to make the demand, and gives her for a present to the Cham, the jewels he plucked from the trees in the garden of the Magic cavern. The Cham, surrounded by his court, receives with wonder the jewels, and consents to the approach of Aladdin, who appears before him in grand procession (prepared by the Genie of the Lamp), attended by slaves bearing most costly plate and jewels, of immense value, which induces the Cham to consent to the union of Aladdin with the Princess: she recognises in Aladdin the preserver of her honour from the attack of Azack, and with joy gives her hand.

The Magician having discovered Aladdin, in disguise, contrives to enter the splendid palace, and gains admittance to the chamber of Kazzar, where he steals away the Lamp, and, aided by the Genie and his agents, they carry the palace through the air, and fix it in Africa. Aladdin having been informed by Kazzar of his loss, invokes the Genie of the Ring to aid him. They, in a cloud, follow the Magician, and arrive at the palace in Africa: where, Abanazar enjoying the luxuries of the banquet, Aladdin

secretly pours poison in his cup. The Magician dies in agony; Aladdin is again (by the aid of the Lamp) re-conducted back to Tartary, where the palace descends, to the joy and amazement of the Cham, the nobles, and the people, who flock to behold the power of the Wonderful Lamp.

To many of our readers, the source of this Melo-drama will be known to be *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments*. All that taste and liberality could effect has been contributed by the managers to give due splendor and attraction to this tale of magic. The scenery is magnificent, the decorations very superb, and the music, by Messrs. Ware and Condell, is very pleasing. The whole of this spectacle, we understand, was arranged by Mr. Farley; and the piece promises to be very productive to the theatre.

DRURY-LANE, April 22.—A new Comedy was presented, under the title of "RECRIMINATION; OR, A CURTAIN LECTURE." As, however, this unfortunate play was unequivocally condemned, and never repeated, we do not think it necessary to detail its plot, or canvass its merits or defects.

POETRY.

ANACREON'S 19th ODE,

TRANSLATED AND IMITATED.

An Excuse both for Drinking and Loving.

Addressed to *Morcasas*.

—AND why from drinking joys refrain?
—Whilst we to *Bacchus* homage pay?
—Or why an am'rous mind restrain
From Love, whom even Gods obey?

II.

This nether earth drinks up the rain;
Deeply the trees its moisture sip;
Juices from both the breezes drain,
And yield themselves to ocean's lip!

Phœbus in turn from Ocean drinks,
And when the draughts o'erjow'r his head,
Lungsills from him as he slinks,
And reigns inebriate in his stead!

IV.

Then if I freely drink, my friend,
Not me, but *Nature's* impulse blame;
If so I love—let her contend,
For *Nature's* self exalts the same!

R. S. W.

ANACREON'S 22d ODE,

TRANSLATED.

A prodigal Hæthen's application of Riches possessed.

Addressed to his friend *Mythologus*.

I.

COULD gold eternalize man's breath,
I'd careful hoard it—sparing he
That where'er common'd bruce by death,
I might defer him, with a fee.

II.

But since mortality must end,
'Tis vain, profusion to lament!
For to what use should riches tend,
If Death's decree they can't prevent?

III.

Therefore, the little while I live,
Joys let me taste, and not repine;
Joys that kind heav'n and wealth can give
In thought and labor's stead be mine!

IV.

So, by rich wines dispersing care,
In fruitful converse with some friend,
Or kindly lodg'd with some lov'd fair,
Life sweet shall pass, and sweetly end!

R. S. W.

SONNET.

AH! whither shall the mourner flee from woe?

Where shall the wounded spirit seek relief?

Who can for sorrow's pangs a cure bestow?
Or ease the heart, a prey to silent grief?

In vain for her the pageant and the show
Attention court, they spread their snares
in vain;

While busy morn'ry bids the tear to flow,

All anxious to renew the source of pain,
And wake the mind unto its cares again.

Oh! woo her not from sorrow's soothing sway,

She loves it now, and all allurements gay,
Unto the world which seeks them, gives
away.

Child of misfortune! happy is thy lot,
Forgetting them, by all the world forgot.

A. R.

AN EFFUSION,

BY T. ENORT.

ON a fine summer's morn, as my rambles I took.

Near a green shady bank by a fast falling brook,

I saw a fair maiden the fairest that yet,
Those eyes in their search after beauty e'er met.

Not Angelo's chissel though full of each grace,

Liver moulded, I ween, a more soul-witching face;

O'er her shoulders, her locks of pure auburn did flow,

And shielded a bosom far whiter than snow.
Like the sun-beam which gives to the dark storm relief,

Meek patience enliven'd her aspect of grief;
And her eyes which yet beam'd with love's constancy true,

Like a soft summer's heaven were light,
clear, and blue.

Hail sweetness in woman, whose beauty first warms,

Whose tenderness melts us, whose gentleness charms;

What pity those charms, ye unrivall'd d's-play,

Like the rose, tempts the hand first to pluck,
then betray!

Such fate was Marin's; say where is that grace,

That spirit of life, and that health in the face;

And where are those accents that sounded so well,

With the dance of her bosom—some villain can tell.

For a villain he was, who could play such a part,

As to tear down the fabric of bliss in that heart;

Farewell thou lone mourner, and soon may relief,

Proceed from that Being who knows all thy grief.

May He, who, when winter howls bleak thro' the skies,

The poor hungry raven with food kind supplies;

Once more in thy bosom, sad sorrowful fair,

Plant the rose of sweet hope free from thorns of despair.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.*

CHIDE not my chief, the gallant soldier cries,

"Knit not your brows, oh cast that frown away;

Your wishes to my feelings sacrifice,
Nor harshly judge me if I disobey."

"Oh, I have seen the day when thousands fell,

"Haw join'd in th' inspiring battle cry;

"These scars, more eloquent than words, can tell

"I did my part towards the victory.
Then pardon, chieftain, if this once I dare,

"Refuse performing the too harsh decree;

"Oh pardon then, and in my feelings share,
"Unsoldier like I am, unchristian cannot be."

He ceas'd, his leader felt as soldiers ought,

Felt all his words, and all his feelings priz'd;

He knew him brave, he knew how he had fought,

And with his generous feelings sympathized.

He saw beneath a rough war-beaten form,
Nature's affections, and best virtue lie;

Honour and pity, valour, truth, inborn,
The soldier's courage, christian's charity.

He saw, and anger from his bosom flew,
He could not punish, where reward was due.

February 7th, 1813. S. W. X. Z.

BEAUTY IN TEARS.

A BALLAD,

Sung by Mr. BRAHAM, in Lodoiska;

Written by Mr. PARRY.

OH weep not, sweet maid, nor let sorrow oppress thee,

Thy innocent bosom should banish all fears;

Kind Heav'n will protect thee—fair virtue caress thee,

And Angels will pity such beauty in tears.

* Who refused to obey his officer's command, to shoot an officer of the enemy, who was standing singly. — *Vide* "Letters from Flushing."

But some cruel tyrants' compassion ne'er
cherish.

In all their dark actions ambition ap-
pears;

They suffer the wretched to languish and
perish,

And look without pity—on beauty in
tears!

How blest is the heart which with charity
floweth,

And tranquil the bosom that virtue re-
veres;

How sweet is the balm which kind pity ba-
loweth,

To soften the sorrow of beauty in tears!

But some cruel tyrants, &c. &c.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF EVIL.

(From Mr. G. Dyer's Poetics.)

IT was when dark November frown'd ;—
Country and town alike were dreary ;
Nothing was smiling all around,
Nought within cheery.

" Oh ! for some pure æthereal sphere,
To which no dregs of matter cling,
Where flows serene th' all-perfect year,
From mind's pure spring."

It might not be—a form I view—
Stern was his front, and fierce his eye ;
His robe mix'd of November's hue,
On crimson dye.

Glamour, and Rage, and trembling Fear,
In grim wild state before him go ;
And in his hand he couch'd a spear,
As towards some foe.

" Sing not to me," he cried, " of loves ;
Sigh not to me in Pity's strains ;
Nor think to lure me to the groves,
To pipe with swains.

" Different my joys—I traverse earth,
I range thro' air, I pierce the sea ;
And every creature by its birth,
Is bound to me.

" Each from me some strong instinct draws,
Which towards its kin engenders strife ;
Birds, fishes, yielding to thy laws,
Prey upon life.

" Have you not heard in distant wood,
How greedy beasts pursue their way ?
By turns, each drinks some creature's blood,
By turns the prey.

" Have you not mark'd the busy world,
Where reason forms its wisest plan ?
Man, by furious passions whirl'd,
Preys upon man ?

" 'Tis mine—I stir the active thought,
I rouse the passions, urge the deed ;
And there I feast, where thousands fought,
And thousands bleed.

" midst storms and fires I sit and sing,
Most pleas'd where least I see of form ;
I sweep upon the whirlwind's wing,
And guide the storm.

" When Etna belches flame around,
I gaze and gaze with greedy eye,
Where cities, late with plenty crown'd,
In ruins lie.

" Does ocean rave ? I look and think
Unruffled in the sounding shore,
And rise with joy, as thousands sink,
To rise no more.

" Do earthquakes growl beneath the land ?
I wait expectant of the sight ;
And grow, as earth's wide jaws expand,
Wild with delight.

" Of life their babes when Hindoos spoil,
The pious deed I loud proclaim,
And of their widow's funeral pile,
I light the flame.

" 'Tis mine—all mine—I bid the deeds—
And call myself the friend of man—
'Tis mine—and see ! the work proceeds—
'Tis Nature's plan.

" On Man what crowding ills attend !
See how creation pants for room !
Ah ! wretch—I haste, that wretch's friend,
To build his tomb !"

* The Persian Magi held two principles, one the author of good, the other of evil ; the latter was called Arimanes. This personage is called in the Chaldaic oracles by different names, Hecate, *Χαοτμία* *χαοτμια*, *Διμόνη*, *Διμόνη* ; other barbarous names, as it is there expressed, are given it by God. The Indian mythology paints it under different forms, more particularly as *Seeva*. By the northern nations it was called *Surtur*, who is described in the *Edda* as making war upon *Odin*. In the Funeral Song of *Hæcon*, it appears as the wolf *Fenris*, chained now, but who will break loose hereafter, and destroy the world. In the Greek and Roman poets, particularly *Ovid* and *Claudius*, it is conspicuous in the Battle of the Giants against *Jupiter*, and has thence passed into the poetry of *Milton*. *Pindar*, after describing the confinement of these Giants in *Etna*, represents them as belching out streams of fire. (*Pyth. l.*) *ἀνὰ πύρρον πυρρὸν* *αἰσχροῦ* *πυρρὸν* *αἰσχροῦ*. Mars is made by *Homer* a fierce malicious being, destructive to men and delighting in blood.

Ἄγρι, Ἄγρι, ἑρπολογίῃ, μισήσῃ

Il. lib. v.

In the sacred writings of the Jews, also, this principle appears, and is called *Nakas*, a serpent (*Gen. iii. l.*) and on this the Christian doctrine is founded. It seems to be, and thus it is explained by many critics, the principle of evil, as personified in the philosophy of the east. And it is remarkable, that in Persia both the principles were personified under the symbol of two serpents contending for the *MUNDANE LUG*.

In the above poem no allusion is made to the origin of evil, it only admits its existence, and accords with that philosophy which supposes it a necessary part of the present system, and that partial Evil may be universal Good.

FURTHER DOCUMENTS RESPECTING THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

(Continued from page 238.)

(Nos. 13, 14, and 15.)

CONTAINS a letter from Lady Willoughby de Eresby, in answer to one from Earl Spencer to Lord Gwydir, transmitting that part of Lady Douglas's evidence which alluded to what happened to the Princess at his house. Lady Willoughby said, that she had no recollection of the fact in May or June 1802.

(No. 16.)

The register of the birth of the child. Brownlow-street, 11th July 1802. "William, of Samuel and Sophia Austun."

(No. 17.)

The Deposition of Elizabeth Gouden.*

I am the wife of Francis Gouden, who is a servant of the Princess of Wales, and has lived with her Royal Highness eleven years. In November 1802, I was sent for to the Princess's house to look after a little child. One of the ladies, I think Miss Sander, delivered the child to me, and told me her Royal Highness wished me to take care of him. The child never slept with the Princess. The child had a mark on the hand; it appeared to be a stain of wine, but is now worn out. It was about a year and three quarters with the child. The mother used to come often to see him. I never saw the Princess dress the child, or take off its things herself, but she has seen me do it. The child is not so much now with the Princess as he was.

(Signed) ELIZABETH GOSDEN.

(No. 18.)

The Deposition of Betsy Townley.†

I lived at Charlton sixteen years, and till within the last two years I was a laundress, and used to wash linen for the Princess of Wales's family. I have had linen from the Princess's house the same as other ladies. I mean, that there were such appearances on it as might arise from natural causes to which women are subject. I never washed the Princess's own bed-linen, but once or twice occasionally. I recollect one bundle of linen once coming, which I thought rather more marked than usual. They told me the Princess had been bled with leeches, and it dirtied the linen more. The servants told me so, but I don't remember who the servants were that told me so. I thought when I looked them over, that there might be something more than usual; my opinion was, that it was from a miscarriage, the linen had the appearance of a miscarriage. I believed it at the time. They were fine damask napkins, and some of them marked with a little red crown in the corner, and some without marks. I might mention it to Fanny Lloyd. I don't recollect when this was, but it must be more than two years and a half ago, for I did not wash for the Princess's family but very little for the last six months. Mary Wilson used to give me the linen, and I believe it was she who told me the Princess was bled with leeches, but the appearance of the linen which I have spoken of before was different from that which it was said was stained by bleeding with leeches.

(Signed) B. TOWNLEY.

(No. 19.)

The Deposition of Thomas Edmeades.‡

I am a surgeon and apothecary at Greenwich, and was appointed the surgeon and apothecary of the Princess of Wales in 1801. From that time I have attended her Royal Highness and her household. I know Fanny Lloyd who attended in the coffee-room at the Princess's; I have frequently attended her for colds. I do not recollect that I ever said any thing to her respecting the Princess of Wales; it never entered my thoughts, while I attended the Princess, that she was pregnant; I never said that she was so to Fanny Lloyd. I have bled the Princess twice. The second bleeding was in 1802, and it was in the

June quarter, as appears by the book I kept. I do not know what she was bled for; it was at her own desire; it was not by any medical advice. I was unwilling to do it, but she wished it. If I recollect, she complained of a pain in her chest, but I do not remember that she had any illness. I did not use to bleed her twice a-year. I certainly saw her Royal Highness in November 1801; I saw her on the 16th of November, but I had not any idea of her being then with child. I did not attend her on the 16th of November, but I saw her then. I was washing a child (a male child) from Deptford. I have no recollection of having seen the Princess in October 1802. The child must have been from three to five months old, when I first saw it. I have no recollection of the Princess having been ill about the end of October 1802. I have visited the child very often since, and I have always understood it to be the same child. The Princess used sometimes to send for leeches, and had them from me. I do not think that I attended the Princess, or saw her often, in the summer and autumn of 1802. I had not the sole care of the Princess's health during the time I have spoken of; Sir Francis Millman attended her occasionally.

(Signed) THOMAS EDMEADES.

(No. 20.)

The Deposition of Samuel Gillam Mills.*

I am a surgeon at Greenwich; have been in partnership with Mr. Edmeades since 1800; before he was my partner, I attended the Princess of Wales's family from the time of her coming to Blackheath from Charlton. I never attended her Royal Highness or any of the servants in my medical capacity, except that I once attended Miss Gouch, and once Miss Millfield; there was a child brought to the Princess while I attended her; I was called upon to examine the child; it was a girl. It must have been in 1801, or thereabouts. The child afterwards had the measles, and I attended her. When first I saw the child, I think it must have been about ten months old; it must have been prior to April 1801. I understood that the child was taken through charity. I remember that there was a female servant who attended in the coffee-room. I never said to that woman, or to any other person, that the Princess was with child, or looked as if she was with child; and I never thought so, or surmised any thing of the kind. I was once sent for by her Royal Highness to bleed her; I was not at home, and Mr. Edmeades bled her. I had bled her two or three times before; it was by direction of Sir Francis Millman; it was for an inflammation she had on the lungs.

(Signed) SAM. GILLAM MILLS.

(No. 21.)

The Deposition of Harriet Fitzgerald.†

I came first to live with the Princess of Wales in 1801, merely as a friend and companion, and have continued to live with her Royal Highness till this time. I know Lady Douglas; I remember her lying in; it happened by accident that her Royal Highness was in the house at the time of Lady Douglas's delivery. I think it was in July 1802. I was there myself; the Princess was not in the room at the time Lady Douglas was delivered; there was certainly no appearance of the Princess being pregnant at that time. I saw the Princess at that time every day, and at all hours. I believe it to be quite impossible that the Princess should have been with child without my observing it. I never was at a breakfast with the Princess at Lady Willoughby's. The Princess took a little girl into the house about nine years ago. I was not in the house at the time. I was in the house when the boy, who is now there, was brought there. She had said before, openly, that she should like to have a child, and she had asked the servant who brought the child, if he knew of any persons who would part with a child. I was at South End with the Princess. I remember Captain Manby being there sometimes. He was not there very often; he used to come at different hours as the tide served; he dined there, but never stayed long.

was at South End all the time the Princess was there. I cannot recollect that I have seen Captain Manby there, or known him to be there, later than nine, or half after nine; I never knew of any correspondence by letter with him when he was abroad. I don't recollect to have seen him ever early in the morning at the Princess's; I was at Ramsgate with the Princess, Captain Manby may have dined there once; he never slept there to my knowledge, nor do I believe he did. The Princess rises at different hours, seldom before 1. I never knew her up at six o'clock in the morning. If she had been up so early, I should not have known it, nor being up so early myself. I remember the Princess giving Captain Manby an inkstand. He had the care of two boys, whom she protected. I cannot say that Captain Manby did not sleep at South End. He may have slept in the village, but I believe he never slept in the Princess's house. I was at Caterham with the Princess. I remember her Royal Highness going out in an open carriage with the present Lord Hood; I believe Lord Hood's servant attended them; there was only one servant, and no other carriage with them. I was at Dawlish this summer with the Princess, and afterwards at Mount Edgercombe. The Princess saw a great deal of company there; Sir Richard Strachan used to come there. I do not know what was the cause of his discontinuing his visits there. I remember Sir Sidney Smith being frequently at Montague House; he was sometimes there as late as twelve or one o'clock in the morning, but never alone that I know of. The Princess was not in the room when Lady Douglas was brought to bed; I know she was not, because I was in the room myself when Lady Douglass was delivered. Dr. Mackie, of Lewisham, was the accoucher. I do not recollect Sir Sidney Smith ever being alone with the Princess in the evening. It may have happened, but I do not know that it did. I used to sit with the Princess always in the evening, but not in the morning. I was with the Princess in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Hood and Lord Ancher Beauchamp were there with her; she went there from Portsmouth.

(Signed) HARRIET FITZGERALD.

Nos. 22, 23, and 24,

are answers to some queries put by Earl Spencer, with a request to Lord Gwydir that Lady Willoughby would answer them. Who says, the Princess was in the habit of visiting her for ten years, and she might have been at her house in May or June 1802. She does not recollect the Princess writing on pretence, or account of having spilt something on her breast. She had few opportunities of seeing the Princess in 1802; but does not recollect remarking any appearance that gave rise to suspicions of her being pregnant. During the ten years that Lady Willoughby was acquainted with her Royal Highness, she does not bear in mind a single instance of her Royal Highness conducting herself in society towards any individual, tending to establish the act of a criminal intercourse, or improper familiarity.

(No. 25.)

*Robert Bidgood's further Deposition.**

The Princess used to go out in her phaeton, with a coachman and helper, towards Long Reach, eight or ten times, carrying luncheon and wine with her, when Captain Manby's ship was at Long Reach; always Mrs. Fitzgerald was with her; she would go out about one, and return about five or six, sometimes sooner or later. The day the African sailed from South End, the Princess ordered us to pack up for Blackheath next morning. Captain Manby was there three times a week, at least, whilst his ship lay for six weeks off South End, at the Nore; he came as tide served, used to come in a morning, and dine, and drink tea. I have seen him next morning, by ten o'clock. I suspected he slept at No. 11, the Princess's. She always put out the candles herself in the drawing-room, at No. 9, and bid me not wait to put them up. She gave me the orders as soon as she went to South End. I used to see water-jugs, basins, and so, set out opposite the Princess's door in the evening. Never saw them so left in the passage at any other time. I suspected he was there at those times, and there was a general suspicion throughout the house. Mrs. and Miss Fitzgerald there, and

Miss Hammond (now Lady Hood). My suspicions arose from seeing them in the glasses kiss each other, as I mentioned before, like people fond of each other, a very close kiss. Her behaviour like that of a woman attached to a man; used to be by themselves at luncheon at South End, when ladies not sent for, a number of times. There was a pony which Captain Manby used to ride. It stood in the stable ready for him, and which Seward used to ride. The servants used to talk and laugh about Captain Manby. It was a matter of discourse amongst them. I lived there when Sir Sidney Smith came; his manner with him appeared very familiar; she appeared very attentive to him, but I did not suspect any thing further. All the upper servants had keys of the doors to the Park, to let her Royal Highness in and out. I used to see Seward receive letters from Mrs. Sander to put in the post inside of the bag, thus was after Captain Manby was gone to sea. I suspected them to be for Captain Manby, and others in the house supposed the same.

(Signed)

R. BIDGOOD.

(No. 26.)

Sir Francis Millman's Deposition.

I attended the Princess of Wales in the spring, and latter end of the year 1802, i. e. in March, and towards the autumn. Mr. Mills, of Greenwich, attended then as her Royal Highness's apothecary, and Mr. Mills, and his partner, Mr. Ledwade, have attended since. I do not know that any other medical person attended her at that time, either as an apothecary or physician. In March 1802, I attended her for a sore-throat and fever. In 1803, in April, I attended her Royal Highness again with Sir Walter Latham. I don't know whether she was blooded in 1802. She was, with difficulty, persuaded to be bled in 1803, for a pain in her chest, saying, she had not been bled before, that they could not find a vein in her arm. I saw no mark on her arm of her having been bled before. I observed her Royal Highness's person at the end of the year 1802. I never observed then, or at any other time, any thing which induced me to think her Royal Highness was in a pregnant situation. I think it is impossible she should in that year have been delivered of a child without my observing it. She, during that year, and at all times, was in the habit of receiving the visits of the Duke of Gloucester. I never attended her Royal Highness but in extraordinary illness. Her Royal Highness has for the last year and a half had her prescriptions made up at Walker and Young's, St. James's-street. If she had been a pregnant woman in June 1802, I could not have helped observing it.

(Signed)

FRANCIS MILLMAN.

(No. 27.)

*The Deposition of Mrs. Lisle.**

I, Hester Lisle, am in the Princess of Wales's family, have been so ever since her Royal Highness's marriage. I was not at South End with the Princess; was at Blackheath with her in 1802, but am not perfectly sure as to dates. I am generally a month at a time, three months in the year, with her Royal Highness, in April, August, and December; was so in August 1802. I did not observe any alteration in her Royal Highness's shape which gave me any idea that she was pregnant. I had no reason to know or believe that she was pregnant. During my attendance, hardly a day passes without my seeing her. She could not be far advanced in pregnancy without my knowing it. I was at East Cliffe with her Royal Highness, in August 1803; I saw Captain Manby only once at East Cliffe, in August 1803, to the best of my recollection—he might have been oftener; and once again at Deal Castle: Captain Manby landed there with some boys the Princess takes on charity. I saw Captain Manby at East Cliffe one morning, not particularly early. I do not know of any presents which the Princess made Captain Manby. I have seen Captain Manby at Blackheath one Christmas: he used to come in to dine the Christmas before we were at Ramsgate. It was the Christmas after Mrs. Austin's child came. He always went away in my presence. I had no reason to think he stayed after me (the ladies) retired. He lodged on the Heath at that time. I believe his ship was sitting up at Deptford. I was there frequently. I think not every day. The gene-

ally came to dinner three or four times a-week, or more. I suppose he might be alone with her. But the Princess is in the habit of seeing gentlemen and tradesmen without my being present; I have seen him at luncheon and dinner both; the boys came with him, not to dinner, and not generally, not above two or three times,—two boys—I think. Sir Sidney Smith came also frequently the Christmas before that, to the best of my recollection. At dinner, when Captain Manby dined, he always sat next her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales; the constant company were Mrs. and Miss Fitzgerald and myself; we all retired with the Princess, and sat in the same room; he generally retired about eleven o'clock; he sat with us till then. Her Royal Highness, the Lady in Waiting, and her Page, have each a key of the door from the Green-house to the Park. Captain Manby and the Princess used, when we were together, to be speaking together separately, conversing separately, but not in a room alone together, to my knowledge. He was a person with whom she appeared to have greater pleasure in talking than to her ladies. She is hated to marry any woman would who likes flirting. I should not have thought any married woman would have believed propriety, who should have behaved as her Royal Highness did to Captain Manby. I can't say whether she was attached to Captain Manby, or by what it was a fitting conduct. Never saw any gallantries, as kissing her hand, or the like. I was with her Royal Highness at Lady Sheffield's last Christmas, in Sussex. I inquired what company was there when I came. She said, only Mr. John Chester, who was there by her Royal Highness's orders; that she could get no other company to meet her, on account of the roads and season of the year. He dined and slept there that night. The next day other company came. Mr. Chester remained. I heard her Royal Highness say she had been ill in the night, and come and lighted her candle in the servant's room; I returned from Sheffield-place to Blackheath with the Princess. Captain Moore dined there. I left him and the Princess twice alone for a short time; he might be alone half-an-hour with her. In the room below in which we had been sitting, I went to look for a book to complete her Royal Highness was lending Captain Moore. She made him a present of an ink stand, to the best of my recollection. He was there one morning in January last, on the Princess Charlotte's birthday. He went away before the rest of the company; I might be absent twenty minutes the second time. I was away at night Captain Moore was there. At Lady Sheffield's, her Royal Highness paid me attention to Mr. Chester than to the rest of the company. I knew of her Royal Highness walking out twice alone with Mr. Chester in the morning, once a short time, it rained—the other not an hour—not long. Mr. Chester is a pretty young man. Her attentions to him were not uncommon, not the same as to Captain Manby. I am not certain whether the Princess answered any letters of Lady Douglas. I was at Caterham with the Princess. Remember Mr., now Lord, Hood there, and the Princess going out airing with him alone in Mr. Hood's little wherry, and his servant was with them. Mr. Hood drove; and stayed out two or three hours, more than once—three or four times. Mr. Hood dined with us several times, once or twice he slept in a house in the garden. She appeared to pay no attention to him but that of common civility to an intimate acquaintance. I remember the Princess sitting to Mr. Lawrence for her picture, at Blackheath, after Louisa's. I have left her at his house in town with him. I think Mrs. Fitzgerald was with her, and she sat alone with him, I think, at Blackheath. I was never in her Royal Highness's confidence, but she has always been kind and good-natured to me. She never mentioned Captain Manby particularly to me. I remember her being bloodied the day Lady Sheffield's child was christened, not several times that I recollect, nor any other time, nor believe she was in the habit of being bloodied twice a-year. The Princess at one time appeared to like Lady Douglas; Sir John came frequently; Sir Sidney Smith visited about the same time with the Douglas's; I have seen Sir Sidney there very late in the evening, but not alone with the Princess; I have no reason to suspect he had a key of the Park gate; I never heard of any body being found wandering about at Blackheath. I have heard of somebody being found wandering about late at night at Mount Edgcumbe, when the Princess was there. I heard that two women and a man were seen crossing the hall. The Princess saw a great deal of company at Mount

Edgcumbe. Sir Richard Strachan was reported to have spoken freely of the Princess. I did not hear that he had offered a rudeness to her person. She told me she had heard he had spoken disrespectfully of her, and therefore, I believe, wrote to him by Sir Samuel Hood.

(Signed)

HESTER LISLE.

(No. 26.)

is a letter from Dr. Millman respecting the indulgence of the Lords of his Majesty's Council for inaccuracy as to dates, respecting his attendance at Blackheath before 1805. It was in the spring of 1801, and not of 1802, that, after attending her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales for ten or twelve days, he had the honour of seeing the Duke of Gloucester at her house.

Earl Cholmondeley, sworn July 16th, 1806.

I have seen the Princess of Wales write frequently, and I think I am perfectly acquainted with her manner of writing.—A letter produced to my Lordship, marked (A).—This letter is not of the Princess's in id-writing.—A paper produced to his Lordship, marked (B), with a kind of drawing with the names of Sir Sidney Smith and Lady Douglas.—This paper appears to me to be written in a disguised hand. Some of the letters remarkably resemble the Princess's writing; but because of the disguise, I cannot say whether it be or be not her Royal Highness's writing.—On the cover being shown to his Lordship, also marked (B), he gave the same answer.—His Lordship was also shown the cover marked (C), to which his Lordship answered, I do not see the same resemblance to the Princess's writing in this paper.

CHOLMONDELEY.

APPENDIX (B. No. 2.)

Narrative of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

To introduce the following relation, it is necessary for me to premise, that on entering the Princess of Wales's bed-room, where our interview took place, my Brother, after dismissing his attendants, said to me, that some circumstances had come to his knowledge with respect to a transaction with the Princess of Wales, in which he found that I had been a party concerned; that if he had not placed the most entire reliance on my attachment to him, and he was pleased to add, on the well-known assiduousness of my character and principles, he should certainly have felt himself in no small degree offended at having learnt the fact, alledged to from others, and not in the first instance from me, which he conceived himself every way entitled to expect, but more especially from that footing of confidence on which he had ever treated me though ill; but, that being fully satisfied my explanation of the matter would prove that he was not wrong in the opinion he had formed of the honourable motives that had actuated me in observing a silence with regard to him upon the subject, he then was anxiously waiting for me to proceed with a narrative, his wish to hear which, he was sure, he had only to express to ensure my immediate acquiescence with it. The Prince then gave me his hand, assuring me he did not feel the smallest degree of displeasure towards me, and proceeded to introduce the subject upon which he required information. When, feeling it a duty I owed to him, to withhold from him no knowledge no part of the circumstances connected with it, that I could bring back to my recollection, I related the facts to him, as nearly as I can remember, in the following words.

"About a twelvemonth since, or thereabout (for I cannot speak positively to the exact date), I received a note from the Princess of Wales, by which she requested me to come over to Blackheath, in order to assist her in arranging a disagreeable matter, between her, Sir Sidney Smith, and Sir John and Lady Douglas, the particulars of which she would relate to me, when I should call. I, in consequence, waited upon her, agreeably to her desire, a day or two after, when she commenced the conversation by telling me, that she supposed I knew she had at one time lived with Lady Douglas on a footing of intimacy, but that she had had reason afterwards to repent having made her acquaintance, and was therefore rejoiced when she left Blackheath for Plymouth, as she conceived that circumstance would break off all further communication between her and that lady. That, however, contrary to her expectation, upon the return of Sir

John and her from Plymouth to London, Lady Douglas had called and left her name twice or three times, notwithstanding she must have seen that admission was refused her; that having been confirmed in the opinion she had before had occasion to form of her Ladyship by an anonymous letter she had received, in which she was very strongly cautioned against renewing her acquaintance with her, as being unworthy of her confidence, from the liberality she had allowed herself to take with the Princess's name, and the lightness of her character, she had felt herself obliged, as Lady Douglas would not take the hint that her visits were not wished for, to order Miss Vernon to write her a note, specifically telling her that they would in future be dispensed with; that the consequence of this had been an application, through one of her ladies, in the joint names of Sir Sidney Smith, Sir John and Lady Douglas, for an audience, to require an explanation of things which they considered as an affront, and that, being determined not to grant it, or to suffer any unpleasant discussion upon the subject, she entreated me to take whatever steps I might judge best to put an end to the matter, and rid her of all farther trouble about it. I stated in reply, that I had no knowledge of either Sir John or Lady Douglas, and therefore could not, in the first instance, address myself to them, but that I had some acquaintance with Sir Sidney Smith, and if the Princess was not averse to that channel, I would try what I could in that way effect. This being assented to by the Princess, I took my leave, and immediately on my return home, wrote a note to Sir Sidney Smith, requesting him to call on me as soon as he conveniently could, as I had some business to speak to him upon. Sir Sidney in consequence called on me (I think) the next day, when I related to him the conversation; as above stated, that I had had with the Princess. After hearing all I had to say, he observed, that the Princess, in stating to me that her prohibition to Lady Douglas to repeat her visits at Blackheath, had led to the application for an audience of her Royal Highness, had kept from me the real cause why so, as well as Sir John and Lady Douglas, had made; as it originated in a most scandalous anonymous letter, of a nature calculated to set on Sir John and him to cut each other's throats, which, from the hand-writing and style, they were both fully convinced was the production of the Princess herself. I naturally expressed my sentiments upon such conduct, on the part of the Princess, in terms of the strongest animadversion; but, nevertheless, anxious to avoid the shameful blot which the publication of such a fact to the world must produce, the effect which its coming to the King's knowledge would probably have on his health, from the delicate state of his nerves, and all the additional misunderstandings between His Majesty and the Princess, which I foresaw would inevitably follow, were this fact, which would give the Prince so powerful a handle to express his feelings upon the countenance shown by the King to the Princess, at a time when I knew him to be severely wounded by his Majesty's visits to Blackheath on the one hand, and the reports he had received of the Princess's conduct on the other, to be brought to light, I felt it my bounden duty, as an honest man, to urge all these arguments with Sir Sidney Smith in the most forcible manner I was master of; adding also as a further object, worthy of the most serious consideration, the danger of any appearance of ill blood in the family at such an eventful crisis, and to press upon his mind the necessity of his making his best endeavours with Sir John Douglas, notwithstanding all the provocation that had been given them, to induce him to let the matter drop, and pursue it no farther. Sir Sidney observed to me, that Sir John Douglas was a man whom, when once he had taken a line from a principle of honour, it was very difficult to persuade him to depart from; but, as he thought that if any man could prevail upon him, he might flatter himself with being that man, he persuaded him, from the weight of his arguments, to immediately try how far he could prevail upon him, by making use of those arguments I had brought forward to induce him to drop the matter altogether. About four or five days after this, Sir Sidney called upon me again, and informed me, that he had been making use, with Sir John, of those reasons which I had authorised his stating to be those by which I was actuated in making the request that he should not press the business farther, he had not been able to resist the hope, but that the whole extent of promise he had been able to obtain of him, amounted to no more than that he would, under exist-

ing circumstances, remain quiet, if left unmolested, for that he would not pledge himself not to bring the subject forward hereafter, when the same motive might no longer operate to keep him silent. This result I communicated, to the best of my recollection, the following day, to the Princess, who seemed satisfied with it, and from that day to the present one (November 10, 1800), I never have heard the subject named again in any shape, until called upon by the Prince, to make known to him the circumstances of this transaction, as far as I could bring them to my recollection."

And now having fulfilled what the Prince wished me to do, to the best of my abilities, in case hereafter any one by whom an narrative of all the circumstances as related by Sir John and Lady Douglas, of whom I was informed by my brother, subsequent to our conversation, should imagine that I know more of them than I have herein stated, I hereby spontaneously declare, that what I have written is the whole extent of what I was apprized of, and had the Princess thought proper to inform me of what, in the Narrative of the Information given by Sir John and Lady Douglas, is alluded to, I should have felt myself obliged to decline all interference in the business, and to have at the same time stated to her, that it would be impossible for me to keep a matter of such importance from the knowledge of the Prince.

(Signed)

EDWARD.

Dec. 27, 1805.

A true copy, B. Bloomfield. A true copy, J. Beckes, Whitehall, 29th August 1806.

APPENDIX. (B.)

No. 2.—For the purpose of confirming the Statement, made by Lady Douglas, of the Circumstances mentioned in her Narrative, the following Examinations have been taken, and which have been signed by the several Persons who have been examined.

SARAH LAMPERT.

N.B. This witness was not examined by the Commissioners; at least, no copy of any examination of hers was transmitted with the other papers; and no observation is made in the Report of the Commissioners, or in the answer of her Royal Highness upon her examinations. It has, therefore, been thought that there was no necessity for publishing them.—There are two of them; one dated at Cheltenham, 8th January 1801, the other with no date of place, but dated 29th March 1800.

MR. WILLIAM LAMPERT.

N.B. The same observations apply to Mr. William Lampert's Examination, as to those of his wife, with this additional circumstance, that the whole of his Examination is mere hearsay.

11th January 1800.—William Cole.

Has been with the Prince for twenty-one years in this month; he went with the Princess on her marriage, and remained till April 1800.—In 1801, he says, he had reason to be dissatisfied with the Princess's conduct. During the latter part of that year, he has seen Mr. Canning several times alone with the Princess, in a room adjoining to the drawing-room, for an hour or two, of which the company took notice.—In January 1802, Sir Sidney frequently came to dine with the Princess, and their intimacy became familiar; he has frequently dined and supped at the house, and when the ladies have retired, about eleven o'clock, he has known Sir Sidney sit alone with the Princess for an hour or two afterwards, his suspicions increased very much; and one night, about twelve o'clock, he saw a person wrapped up in a great coat, go down the path, into the gate to the green-house, and he firmly believes it was Sir Sidney.—In the month of March 1802, the Princess ordered some sandwiches, which Cole took into the drawing-room, where he found Sir Sidney talking to the Princess; he sat down on the sandwiches, and retired. In a short time he went again into the room, where he found the gentleman and lady sitting close together, in so familiar a posture as to alarm him very much, which he expressed by a start back, and a look at the gentleman. He dashed his dismissal from this circumstance; for, about a fortnight afterwards, he was sent for by the Duke of Kent, who told him he had seen the Princess at court the day before, and that she had expressed the greatest regard for him, and that she intended to do something for him, by employing him,

as a confidential person, to do her little matters in town; and his attendance at Montague House would not be required. He received this intimation with much concern; but said, her Royal Highness's pleasure must govern him.—He says, that the cordiality between the Princess and Lady D. was very soon brought about; and, he supposes, on Sir Sidney's account; that the Princess frequently went across the heath to Lady D. where she stayed till late in the evening, and that, sometimes, Lady D. and Sir Sidney have come with the Princess to Montague House late in the evening, when they have supped.—Some time after he left Montague House, he went down, when he spoke to Fanny Lloyd, and asked her how things went on amongst them; she said, she wished he had remained amongst them; there was strange goings on; that Sir Sidney was frequently there; and that one day, when Mary Wilson supposed the Princess to be gone into the library, she went into the bed-room, where she found a man at breakfast with the Princess; that there was a great to do about it; and that Mary Wilson was sworn to secrecy, and threatened to be turned away if she divulged what she had seen.—He does not know much of what passed at Margate in 1809.—In 1804, the Princess was at South End, where Fanny Lloyd also was; when Cole saw her after her return, he asked how they had gone on; she said, "Delightful doings, always on ship board, or the Captain at our house."—She told him, that one evening, when all were supposed to be in bed, Mrs. Lisle met a man in the passage; but no alarm was made—this was Captain Manby; he was constantly in the house. Mr. Cole says, that Mrs. Sander knows every thing; that she has appeared in great distress on many occasions, and has said to him, the Princess is an altered woman; he believes Sander to be a very respectable woman.—He says, that he believes Roberts to be an honest man; that Roberts has said to him—(At Roberts' house I was examined by the Commissioners, and his deposition is given in Appendix A, No. 8, what Cole says he heard him say is omitted here.)—That Arthur, the gardener, is a decent man, but does not know if he is privy to any thing.—That Bidgood is a deaf quiet man, but thinks he has not been confidentially trusted.—That Mrs. Gadsden was nurse to the child, and was always up stairs with it; she is a respectable woman; but after some time, took upon herself much consequence, and refused to dine in the servants' hall.—In 1801, Lawrence, the painter, was at Montague House, for four or five days at a time, painting the Princess's picture; that he was frequently alone, late in the night, with the Princess, and much suspicion was entertained of him. WM. COLE.

14th January 1806.—William Cole.

Says, that the Princess was at Mr. Hood's, at Satherington, near Portsmouth, for near a month in the last summer, where she took her footman and servants. That the house in which Mr. Hood lived was given up to the Princess, and he and his family went to reside in a small house adjoining. That the Princess and Mr. Hood very frequently went out in the forenoon, and remained out for four or five hours at a time. That they rode in a gig, attended by a boy (a country lad), servant to Mr. Hood, and took with them cold meat; that they used to get out of the gig, and walk into the wood, leaving the boy to attend the horse and gig till their return. This happened very frequently.—That the Duke of Kent called one day, and seeing the Princess's attendants at the window, came into the house, and after waiting some time, went away without seeing the Princess, who was out with Mr. Hood. This information Mr. Cole had from Fanny Lloyd. When Mr. Cole found the drawing-room, which led to the stair-case to the Princess's apartments, locked, he does not know whether any person was with her, but it appeared odd to him, as he had formed some suspicions. Mr. Cole says, that he saw the Princess at Blackheath about four times in the year 1809, after he left her in April, and five or six times in London; that he had heard a story of the Princess's being with child, but cannot say that he formed an opinion that she was so; that she grew lusty, and appeared large behind; and that at the latter end of the year he made the observation, that the Princess was grown thinner. That he cannot form an opinion about the child; that he has seen an old man and woman (about fifty years of age) at Montague House on a Sunday, and has inquired who they were, when he was answered by the

servants in the hall, "That is little Billy (meaning the child the Princess had taken, and which was found by Stikeman)." WM. COLE.

Temple, 30th January, 1806.—William Cole.

Says, that, on the 17th of January instant, he walked from Blackheath to London, with Mr. Stikeman; and, in the conversation on the road, Cole mentioned the circumstance of the little child, saying, that he was given a fine interesting boy, to which Stikeman replied, What, do you mean Billy Austin? Cole said, Yes; I pray do, the old man and woman come to see the child as usual. Stikeman said, "Old man and woman! they are not old; we have not seen them much lately; they live at Deptford;" but he appeared to avoid any conversation on the subject. Cole says, that the account of the correspondence between the Princess and Captain Manby was communicated to him by Fanny Lloyd, but she never mentioned any such correspondence having taken place through Sander, since Captain Manby went abroad. Cole says, that he has not been in the company or presence of the Prince alone, or had any conversation with him on this, or any other subject, since the Princess went to live at Charlton, which is near nine years ago. WM. COLE.

23d February 1806.—William Cole.

Says, that a Gentleman and Lady were sitting close together on the sofa; but there was nothing particular in their dress, position of legs or arms; there was extraordinary; he thought it improper, that a single Gentleman should be sitting quite close to a married Lady on the sofa; and, from that suspicion, and former observations, he thought the thing improper. The person, who was alone with the Lady at late hours of the night, twelve and one o'clock, and whom he left sitting up after he went to bed, was Mr. Lawrence the painter, which happened two different nights at least. As to the observation made about Sir Sidney having a key of every door about the gardens, it was a gardener, who was complaining of the door of the green-house being left open, and the plants damaged, and who made the same to Sir Lampert, the servant of Sir John Douglas, and which he mentioned at Cheltenham to Sir John and Mr. Lowten. Lampert said he should know the gardener again.

Temple, 4th April, 1806.
ROBERT BIDGOOD.

Has lived with the Prince twenty-three years on the 18th of September next, and have been with the Princess since 21st of March 1798. In 1808 we were at Blackheath, and did not go to any other place; in 1801, Sir Sidney Smith left his card at Montague House, and he was afterwards invited to dinner; and in the spring of 1802, Lady Douglas came to reside at the Tower, where she stayed about three weeks. During this time, Sir Sidney was frequently at the house, both morning and evening, and remained till three or four o'clock in the morning. He has seen Sir Sidney in the blue parlour early (by ten o'clock) in the morning; and, on enquiring from the footman how he came there without his knowledge, they said, they had not let him in, and knew nothing of his being there. He does not know of Sir Sidney being alone till three or four o'clock in the morning, as there were other ladies in the house. During the year 1802, the Princess used to walk out in her station, attended by Mrs. Fitzgerald, and took out cold meat, and went towards Dartford, where she spent the day, and returned about six or seven in the evening.—William, the coachman, always attended the Princess, and Sir John Douglas, during the year 1802, was constantly at Montague House, and was admitted in all times. The Princess was used frequently to go to Lady Douglas's house, where Sir Sidney resided; at the end of that year, there was a misunderstanding between Lady Douglas and the Princess; and one day he saw Lady Douglas leave the house in tears, and afterwards she has not visited the Princess. Mr. Bidgood's wife has lately told him, that Fanny Lloyd told her, that Mary Wilson told Lloyd, that one day, when she went into the Princess's room, she found the Princess and Sir Sidney in the bath; that she (Wilson) immediately shut the room, and fluted at the door.—In the winter of 1802, and the

spring of 1803, Captain Manby became a visitor at Montague House; his frigate was sitting out at Deptford, and Bidgood has reason to believe, that the Princess fitted up his cabin, for he has seen the cotton furniture brought to the Princess to clothe the pattern, which was sent to Blake, her upholsterer, in London-street, Greenwich. When Captain Manby was about to sail, he was walking in the anti-room, to let Captain Manby out; and, as he stayed some time, Bidgood looked into the room, and from a mirror on the opposite side of the room to where Captain Manby and the Princess stood, he saw Captain Manby kissing the Princess's lip; and soon afterwards he went away. He saw the Princess, with her handkerchief to her face, and go into the drawing-room; apparently in tears.—In 1803, was not with the Princess at Margate.—In 1804, was with the Princess at Southsea. We went there on the 2d of May: Sicard was constantly on the look out for the Africaner, Captain Manby's ship; and, about a month afterwards, Sicard descended the ship, before she came to the North. The instant the ship cast anchor, the captain came on shore in his boat to the Princess. The Princess had two houses, No. 8, and 9. She lived at No. 9; and on Saturday evening Captain Manby came on shore, he ran down the shamberry to meet him, and shewed him into the house, No. 9; Captain Manby was constantly at No. 9, and used to go in the evening on board his ship for some work; but afterwards he did not return on board the ship in the evening, and Bidgood had seen him in the morning, by ten o'clock, in the house No. 9; and, from the circumstance of towels, water, and glasses being placed in the passage, he had reason to believe, that Manby had slept there all night.—In 1805, Bidgood was not with the Princess in Hampshire.—After the Princess returned from Hampshire, Captain Hood used to visit the Princess at Blackheath alone, without his wife. Captain Hood used to come about twelve o'clock, and was shewn into the blue-room, where luncheon was ordered, and the Princess and the captain were alone together, without a lady or other attendant. He used to stay dinner, and sometimes in boots; about an hour afterwards coffee was ordered; after which the Princess retired, and Captain Hood had also left the room, and had not been let out of the house by any of the servants. Bidgood has not seen Captain Hood since about Christmas last.—Bidgood has strong suspicions, that Mrs. Sander used to deliver letters to Sicard, which he conceived to be from the Princess to Captain Manby, as Sicard used to put the letters into his pocket, and not into the common bag for letters.—Mrs. Sander must be fully informed of all the circumstances above alluded to. Mary Wilson, and Miss Mielfield must also know all the circumstances.—Bidgood has seen the mother, as she is called, of the little boy frequently at Montague House; the child was about three weeks old when he first saw it. The mother was at Montague House on Monday last. The husband worked at Deptford-yard; but was discharged, and Stikeman has since employed him at his house in town. The mother appears to be better dressed than usual.

(Signed) B. BIDGOOD.

SARAH BIDGOOD.

About six months ago, in a conversation with Frances Lloyd, respecting the general conduct of the Princess, she said, that whilst Sir Sidney visited the Princess, that Mary Wilson had gone into the bedroom to make up the fire, and found the Princess and Sir Sidney in such an indecent situation, that she immediately left the room, and was so shocked that she fainted away at the door.

(This witness was not examined before the Commissioners; at least, no copy of such Examination, if there was any, was transmitted with the other Papers. The first paragraph in her examination, however, stated above, as it is observed by some of the Princess's answers; but the remainder, not being referred to, either by the Commissioners' Report, or by the answer, and being all hearsay, is omitted).

Temple, 12th May 1806,

Frances Lloyd.—From Ripley in Surrey.

To the best of my knowledge, Mary Wilson said, that she had seen the Princess and Sir Sidney in the blue-room; but she is so close a woman, that she never opens her mouth on any occasion; never heard Mary Wilson say, she was so alarmed as to be in a

fit.—Heard the gardener at Ramsgate say, one day, at dinner, that he had seen Mr. Sicard and Captain Manby go across the lawn towards a subterraneous passage leading to the sea.—When her Royal Highness was going to the launch, Sir Andrew Hammond and his son came the day before, and dined with her, and in the next morning, about four o'clock, after the doors of the house were open, she saw Captain Manby sitting in the drawing-room of the adjoining house to her Royal Highness, which room belonged to her.—One morning, about six o'clock, he was called to get breakfast for her Royal Highness, when she saw Captain Manby and her walking in the garden at Ramsgate.—Heard from Mrs. Little's maid, that the Princess, when at Lady Stuchell's, went out of her bed-room, and could not find her way back; but nothing more.—About four years ago, I think, Mr. Mills attended me for a cold, and, in conversation, he asked me if the Prince visited at our house? I said not to my knowledge. He said the Princess certainly was with child.

FRANCES LLOYD.

A true Copy.

(Signed) J. Dreher.

Whitehall, 29th August 1806.

Blackheath, August 12 1806.

Sire,—With the deepest feelings of gratitude to your Majesty, I take the first opportunity to acknowledge having received, as yesterday only, the report from the Lords Commissioners, which was dated from the 14th of July. It was brought by Lord Cockburn's footman, directed to the Princess of Wales; besides a note enclosed, the contents of which were, that Lord Erskine sent the Evidence and Report by commands of his Majesty. I had reason to flatter myself, that the Lords Commissioners would not have given in the Report before they had been properly informed of various circumstances, which must, for a feeling and delicate minded woman, be very unpleasant to have spread, without having the means to exculpate herself. But I can in the face of the Almighty, assure your Majesty, that your Daughter-in-law is innocent, and is conduct unquestionable; free from all the improprieties and improprieties which are imputed to her, at present, by the Lords Commissioners, upon the evidence of persons, who speak as falsely as Sir John and Lady Douglas themselves. Your Majesty can be sure, that I shall be anxious to give the most solemn denial in my power to all the scandalous stories of Bidgood and Cole; to make my conduct clear in the most satisfactory way for the tranquillity of your Majesty, for the honour of your illustrious family, and the gratification of your afflicted daughter-in-law. In the mean time I can safely trust your Majesty's gracious justice to reflect, that the whole of the evidence on which the Commissioners have given credit to the infamous stories charged against me, was taken behind my back, without my having any opportunity to contradict or explain any thing. I then to point out those persons who might have been called, to prove the little credit which was due to some of the witnesses, from their connexion with Sir John and Lady Douglas; and the absolute falsehood of parts of the evidence, which could have been completely contradicted. Oh! gracious King, I now look for that happy moment, when I may be allowed to appear again before your Majesty's eyes, and receive once more the assurance from your Majesty's own mouth, that I have your gracious protection; and that you will not discard me from your friendship, of which your Majesty has been so condescending to give me so many marks of kindness; and which must be my only support, and my only consolation in this country. I remain with sentiments of the highest esteem, veneration, and unfeigned attachment, Sire, your Majesty's most dutiful, submissive, and humble Daughter-in-law and Subject.

(Signed) CAROLINE.

To the King.

Montague House, August 17th 1806.

The Princess of Wales desires the Lord Chancellor to present her humble duty to the King, and to lay before his Majesty the accompanying letter and papers. The Princess makes this communication by his Lordship's hands, because it relates to the papers with which she has been supplied through his Lordship by his Majesty's commands.

To the Lord Chancellor.

August 17th 1866.

size.—Upon receiving the copy of the Report made to your Majesty, by the Commissioners, appointed to enquire into certain charges against my conduct, I lost no time in returning to your Majesty my hearty thanks for your Majesty's goodness in communicating that copy to be communicated to me.—I wanted to advise by my own heart, to express my gratitude for the kindness and protection which I have uniformly received from your Majesty. I needed no caution or reserve, in expressing my confident reliance, that that kindness and protection would not be withdrawn from me on this trying occasion; and that your Majesty's justice would not suffer your mind to be affected to my disadvantage, by any part of a Report, founded upon partial evidence, taken in my absence, on charges, not yet communicated to me, until your Majesty had heard what might be alleged in my behalf, in answer to it. But your Majesty will not be surprised nor displeased that I, a woman, a stranger to the laws and usages of your Majesty's Kingdom, under charges, aimed, originally, at my life and honour, should hesitate to determine in what manner I ought to act, even under the present circumstances, with respect to such accusations, without the assistance of advice in which I could confide. And I have had admitted to me the following observations, respecting the copies of the papers with which I have been furnished. And I humbly solicit from your Majesty's gracious condescension and justice, a complainer with the requests, which arise out of them.—In the first place, it has been observed to me, that these copies of the Report, and of the accompanying papers, have come unauthenticated by the signature of any person high or low, whose veracity, or even accuracy, is pledged for their correctness, or to whom resort might be had, if it should be necessary, hereafter, to establish, that these papers are correct copies of the originals. I am far from imagining, that the want of such attestations was intentional. No doubt it was omitted through inadvertence; but its importance is particularly confirmed by the state in which the copy of Mrs. Lisle's examination has been transmitted to me. For in the third page of that examination, there have been two erasures; on one of which some words have been subsequently introduced, apparently in a different hand-writing from the body of the examination; and the passage, as it stands, is peculiarly incorrect, because the phrase is unmeaning. The humble, but earnest request, which I have to make to your Majesty, which is suggested by this observation, is, that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct, that the Report, and the papers which accompany it, and which, for that purpose, I venture to transmit to your Majesty with this letter, may be examined, and then referred to me, authenticated as correct, under the signature of some person, who, having attested their accuracy, may be able to prove it.—In the second place, it has been observed to me, that the Report proceeds by reference to certain written declarations, which the Commissioners describe as the necessary foundation of all their proceedings, and which contain, as I presume, the charge or information against my conduct. Yet copies of these written declarations have not been given to me. These are described indeed in the Report, as consisting of certain statements, respecting my conduct, imputing, not only gross impropriety of behaviour, but expressly asserting facts of the most confirmed and abandoned criminality; for which, if true, my life might be forfeited. These are stated to have been followed by declarations from other persons, who, though not speaking to the same facts, had related other particulars, in themselves extremely suspicious, and still more so, as connected with the assertions already mentioned. On this, it is observed to me, that it is most important that I should know the extent, and the particulars of the charges or informations against me, and by what accusers they have been made; whether I am answering the charges of one set of accusers or more. Whether the authors of the original declarations, who may be collected from the Report, to be Sir John and Lady Douglas, are my only accusers; and the declarations which are said to have followed, are the declarations of persons added as witnesses by Sir John and Lady Douglas, to confirm their accusations; or whether such declarations are the charges of persons, who have made themselves also the authors of distinct accusations

against me.—The requests, which, I humbly hope, your Majesty will think reasonable, and just to grant, and which are suggested by these further observations are,—*First*, That your Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct, that I should be furnished with copies of these declarations; and, if they are rightly described in the Report, as the necessary foundation of all the proceedings of the Commissioners, your Majesty could not, I am persuaded, but have graciously intended, in directing that I should be furnished with a copy of the Report, that I should also see this essential part of the proceedings, the foundation on which it rests.—*Secondly*, That I may be informed, whether I have one or more, and how many, accusers, and who they are; as the weight and credit of the accusation cannot but be much affected by the number from whence it originates.—*Thirdly*, That I may be informed of the time when the declarations were made. For the weight and credit of the accusation must also be much affected by the length of time, which my accusers may have been contented to have been the silent depositories of those heavy matters of guilt and charge; and,—*Lastly*, That your Majesty's goodness will secure to me a speedy return of these papers, accompanied, I trust, with the further information which I have solicited; but, at all events, a speedy return of them. And your Majesty will see, that it is not without reason, that I make this last request, when your Majesty is informed, that, though the Report appears to have been made upon the 14th of July, yet it was not sent to me till the 11th of the present month. A similar delay, I should of all things, deplore. For it is with reluctance, that I yield to those suggestions, which have induced me to lay these my humble requests, before your Majesty, since they must, at all events, in some degree, delay the arrival of that moment to which I look forward with so earnest, and eager an impatience; when I confidently feel, I shall completely satisfy your Majesty, that the whole of these charges are alike unfounded; and are all parts of the same conspiracy against me. Your Majesty, so satisfied, will, I can have no doubt be as anxious as myself, to secure to me that redress, which the laws of your Kingdom (administering, under your Majesty's just dispensation, equal protection and justice to every description of your Majesty's subjects) are prepared to afford to those, who are so deeply injured as I have been. That I have, in this case, the strongest claim to your Majesty's justice, I am confident I shall prove; but I cannot, as I am advised, so satisfactorily establish that claim, till your Majesty's goodness shall have directed me to be furnished with an authentic statement of the actual charges against me, and that additional information, which it is the object of this letter most humbly, yet earnestly, to implore.—I am, Sir, your Majesty's most dutiful, submissive, and humble, Daughter-in-law.

Montague House.
To the King.

(Signed) C. P.

August 18th 1866.

The Lord Chancellor has the honour to return to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the box, as he received it this morning from his Majesty. It contains the papers he formerly sent to her Royal Highness, and which he sends as they are, thinking that it may be, in the mean time, most agreeable to her Royal Highness.—The reason of their not having been authenticated by the Lord Chancellor was, that he received them as copies from Earl Spencer, who was in possession of the originals; and he could not, therefore, with propriety do so, not having himself compared them; but her Royal Highness may depend upon having other copies sent to her, which have been duly examined and certified to be so.—The box will be delivered to one of her Royal Highness's pages in waiting by the principal officer attendant upon the Lord Chancellor, and he trusts he shall find full credit with her Royal Highness; that, in sending a servant formally with the papers the moment he received them (no messenger being in waiting, and the officers who attend him being detained by their duties in court), he could not be supposed to have intended any possible disrespect, which he is incapable of showing to any lady, but most especially to any member of his Majesty's Royal Family.

To her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Lincoln's Inn Fields, August 24th 1806.

His Majesty has been pleased to transmit to me, the letter, which he has received from your Royal Highness, dated the 17th instants; and to direct, that I should communicate the same to the Lords Commissioners, who he had been commanded by his Majesty to report to his Majesty, on the matters therein referred to; and I have now received his Majesty's further commands, in consequence of that letter, to acquaint your Royal Highness, that, when I transmitted to your Royal Highness, by the King's commands, and under my signature, the copies of official papers, which had been laid before his Majesty, those papers were judged thereby duly authenticated, according to the usual course and forms of office; and sufficiently so, for the purposes for which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct them to be communicated to your Royal Highness.—That, nevertheless, there does not appear to be any reason for his Majesty's declining a compliance with the request which your Royal Highness has been advised to make, that those copies should, after being examined with the original, be attested by some person to be named for that purpose; and that, if your Royal Highness will do me the honour to transmit them to me, they shall be examined and attested accordingly, after correcting any errors that may have occurred in the copying.—His Majesty has further authorised me to acquaint your Royal Highness, that he is graciously pleased, on your Royal Highness's request, to consent that copies of the written declarations, referred to in the Report of the Lords Commissioners, should be transmitted to your Royal Highness, and that the same will be transmitted accordingly, so soon as they can be transcribed.

(Signed) ERSKINE, C.

The Lord Chancellor has the honour to add to the above official communication, that his purse bearer respectfully waits her Royal Highness's commands, in case it should be her Royal Highness's pleasure to return the papers by him.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Lincoln's Inn Fields August 19th 1806.

The Lord Chancellor has the honour to transmit to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales the papers desired by her Royal Highness, just as he received them a few minutes ago from Earl Spencer, with the note accompanying them.

* N.B. These papers, being the original declarations on which the enquiry proceeded, will be found in Appendix (A).

August 31 1806.

Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales acquaints the Lord Chancellor, that the gentleman with whom her Royal Highness advises, and who had possession of the copies of the official papers communicated to her Royal Highness by the Lord Chancellor, returned from the country late yesterday evening. Upon the subject of transmitting these papers to the Lord Chancellor, for the purpose of their being examined and authenticated, and then returned to her Royal Highness, he states, that, in consequence of the Lord Chancellor's assurance, contained in his note of the 20th inst. that her Royal Highness might depend upon having other copies sent to her which had been duly examined and certified to be so; he has relied upon being able to refer to those already sent, and, therefore, it would be inconvenient to part with them at present; and her Royal Highness, therefore, hopes, that the Lord Chancellor will procure for her the other authenticated copies, which his Lordship promised in his note of the 20th inst.—With respect to the copies already sent, being, as the Lord Chancellor expresses in his letter of the 24th instants, "judged to be duly authenticated according to the usual course and forms of office, and sufficiently so, for the purposes for which his Majesty had been graciously pleased to direct them to be communicated to her Royal Highness, because they were transmitted to her, by the King's commands, and under his Lordship's signature."—Her Royal Highness could never have wished for a more authentic attestation, if she had conceived that they were authenticated under such signature. But she could not think that the mere signature of his Lordship, on the outside of the envelope which contained them, could afford any authenticity to the thirty papers which that envelope con-

tained; or could, in any manner, identify any of those papers as having been contained in that envelope. And she had felt herself confirmed in that opinion, by his Lordship's saying, in his note of the 20th instants, "that the reason of their not having been authenticated by the Lord Chancellor was, that he received them as copies from Earl Spencer, who was in possession of the originals, and he could not, therefore, with propriety, do so, not having himself compared them." Her Royal Highness takes this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of the declarations referred to in the Commissioners' Report.

To the Lord Chancellor.

Lincoln's Inn-Fields, Sept. 2d. 1806.

The Lord Chancellor has taken the earliest opportunity in his power of complying with the wishes of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. He made the promise of other copies, without any communication with the other Commissioners, wholly from a desire to show every kind of respect and accommodation to her Royal Highness, in any thing consistent with his duty, and not at all from any idea that the papers, as originally sent, though there might be errors in the copying, were not sufficiently authenticated; an opinion, which, he is obliged to say, he is not removed from; nevertheless, the Lord Chancellor has a pleasure in conforming to her Royal Highness's wishes, and has the honour to enclose the attested copies of the Depositions, as he has received them from Earl Spencer.

To Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Copy of a Letter from her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to the King.

Sire,—When I last troubled your Majesty upon my unfortunate business, I had fixed my mind to hope that I should have the happiness of differing from your Majesty, and receiving your gracious commands to pay my duty in your Royal presence, before the expiration of the last week; and, when that hope was disappointed, eagerly clinging to any idea which offered me a prospect of being saved from the necessity of having recourse, to the vindication of my character, to the publication of the proceedings upon the enquiry into my conduct, I thought it just possible, that the reason for my not having received your Majesty's commands to that effect, might have been occasioned by the circumstance of your Majesty's staying at Windsor through the whole of the week. I, therefore, determined to wait a few days longer before I took a step which, when once taken could not be recalled. Having, however, now assured myself that your Majesty was in town yesterday,—as I have received no command to wait upon your Majesty, and no intimation of your pleasure, I am reduced to the necessity of abandoning all hope that your Majesty will comply with my humble, yet earnest, and anxious request. Your Majesty, therefore, will not be surprised, to find that the publication of the proceedings alluded to, will not be withheld beyond Monday next. As to any consequences which may arise from such publication, unpleasant or hurtful to my own feelings and interests, I may perhaps be properly responsible, and in any event, have no one to complain of but myself, and those with whose advice I have acted; and whatever those consequences may be, I am fully and unalterably convinced that they must be infinitely less than those which I should be exposed to from my silence. But as to any other consequences, unpleasant or hurtful to the feelings and interests of others, or of the public, my conscience will certainly acquit me of them. I am confident, that I have not acted impatiently or precipitately. To avoid coming to this painful extremity, I have taken every step in my power, except that which would abandon my character to utter infamy, and my station and life to no uncertain danger, and possibly to no very distant destruction. With every prayer for the lengthened continuance of your Majesty's health and happiness, for every possible blessing which a gracious God can bestow upon the beloved monarch of a loyal people, and for the continued prosperity of your dominions, under your Majesty's propitious reign, I remain, your Majesty's most faithful, loyal and affectionate, but most unhappy and most injured daughter-in-law, subject and servant.

(Signed) MARY.

Montagu-house March 3 1807.

To the King.

Sire, — Impressed with the deepest sentiments of gratitude for the countenance and protection which I have hitherto uniformly received from your Majesty, I approach you with a heart undiminished upon this occasion, so awful and momentous to my character, my honour, and my happiness. I should, indeed, under charges such as have now been brought against me, prove myself undeserving of the countenance of that countenance and protection, and altogether unworthy of the high station which I hold in your Majesty's illustrious family, if I sought for any partiality, for any indulgence, for any thing more than what is due to me in justice. My entire confidence in your Majesty's virtues assures me that I cannot meet with less. The situation which I have been so happy as to hold in your Majesty's good opinion and esteem; my station in your Majesty's august family; my life, my honour, and, through mine, the honour of your Majesty's family have been attacked. Sir John and Lady Douglas have attempted to support a direct and precise charge, by which they have dared to impute to me the enormous guilt of high treason, committed in the foul crime of adultery. In this charge, the extravagance of their malice has defeated itself. The Report of the Lords Commissioners, acting under your Majesty's warrant, has most fully cleared me of that charge. But there remain imputations strangely sanctioned and countenanced by that Report, on which I cannot remain silent, without incurring the most fatal consequences to my honour and character. For it states to your Majesty, that "The circumstances detailed against me must be credited, till they are decisively contradicted." To contradict, with as much decision as the contradiction of an accused can convey; to expose the injustice and malice of my enemies; to show the utter impossibility of giving credit to their testimony; and to vindicate my own innocence, will be the objects, Sire, of this letter. In the course of my pursuing these objects, I shall have much to complain of in the substance of the proceeding itself, and much in the manner of conducting it. That any of these charges should ever have been entertained upon testimony so little worthy of belief, which betrayed, in every sentence, the malice in which it originated; that, even if they were entertained at all, your Majesty should have been advised to pass by the ordinary legal modes of inquiry into such high crimes, and to refer them to a Commission, open to all the objection, which I shall have to state to such a mode of inquiry; that the Commissioners, after having negatived the principal charge of substantive crime, should have entertained considerations of matters that amounted to no legal offence, and which were adduced not as substantive charges in themselves, but as matters in support of the principal accusation; that, through the pressure and weight of their official occupations, they did not, perhaps, could not bestow that attention on the case which if given to it, must have enabled them to detect the villany and falsehood of my accusers, and their foul conspiracy against me, and must have preserved my character from the weighty imputation which the authority of the Commissioners has, for a time, cast upon it; but, above all, that they should, upon this *ex parte* examination, without declaring one word that I could urge, have reported to your Majesty an opinion on these matters so prejudicial to my honour, and from which I can have no appeal to the laws of the country, because the charges constituting no legal offence, cannot be made the ground of a judicial inquiry; these and many other circumstances, connected with the length of the proceeding, which have cruelly aggravated to my feelings, the pain necessarily attendant upon this inquiry, I shall not be able to refrain from stating, and urging, as matters of serious lamentation at least, if not of well-grounded complaint. In commenting upon any part of the circumstances, which have occurred in the course of this inquiry, whatever observations I may be compelled to make upon any of them, I trust, I shall never forget what is due to officers in high station and employment, under your Majesty. No apology, therefore, can be required for any reserve in my expressions towards them. But if, in vindicating my innocence against the injustice and malice of my enemies, I should appear to your Majesty to express myself with all the warmth and indignation which innocence so fully warranted, must feel, your Majesty will, I trust, not attribute my forwardness to any insensibility to the grievous

injuries I have sustained; but will graciously be pleased to ascribe it to the restraint I have imposed upon myself, lest, in endeavouring to describe in just terms the motives, the conduct, the perjury, and all the foul circumstances, which characterize and establish the malice of my accusers, I might use language, which, though not unjustly applied to them, might be improper to be used by me to any body, or unfit to be employed by any body, humbly, respectfully, and dutifully addressing your Majesty. That a fit opportunity has occurred for laying open my heart to your Majesty, perhaps, I shall, hereafter, have no reason to lament. For more than two years, I had been informed, that, upon the presumption of some misconduct in me, my behaviour had been made the subject of investigation, and my neighbours and servants had been examined concerning it. And, for some time, I had received mysterious and indistinct intimations, that some great mischief was meditated towards me. And, in all the circumstances of my very peculiar situation, it will not be thought strange, that, however conscious I was, that I had no just cause of fear, I should yet feel some uneasiness on this account. With surprise, certainly, because the first tidings were of a kind to excite surprise, but without alarm, I received the intelligence, that, for some reason, a formal investigation of some parts of my conduct had been advised, and had actually begun. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, on the 7th of June, announced it to me. He announced to me, the Princess of Wales, in the first communication made to me, with respect to this proceeding, the near approach of two attorneys, one of them, I since find, the solicitor employed by Sir John Douglas, claiming to enter my dwelling, with a warrant, to take away one half of my household, for immediate examination upon a charge against myself. Of the nature of that charge I was then uninformed. It now appears, it was the charge of high treason, committed in the infamous crime of adultery. His Royal Highness, I am sure, will do me the justice to represent to your Majesty, that I betrayed no fear, that I manifested no symptoms of conscious guilt, that I sought no excuses to prepare, or to tutor my servants for the examination which they were to undergo. The only request which I made to his Royal Highness was, that he would have the goodness to remain with me till my servants were gone; that he might bear witness, that I had no conversation with them before they went. In truth, Sire, my anxieties, under a knowledge that some serious mischief was planning against me, and while I was ignorant of its quality and extent, had been so great, that I could not but rejoice at an event, which seemed to promise me an early opportunity of ascertaining what the malice of my enemies intended against me. It has not been, indeed, without impatience, that I have waited, that I have passed the interval, which has since elapsed. When once it was not only known to me, but to the world, for it was known to the world, that inquiry of the gravest nature had been instituted into my conduct, I looked to the conclusion with all the eagerness that could belong to an absolute conviction, that my innocence and my honour, to the disgrace and confusion of my accusers, would be established; and that the groundless malice and injustice of the whole charge would be manifested to the world, as widely as the calumny had been circulated. I knew that the result of an *ex parte* inquiry, from its very nature, could not, unless it fully asserted my entire innocence, be in any degree just. And I taught myself most firmly to believe, that it was utterly impossible that any opinion which could, in the smallest degree, work prejudice to my honour and character, could ever be expressed in any terms, by any person, in a Report upon a solemn formal inquiry, and more especially to your Majesty, without my having some notice and some opportunity of being heard. And I was convinced that, if the proceeding allowed me, before an opinion was expressed, the ordinary means which accused persons have, of vindicating their honour and their innocence, my honour and my innocence must, in any opinion, which could then be expressed, be fully vindicated and effectually established. What then, Sire, must have been my astonishment and my dismay, when I saw that notwithstanding the principal accusation was founded, yet some of the witnesses to those charges which were brought in support of the principal accusation; witnesses whose names I perceived to have protected my character, would not

easily have shewn, out of their own mouths, to be utterly unworthy of credit, and confederates in foul conspiracy with my false accusers, are reported to be "free from all suspicion of unavourable bias;" their veracity, "in the judgment of the Commissioners, not to be questioned;" and their infamous stories and insinuations against me to be "as much as deserve the most serious consideration, and as must be credited till decisively contradicted."—The Inquiry, after I thus had notice of it, continued for above two months.* I venture not to complain, as if it had been unnecessarily protracted. The important duties and official avocations of the Noble Lords appointed to carry it on, may naturally account for and excuse some delay. But, however excusable it may have been, your Majesty will easily conceive the pain and anxiety which this interval of suspense has occasioned; and your Majesty will not be surprised if I further represent, that I have found a great aggravation of my painful sufferings, in the delay which occurred in communicating the Report to me. For, though it is dated on the 14th July, I did not receive it, notwithstanding your Majesty's gracious commands, till the 11th of August. It was due unquestionably to your Majesty, that the result of an Inquiry, commanded by your Majesty, upon advice which had been offered, touching matters of the highest import, should be first and immediately communicated to you. The respect and honour due to the Princess of Wales, the interest which he must necessarily have taken in this Inquiry, combined to make it indispensible fit that the result should be forthwith also stated to his Royal Highness. I complain not, therefore, that it was not early communicated to any one; I complain only (and I complain most acutely, for I felt it most severely) of the delay in its communication to me.—Rumour had informed the world, that the Report had been early communicated to your Majesty, and to his Royal Highness. I did not receive the benefit intended for me by your Majesty's gracious command, till a month after the Report was signed. But the same rumour had represented me, in my infinite prejudice, as in possession of the Report during that month; and the malice of those who wished to stain my honour, has not failed to suggest all that malice could infer, from its remaining in that possession so long unnoticed. May I be permitted to say, that if the Report acquits me, my innocence entitled me to receive from those, to whom your Majesty's commands had been given, an immediate notification of the fact that it did acquit me. That, if it condemned me, the weight of such a sentence should not have been left to settle in my mind, much less upon your Majesty's, for a month, before I could even begin to prepare an answer, which, when begun, could not speedily be concluded; and that, if the Report could be represented as both acquitting and condemning me, the reasons which suggested the propriety of an early communication in each of the former cases, combined to make it proper and necessary in the latter.—And why all consideration of my feelings was thus cruelly neglected; why I was kept upon the rack, during all this time, ignorant of the result of a charge, which affected my honour and my life; and why, especially in a case where such grave matters were to continue to be "credited, to the prejudice of my honour," till they were "decisively contradicted," the means of knowing what it was, that I must at least endeavour to contradict, were withheld from me, a single unnecessary hour, I know not, and I will not trust myself in the attempt to conjecture.—On the 11th of August, however, I, at length received from the Lord Chancellor a packet, containing copies of the Warrant or Commission authorizing the Inquiry, of the Report; and of the Examinations on which the Report was founded. And your Majesty will be graciously pleased to recollect, that on the 15th I returned my grateful thanks to your Majesty, for having ordered these papers to be sent me.—Your Majesty will readily imagine that, upon a subject of such importance, I could not venture to trust only to my own advice; and those with whom I advised suggested, that the written Declarations, or Charges, upon which the Inquiry had proceeded,

and which the Commissioners refer to in their Report, and represent to be the essential foundation of the whole proceeding, did not accompany the Examinations and Report; and also, that the papers themselves were not authenticated. I, therefore, ventured to address your Majesty upon these supposed defects in the communication, and humbly requested that the copies of the papers, which I then returned, might, after being examined and authenticated, be again transmitted to me; and that I might also be furnished with copies of the written Declarations so referred to in the Report. And my humble thanks are due for your Majesty's gracious compliance with my request. On the 9th of August I received, in consequence, the attested copies of those Declarations, and of a Narrative of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent; and, a few days after, on the 3d of September, the attested copies of the Examinations which were taken before the Commissioners.

By the Copy, which I have received, of the Commission, or Warrant, under which the Inquiry has been prosecuted, it appears to be an instrument under your Majesty's Sign Manual, not countersigned, not under any Seal.—It recites, that an Abstract of certain written Declarations touching my conduct (without specifying by whom those Declarations were made, or the nature of the matters touching which they had been made, or even by whom the Abstract had been prepared), had been laid before your Majesty; into the truth of which it purports to authorize the four noble Peers, who are named in it, to inquire and to examine, upon oath, such persons as they think fit: and to report to your Majesty the result of their Examination. By referring to the written Declarations, it appears that they contain allegations against me, amounting to the charge of High Treason, and also other matters, which, if understood to be as they seem to have been acted and reported upon, by the Commissioners, not as evidence confirmatory (as they are expressed to be in their title) of the principal charge, but as distinct and substantive subjects of examination, cannot, as I am advised, be represented as in law, amounting to crimes. How most of the Declarations referred to were collected, by whom, at whose solicitation, under what sanction, and before what persons, magistrates, or others, they were made, does not appear. By the title, indeed, which all the written Declarations, except Sir John and Lady Douglas's bear; viz. "That they had been taken for the purpose of confirming Lady Douglas's Statement," it may be collected that they had been made by her, or, at least, by Sir John Douglas's procurement. And the concluding passage of one of them, I mean the fourth declaration of W. Cole, strengthens this opinion, as it represents Sir John Douglas, accompanied by his solicitor, Mr. Lowten, to have gone down, far as Cheltenham, for the examination of two of the witnesses whose declarations are there stated. I am, however, at a loss to know, at this moment, whom I am to consider, or whom I could legally fix, as my false accuser. From the circumstance last mentioned, it might be inferred that Sir John and Lady Douglas, or one of them, is that accuser. But Lady Douglas, in her written Declaration, so far from representing the information which she then gives, as moving voluntarily from herself, expressly states, that she gives it under the direct command of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the papers leave me without information, from whom any communication to the Prince originated, which induced him to give such commands.—Upon the question, how far the advice is agreeable to law, under which it was recommended to your Majesty to issue this Warrant or Commission, not countersigned nor under seal, and without any of your Majesty's advisers, therefore, being, on the face of it, responsible for its issuing, I am not competent to determine. And, undoubtedly, considering that the two high legal authorities, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, consented to act under it, it is with the greatest doubt and diffidence that I can bring myself to express any suspicion of its illegality. But if it be, as I am given to understand it is, open to question, whether, consistently with law, your Majesty should have been advised to command, by this Warrant, or Commission, persons (not to act in any known character, as Secretaries of State, as Privy Counsellors, as Magistrates otherwise empowered, but to act as Commissioners, and under the sole authority of such Warrant) to inquire (without any authority to hear and determine any thing upon the subject of those inquiries) into the known crime of high treason, under the sanction of

* The time that the Inquiry was pending, after this notice of it, is here confounded with the time which elapsed before the Report was communicated to her Royal Highness. The Inquiry itself only lasted to the 14th of July, which is but between five and six weeks from the 7th of June.

oath, to be administered by them as such Commissioners, and to report the result thereof to your Majesty. If, I say, there can be any question upon the legality of such a Warrant or Commission, the extreme hardship with which it has operated upon me, the extreme prejudice which it has done to my character, and to which such a proceeding must ever expose the person who is the object of it, obliges me, till I am fully convinced of its legality, to forbear from acknowledging its authority; and, with all humility and deference to your Majesty, to protest against it, and against all the proceedings under it.— If this, indeed, were matter of mere form, I should be assumed to acquiesce. But the actual hardships and prejudice which I have suffered by this proceeding are most obvious; for, upon the principal charge against me, the Commissioners have most satisfactorily, and “without the least hesitation,” for such is then expressed, reported their opinion of its falsehood. Sir John and Lady Douglas, therefore, who have sworn to its truth, have been guilty of the plainest falsehood; yet upon the supposition of the illegality of this Commission, their falsehood must, as I am informed, go unpunished. Upon the supposition, the want of legal authority in the Commissioners to inquire and to administer an oath, will render it impossible to give to this falsehood the character of perjury. But this is by no means the circumstance which I feel the most severely. Beyond the vindicating of my own character, and the consideration of providing for my future security, I can assure your Majesty, that the punishment of Sir John and Lady Douglas would afford me no satisfaction. It is not, therefore, with regard to that part of the charge which is inoperative, but with respect to those which are sanctioned by the Report, those which, not aiming at my life, exhaust themselves upon my character, and which the Commissioners have, in some measure, sanctioned by their Report, that I have the greatest reason to complain. Had the Report sanctioned the principal charge, constituting a known high crime, my innocence would have emboldened me, at all times (and to more no person has ever been exposed from the malice and falsehood of accusers), to have demanded that trial, which could legally determine upon the truth or falsehood of such charge. Though I should even then, indeed, have had some cause to complain, because I should have gone to that trial under the prejudice necessarily raised against me by that Report; yet, in a proceeding before the just, open, and known tribunals of your Majesty's kingdom, I should have had a safe appeal from the result of an *ex parte* investigation; an investigation which has exposed me to all the hardships of a *post facto* inquiry, without giving me the benefit of a jury, and to all the severe consequences of a public investigation, in point of injury to my character, without affording me any of its substantial benefits in point of security. But the charges which the Commissioners do sanction by their Report, describing them with a mysterious obscurity and indefinite generality, constitute, as I am told, no legal crime. They are described as “instances of great impropriety and indecency in behaviour,” which must “occasion the most unfavourable interpretations,” and they are reported to your Majesty, and they are stated to be, “circumstances which must be credited till they are decisively contradicted.”— From this opinion, this judgment of the Commissioners, bearing so hard upon my character (and that a female character, how delicate, and how easily to be affected by the breath of calumny, your Majesty well knows), I can have no appeal; for, as the charges constitute no legal crimes, they cannot be the subjects of any legal trial. I can call for no trial. I can, therefore, have no appeal; I can look for no acquittal. Yet this opinion, or this judgment, from which I can have no appeal, has been pronounced against me upon mere *ex parte* investigation.—This hardship, Sir, I am told to ascribe to the nature of the proceeding under this Warrant or Commission; for had the Inquiry been entered into before your Majesty's Privy Council, or before any magistrates, authorized by law as such, to inquire into the existence of treason, the known course of proceeding before that Council, or such magistrates, the known extent of their jurisdiction over crimes, and not over the proprieties of behaviour, would have preserved me from the possibility of having matters made the subjects of inquiry, which had in law no substantive criminal character, and from the extreme hardship of having my reputation injured by calumny altogether unfounded, but rendered at

once more safe to my enemies, and more injurious to me, by being uttered in the course of a proceeding assuming the grave semblance of legal form. And it is by the nature of this proceeding (which could alone have countenanced or admitted of this ingenious latitude of inquiry into the proprieties of behaviour in private life, with which no court, no magistrate, no public law, has any authority to interfere), that I have been deprived of the benefit of that entire and unqualified acquittal and discharge from this accusation, to which the error and proved falsehood of the accusation itself so justly entitled me.—I trust, therefore, that your Majesty will see, that if this proceeding is not one to which, by the known laws of your Majesty's kingdom, I ought to be subject, that it is no cold formal objection which leads me to protest against it.—I am ready to acknowledge, Sir, from the consequences which might arise to the public from such misconduct as have been falsely imputed to me, that my honour and virtue are of more importance to the State than those of other women. That my conduct, therefore, may be fully subjected, when necessary, to a severe scrutiny. But it cannot follow, because my character is of more importance, that it may, therefore be attacked with more impunity. And as I know, that this mischief has been pending over my head for more than two years, that private examinations of my neighbours' servants, and of my own, have, at times, during that interval, been taken, for the purpose of establishing charges against me, not, indeed, by the instrumentality of Sir John and Lady Douglas alone, but by the sanction, and in the presence of the Earl of Mounse, your Majesty will perceive by the deposition of Jonathan Partridge, which I submit; and as I know also, and make appear to your Majesty likewise by the same means, that declarations of persons of unquestionable credit respecting my conduct, attesting my innocence, and directly falsifying a most important circumstance respecting my supposed pregnancy, mentioned in the declaration, on which the inquiry was instituted; as I know, I say, that those declarations, so favourable to me, appear, to my infinite prejudice, not to have been communicated to your Majesty when that inquiry was commanded; and as I know not how soon nor how often proceedings against me may be meditated by my enemies, I take leave to express my humble trust, that, before any other proceedings may be had against me (desirable as it may have been thought that the inquiry should have been of the nature which has, in this instance, obtained), your Majesty would be graciously pleased to require to be advised, whether my guilt, if I were guilty, could not be as effectually ascertained and punished, and my honour and innocence, if innocent, be more effectually secured and established by other more known and regular modes of proceeding.—Having, therefore, Sir, upon these grave reasons, ventured to submit, I trust without offence, these considerations upon the nature of the Commission and the proceedings under it, I will now proceed to observe upon the Report and the examinations; and, with your Majesty's permission, I will go through the whole matter, in that course which has been observed by the Report itself, and which an examination of the important matters that it contains, in the order in which it states them, will naturally suggest.—The Report, after referring to the Commission or Warrant under which their Lordships were acting, after stating that they had proceeded to examine the several witnesses, whose depositions they annexed to their report, proceeds to state the effect of the written declarations, which the Commissioners considered as the essential foundation of the whole proceeding. “That they were statements which had been laid before his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, respecting the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess; that these statements were not only imputed to her Royal Highness great impropriety and indecency of behaviour, but expressly asserted, partly on the ground of certain alleged declarations from the Princess's own mouth, and partly on the personal observation of the informants, the following most important facts, viz. that her Royal Highness had been pregnant in the year 1802, in consequence of an illicit intercourse, and that she had, in the same year, been secretly delivered of a male child, which child had ever since that period been brought up by her Royal Highness in her own house, and under her immediate inspection. These allegations thus made, had, by the Commissioners found, been followed by declarations,

from other persons, who had not, indeed, spoken of the important facts of the pregnancy or delivery of her Royal Highness, but had related other particulars, in themselves extremely suspicious, and still more so, when connected with the assertions already mentioned. The Report then states, that, in the painful situation in which his Royal Highness was placed by these declarations, they learnt that he had adopted the only course which could, in their judgment, with propriety be followed, when informations such as these had been thus confidently alleged and particularly detailed, and had in some degree been supported by collateral evidence, applying to other points of the same nature (though going to a far less extent), one line could only be pursued. "Every sentiment of duty to your Majesty, and of concern for the public welfare, required that these particulars should not be withheld from your Majesty, to whom more particularly belonged the cognizance of a matter of state, so nearly touching the honour of your Majesty's Royal Family, and by possibility affecting the succession to your Majesty's crown."—"The Commissioners, therefore, your Majesty observes, going, they must permit me to say, a little out of their way, begin their Report by expressing a clear and decided opinion, that his Royal Highness was properly advised (for your Majesty will undoubtedly conclude, that upon a subject of this importance, his Royal Highness could not but have acted by the advice of others), in referring this complaint to your Majesty, for the purpose of its undergoing the investigation which has followed. And, unquestionably, if the charge referred to in this Report, as made by Sir John and Lady Douglas, had been presented under circumstances in which any reasonable degree of credit could be given to them, or even if they had not been prosecuted in such a manner as to impeach the credit of the informers, and to bear internal evidence of their own incredibility, I should be the last person who would be disposed to dispute the wisdom of the advice which led to make them the subject of the gravest and most anxious inquiry. And your Majesty, acting upon a mere abstract of the declarations, which was all that, by the recital of the warrant, appears to have been laid before your Majesty, undoubtedly could not but direct an inquiry concerning my conduct. For though I have not been furnished with that abstract, yet I must presume that it described the criminality contents of these declarations, much in the same manner as they are stated in the Report. And the criminality parts of these declarations, if viewed without reference to those traces of malice and resentment with which the declarations of Sir John and Lady Douglas abound; if abstracted even from these circumstances, which show the extreme improbability of the story, the length of time which my accuser had kept any alleged guilt concealed, the contradictions observable in the declarations of the other witnesses, all which, I submit to your Majesty, are to an extent to cast the greatest discredit upon the truth of these declarations,—abstracted, I say, from these circumstances, the criminality parts of them were unquestionably such as to have placed your Majesty under the necessity of directing some inquiry concerning them. But that those, who had the opportunity of reading the long and malevolent narration of Sir John and Lady Douglas, should not have hesitated before they gave any credit to it, is matter of the greatest astonishment to me.—The improbability of the story would of itself, I should have imagined (unless they believed me to be as insincere as Lady Douglas insinuates), have been sufficient to have suggested the belief of any unprejudiced mind: for, to believe that story, they were to begin with believing, that a person guilty of so foul a crime, so fully penal, so fatal to her honour, her station, and her life, should gratuitously and unaskingly have confessed it. Such a person, under the necessity of concealing her pregnancy, might have been indisposably obliged to conceal her secret with those, to whom she was to look for assistance in escaping its consequences. But Lady Douglas, by her own account, was informed by me of this fact, for no purpose whatever. She makes me, as those who read her declarations cannot fail to have observed, state to her, that she should, on no account, be intrusted with any part of the management by which the birth was to be concealed. They were to believe also, that, anxious as I must have been to have concealed the birth of any such child, I had determined to bring it up in my own house; and that would admit, as I should imagine, the

extent of all human credulity, that I had determined to suckle it myself: that I had laid my plan,—I discovered, to have imposed it upon his Royal Highness as his child. Nay, they were to believe, that I had stated, and that Lady Douglas had believed the statement to be true, that I had in fact attempted to suckle it, and only gave up that part of my plan, because it made me nervous, and was too much for my health. And, after all this, they were then to believe, that having made Lady Douglas, thus unnecessarily, the confidant, of this most important and dangerous secret; having thus put my character and my life in her hands, I sought an occasion, wantonly, and without provocation, from the mere fickleness and willfulness of my own mind, to quarrel with her, to insult her openly and violently in my own house, to endeavour to ruin her reputation; to expose her in infamous and indecent drawings enclosed in letters to her husband. The letters, indeed, are represented to have been anonymous, but, though anonymous, they are stated to have been written with my own hand, so undisguised in penmanship and style, that every one who had the least acquaintance with either, could not fail to discover them, and (as if it were through fear, lest it should not be sufficiently plain from whom they came) that I had sealed them with a seal, which I had shortly before used on an occasion of writing to her husband. All this they were to believe upon the declaration of a person, who, with all that loyalty and attachment which she expresses to your Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with all her obligation to the whole Royal Family (to whom she expresses herself to be bound by ties of respectful regard and attachment, which nothing can ever break), with all her dread of the mischievous consequences to the country which might arise from the disputed succession to the crown, on the pretensions of an illegitimate child of mine, nevertheless continued, after this supposed avowal of my infamy and my crime, after my supposed acknowledgment of the birth of this child, which was to occasion all this mischief, to preserve, for near a twelvemonth, her intimacy and apparent friendship with me. Nay, for two years more, after that intimacy had ceased, after that friendship had been broken off, by my alleged misbehaviour to her, continued still faithful to my secret, and never disclosed it till (as her declaration states it), "The Princess of Wales recommenced a fresh torrent of outrage against Sir John; and Sir John discovered that she was attempting to undermine his and Lady Douglas's character."

Those, then, who had the opportunity of seeing the whole of this Narrative, having had their jealousy awakened by these circumstances, to the improbability of the story, and to the discredit of the informer, when they came to observe, how maliciously every circumstance that imagination could suggest, as most calculated to make a woman contemptible and odious, was scraped and heaped up together in this Narrative, must surely have had their eyes opened to the motives of my accusers, and their minds cautioned against giving too easy a credit to their accusation, when they found my conversation to be represented as most false and infamous, my mind uninstructed and unwilling to learn; my language, with regard to your Majesty and the whole of your Royal Family, so grossly disrespectful and offensive; and all my manners and habits of life most disgusting, I should have flattered myself, that I could not have been, in character, so wholly unknown to them, but that they must have observed a spirit, and a colouring at least in this representation, which must have proved much more against the disposition and character of the informers, and the quality of their information, than against the person who was the object of their charge. But when, in addition to all this, the Declaration states, that I had, with respect to my unfortunate and calamitous separation from his Royal Highness, stated that I had acknowledged myself to have been the aggressor, from the beginning, and myself alone; and when it further states, that if any other woman had so played and sported with her husband's comfort and popularity, she would have been turned out of his house, or left alone in it, and have deservedly forfeited her place in society, and further still, when, a legend that I had once been desirous of procuring a separation from his Royal Highness, and had persuaded former Chancellors to accomplish this purpose, it

which, for supposing these facts to have been all true; supposing this infamous and libellous description of my character had been nothing but a correct and faithful representation of my vices and my infamy, would it not have been natural to have asked why they were introduced into this Declaration? What effect could they have had upon the charge of crime, and of adultery, which it was intended to establish? If it was only, as the title of a painful duty, which a sense of loyalty and duty, and obedience to the commands of the Prince of Wales at length reluctantly drew from them, why all this malicious accompaniment? "His Royal Highness" indeed, they say, "desired that they would communicate the whole circumstances of their acquaintance with me, from the day they first spoke with me till the present time; a full detail of all that passed during our acquaintance," and "how they became known to me; it appearing to his Royal Highness, from the representation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, that his Majesty's dearest interests, and those of this country, were very deeply interested in the question;" and "that he particularly commanded them to be very circumstantial in their detail respecting all they might know relative to the child that I affected to adopt."—But from the whole of this it is sufficiently apparent, that the particularity of this detail was required, by his Royal Highness, in respect of matters connected with that question, in which the dearest interests of your Majesty and this country were involved; and not of circumstances which could have no bearing on those interests. If it had been therefore true, as I most solemnly protest it is not, that I had in the confidence of private conversation, so far forgot all sense of decency, loyalty, and gratitude, as to have expressed myself with that disrespect of your Majesty which is imputed to me—if I had been what I trust those who have lived with me, or ever have partaken of my society, would not confirm, of a mind so uninformed and uneducated, without education or talents, or without any desire of improving myself, incapable of employment, of a temper as furious and violent, as altogether to form a character, which no one could bear to live with, who had the means of living elsewhere;—What possible progress would all this make towards proving that I was guilty of adultery? These, and such like insinuations, as false as they are malicious, could never have proved crime in me, however manifestly they might display the malice of my accusers.—Must it not, then, have occurred to any one, who had seen the whole of this Narrative, if the motive of my accusers was, as they represent it, merely that of good patriots, of attached and loyal subjects, bound, in execution of a painful duty, imposed upon them by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to disclose in detail, all the facts which could establish my guilt, that these circumstances never would have made a part of their detail? But on the other hand, if their object was to traduce me;—if, falsely attributing to his Royal Highness, sentiments which could belong to no generous bosom, but measuring his nature by their own, they thought, vainly and wickedly, to ingratiate themselves with him, by being the instruments of accomplishing my ruin;—if aiming at depriving me of my rank and station, or of driving me from this country, they determined to bring forward a charge of treason against me, which, though they knew in their consciences it was false, yet they might hope would serve at least as a cover, and a pretence, for such an imputation upon my character, as rendering me life intolerable in this country, might drive me to seek a refuge in another; if, the better to effectuate this purpose, they had represented all my misfortunes as my faults, and my faults alone, drawn an odious and disgusting picture of me, to extinguish every sentiment of pity and compassion, which, in the generosity, not only of your Majesty's royal bosom, and of the members of your Royal Family, but of all the inhabitants of your kingdom, might arise to commiserate the unfortunate situation of a stranger, persecuted under a charge originating in their malice;—if, for this, they flung out, that I had justly forfeited my station in society, and that a separation from my husband was, what I myself had once wished, and what the Chancellor might now procure for me;—if, in short, their object was to obtain my condemnation by prejudice, inflamed by falsehood, which never could be obtained by justice informed by truth, then the whole texture of the declaration is consistent, and it is well contrived and executed for its purpose. But it is

strange, that its purpose should have escaped the detection of intelligent and impartial minds. There was enough at least to have made them pause before they gave such a degree of credit to informations of this description, as to have made them the foundations of so important and decisive a step, as that of advising them to be laid before your Majesty.—And, indeed, such seems to have been the effect which this declaration at first produced. Because, if it had been believed, the only thing to have been done (according to the judgment of the Commissioners,) would have been to have laid it immediately before your Majesty, to whom, upon every principle of duty, the communication was due. But the declaration was made on the 3d of December, in the last year, and the communication was not made to your Majesty till the very end of May. And that interval appears to have been employed in collecting those other additional declarations, which are referred to in the Report, and which your Majesty has likewise been pleased, by your gracious commands, to have communicated to me.—These additional declarations do not, I submit, appear to furnish much additional reason for believing the incredible story. They were taken indeed "for the purpose" (for they are so described, this is the title which is prefixed to them in the authentic copies, with which I have been furnished), "for the purpose of confirming the statement made by Lady Douglas of the circumstances mentioned in her narrative," and they are the examinations of two persons, who appear to have formerly lived in the family of Sir John and Lady Douglas, and of several servants of my own; they are filled with the hearsay details of other servants' declarations. And one of them, W. Cole, seems to have been examined over and over again. Not less than four of his examinations are given, and some of these evidently refer to other examinations of his, which are not given at all.

These, I submit to your Majesty, are rendered from this marked circumstance, particularly undeserving of credit; because, in the only instance in which the hearsay statement, related to one servant, was followed by the examination of the other, who was stated to have made it, (I mean an instance in which Cole relates what he had heard said by F. Lloyd), F. Lloyd does not appear to have said any such thing, or even to have heard what she is by him related to have said, and she relates the fact that she really did hear, stripped of all the particulars with which Cole had coloured it, and which alone made it in any degree deserving to be mentioned. Besides this, the parents of the child which is ascribed to me by Lady Douglas, are plainly pointed out, and a clue is afforded, by which if followed, it would have been as easy to have ascertained, that that child was my child of mine (if indeed it ever had been seriously believed to be so), and to have proved whose child it was, before the appointment of the Commissioners, as it had been found to be afterwards.—So far, therefore, from concurring with the Commissioners in approving the advice, under which his Royal Highness had acted, I conceive it to have been at least cruel and unconsiderate, to have advised the transmission of such a charge to your Majesty, till they had exhausted all the means which private inquiry could have afforded, to ascertain its falsehood or its truth.—And when it appears that it was not thought necessary, upon the first statement of it, as the Commissioners seem to have imagined, forthwith to transmit it to your Majesty; but it was retained for near six months, from the beginning of December till near the end of May; what is due to myself obliges me to state, that it there had but been in that interval, had the industry employed to remove suspicion, which was exerted to raise them, there would never have existed a necessity for troubling your Majesty with this charge at all. I beg to be understood as imputing this solely to the advice given to his Royal Highness. He must, of necessity, have left the detail and the determination upon this business to other. And it is evident to me, from what I now know, that his Royal Highness was not fairly dealt with; that material information was obtained to disprove part of the charge against me, which, not appearing in the declarations that were transmitted to your Majesty, I conclude was never communicated to his Royal Highness.—Feeling, Sir, strongly, that I have much to complain of, that this foul charge should have been so readily credited, and my great prejudice, as to have presumed that advice to be given which recommended the transmission of it to your Majesty (who, once formally

possession of it, could not fail to subject it to some inquiry. I have dwelt, perhaps, at a tedious length, in disputing the propriety of the Commissioners' judgment, in thus approving the course which was pursued. And, looking to the event, and all the circumstances connected with it, perhaps I have reason to rejoice that the inquiry has taken place. For if three years' concealment of my supposed crime could not impeach the credit of my accusers, three times that period might perhaps be thought to have left that credit still unimpaired. And, had the false charge been delayed till death had taken away the real parents of the child, which Lady Douglas charges to be mine; if time had deprived me of those servants and attendants who have been able so fully to disprove the fact of my alleged pregnancy, I know not where I could have found the means of disproving facts and charges, so falsely, so confidently, and positively sworn to, as those to which Lady Douglas has attested. Following, as I proposed, the course taken in the Report, I now come to that part of it, to which, unquestionably, I must recur with the greatest satisfaction; because it is that part, which so completely absolves me of every possible suspicion, upon the two material charges, of pregnancy and child-birth.—The Commissioners state in their Report, that they began by examining "on oath the two principal informants, Sir John and Lady Douglas, who both positively swore, the former to his having observed the fact of pregnancy, and the latter to all the important particulars contained in her former declaration, and above referred to. Their examinations are annexed to the Report, and are circumstantial and positive." The most material of "the allegations into the truth of which they had been directed to inquire, being thus far supported by the oath of the parties from whom they had proceeded," they state, "that they felt it their duty to follow up the inquiry by the examination of such other persons, as they judged best able to afford them information, as to the facts in question." "We thought it," they say, "beyond all doubt, that in this course of inquiry many particulars must be learnt which would be necessarily conclusive on the truth or falsehood of these declarations. So many persons must have been witnesses to the appearances of an actual existing pregnancy, so many circumstances must have been attendant upon a real delivery, and difficulties so numerous and insurmountable must have been involved in any attempt to account for the infant in question, as the child of another woman, if it had been in fact the child of the Princess; that we entertained a full and confident expectation of arriving at complete proof, either in the affirmative, or negative, on this part of the subject." "This expectation," they proceeded to state, "was not disappointed. We are happy to declare to your Majesty, our perfect conviction that there is no foundation whatever for believing that the child now with the Princess, is the child of her Royal Highness, or that she was delivered of any child in the year 1802; nor has any thing appeared to us which would warrant the belief that she was pregnant in that year, or at any other period within the compass of our inquiries." They then proceed to rely to the circumstantial evidence, by which they state that it was proved that the child was, beyond all doubt, born in Broad-street Hospital, on 11th July 1802, of the body of Sophia Austin, and brought to my house in the month of November following—"Neither should we," they add, "be more warranted in expressing any doubt respecting the alleged pregnancy of the Princess, as stated in the original declaration; a fact so fully contradicted, and by so many witnesses, to whom, if true, it must, in various ways, have been known, that we cannot but be satisfied by the simplest credit." "Then, when it is found that they have avowed these declarations from which they have collected these suspicions, they said—"We can only offer to your Majesty our clear and unanimous judgment upon them, formed on full deliberation, and pronounced without hesitation, on the result of the whole inquiry."—"The two most important facts, therefore, which are charged against me, being so fully and satisfactorily disposed of, by the unanimous and clear judgment of the Commissioners; being so fully and completely disproved by the evidence which the Commissioners collected; I might, perhaps, in your Majesty's judgment, appear well justified, in passing them by without any observation of mine.—But though the observations which I shall make shall be very few, yet I cannot forbear just dwelling upon this part of the case for a few minutes; because, if I do not make these

myself, upon every principle, which can govern the human mind, in the investigation of the truth of any charge, the fate of this part of the accusation must have decisive weight upon the determination of the remainder. I therefore must beg to remark, that Sir John Douglas swears to my having appeared, some time after our acquaintance had commenced, to be with child, and that one day I leaned on the sofa, and put my hand upon my stomach, and said, "Sir John, I shall be the Queen of England!" and he said, "Not if you don't deserve it;" and I seemed angry at first.

This conversation, I apprehend, if it has the least relation to the subject on which Sir John was examined, must be given for the purpose of insinuating that I made an allusion to my pregnancy, as if there was a sort of understanding between him and me upon the subject, and that he made me angry, by an expression which implied that what I alluded to would forfeit my right to be Queen of England.—If this is not the meaning which Sir John intends to be annexed to this conversation, I am perfectly at a loss to conceive what he can intend to convey.—Whether at any time, when I may have felt myself unwell, I may have used the expression which he here imputes to me, my memory will not enable me, with the least degree of certainty, to state. The words themselves seem to me to be perfectly innocent; and the action of laying my hand upon my breast, is occasioned by a sense of internal pain at the moment, neither unnatural, nor, as it appears to me, in any way censurable. But that I could have used these words, intending to convey to Sir John Douglas the meaning which I suppose him to insinuate, surpasses all human credulity to believe. I could not, however, forbear to notice this passage in Sir John's examination, because it must serve to demonstrate to your Majesty how words, in the mouths of most innocent, are endeavored to be tortured, by being brought into the context with his opinion of my pregnancy, to convey a meaning not contrary to that which I could by possibility have intended to convey, but which it was necessary that he should impute to me, to give the better colour to this false accusation.—As to Sir John Douglas, however, when he swears to the appearances of my pregnancy, he possibly might be only mistaken. Not that mistake will excuse or diminish the guilt of so scandalous a falsehood upon oath. But for Lady Douglas there cannot be even such an excuse. Independent of all those extravagant confessions which she falsely represents me to have made, she states, upon her own observation and knowledge, that I was pregnant in the year 1802. Now, in the habits of intercourse and intimacy, with which I certainly did live with her, at that time, she could not be mistaken as to that fact. It is impossible, therefore, that in conceiving it likely to that fact, which is so positively disproved, she can fail to appear to your Majesty to be wilfully and deliberately false.—As to the conversations which she asserts to have passed between us, I am well aware, that those who prefer her word to mine will not be satisfied to disbelieve her upon my bare denial; nor, perhaps, upon the improbability and extravagance of the supposed conversations themselves. But as to the facts of pregnancy and delivery, which are proved to be false in the words of the report, "by so many witnesses, to whom, if true, they must, in various ways have been known," no person living can doubt that the crime of adultery and treason, as proved by those facts, has been attempted to be fixed upon me, by the deliberate and wilful falsehood of this my most forward accuser. And when it is once established, as it is, that my pregnancy and delivery are all Sir John and Lady Douglas's invention, I should imagine that my confessions of a pregnancy which never existed, my confession of a delivery which never took place, my confession of having suckled a child which I never bore; will hardly be believed upon the credit of her testimony. The credit of Lady Douglas, therefore, being thus destroyed, I trust your Majesty will think that I ought to scorn to answer to any thing which her examination may contain, except so far as there may appear to be any additional and concurrent evidence to support it.—This brings me to the remaining part of the Report, which I read, I do assure your Majesty, with a degree of astonishment and surprise, that I know not how to express. From the Commissioners could I upon such evidence, from such witnesses, upon such an information, and in such an *ex parte* proceedings, before I had had the possibility of being heard, not only suffer them, but to form such an opinion, but

to report it to your Majesty with all the weight and authority of their great names, I am perfectly at a loss to conceive. Their great official and judicial occupations, no doubt, prevented that full attention to the subject which it required. But I am not surely without just grounds of complaint, if they proceeded to pronounce an opinion upon my character, without all that consideration and attention which the importance of it to the peace of your Majesty's mind, to the honour of your Royal Family, and the reputation of the Princess of Wales, seem indispensably to have demanded.—In the part of the Report already referred to, the particulars of the charge, exclusive of those two important facts which have been so satisfactorily disposed of, are, as I have already observed, variously described by the Commissioners; as, "matters of great impropriety and indecency of behaviour;" as "other particulars in themselves extremely suspicious, and still more so, when connected with the assertions already mentioned;" and as "points of the same nature, though going to a much less extent." But they do not become the subject of particular attention in the Report, till after the Commissioners had concluded that part of it, in which they give so decisive an opinion against the truth of the charge upon the two material facts. They then proceed to state—"That they cannot close their report there," much as they could wish to; that besides the allegations of the pregnancy and delivery of the Princess, those declarations on the whole of which your Majesty had required their Inquiry and Report, contain other particulars respecting the conduct of her Royal Highness, such as must, especially considering her exalted rank and station, necessarily give occasion to very unfavourable interpretations. That from various depositions and proofs annexed to their Report, particularly from the examination of Robert Bullock, H. Cole, F. Lloyd, and Mrs. Lisle, several strong circumstances of this description have been positively sworn to by witnesses, who cannot, in the judgment of the Commissioners, be suspected of any unfavourable bias, and whose veracity in this respect they had seen no ground to question." They then state, that "on the precise bearing and effect of the facts thus appearing, it is not for them to decide, these they submit to your Majesty's wisdom. But they conceive it to be their duty to report on this part of the Inquiry, as distinctly as on the former facts; that as, on the one hand, the facts of pregnancy and delivery are, in their minds, satisfactorily disproved; so, on the other hand, they think, that the circumstances to which they now refer, particularly those stated to have passed between her Royal Highness and Captain Manby, must be credited until they shall receive some decisive contradiction, and, if true, are justly entitled to the most serious consideration."—Your Majesty will not fail to observe, that the Commissioners have entered into the examination of this part of the case, and have reported upon it, not merely as evidence in confirmation of the charges of pregnancy and delivery, which they have completely negatived and disposed of, but as containing substantive matters of charge in itself.—That they consider it indeed as relating to points "of the same nature, but going to a much less extent," not therefore as constituting actual crime, but as amounting to "improprieties and indecencies of behaviour, aggravated by the exalted rank which I hold," as "occasioning unfavourable interpretations," and as "entitled to the most serious consideration." And when they also state, that it is not for them to decide on their precise bearing and effect, I think I am justified in concluding, that they could not class them under any known head of crime; as, in that case, upon their bearing and effect they would have been fully competent to have pronounced.—I have, to a degree, already stated to your Majesty, the unprecedented hardship to which I conceive myself to have been exposed, by this *ex parte* Inquiry into the decorum of my private conduct. I have already stated the prejudice done to my character, by this recorded censure, from which I can have no appeal; and I press these considerations no further upon your Majesty at present, than to point out, in passing this part of the Report, the just foundations which it affords me for making the complaint.—Your Majesty will also, I am persuaded, not fail to remark the strange obscurity and reserve, the mysterious darkness, with which the Report here expresses itself; and every one must feel how this aggravates the severity and cruelty of the censure, by rendering it impossible distinctly and specifically to meet it. The Commissioners state, indeed, that some things are proved

against me, which must be credited till they shall receive a decisive contradiction; but what those things are they do not state. They are "particulars and circumstances which, especially considering my exalted rank, must give occasion to the most unfavourable interpretations. They are several strong circumstances of this description," "they are, if true, justly deserving of most serious consideration," and they "must be credited till decidedly contradicted." But what are these circumstances? What are these deeds without a name? Was there ever a charge so framed? Was ever any one put to answer any charge, and decidedly to contradict it, or submit to have it credited against him, which was conceived in such terms without the means of ascertaining what those things are, except as conjecture may enable me to surmise; to what parts of the examinations of the four witnesses on whom they particularly rely, they attach the importance and the weight which seem to them to justify these dark and ambiguous censures on my conduct? But such as they are, and whatever they may be, they must, your Majesty is told, be credited unless they are decidedly contradicted.—Circumstances respecting Captain Manby, indeed, are particularized; but referring to the depositions which apply to him, they contain much matter of opinion, of hearsay, of suspicion. Are these hearsays, are these opinions, are these suspicions and conjectures of these witnesses to be believed against me, unless decidedly contradicted? How can I decidedly contradict another person's opinion? I may reason against its justice, but how can I contradict it? Or how can I decidedly contradict any thing which is not precisely specified, nor distinctly known to me?—Your Majesty will also observe, that the Report states that it is not for the Commissioners to decide upon the bearing and effect of these facts; these are left for your Majesty's decision. But they add, that, if true, they are justly entitled to the most serious consideration. I cannot, Sir, but collect from these passages, an intimation that some further proceedings may be meditated. And perhaps, if I acted with perfect prudence, seeing how much reason I have to fear from the fabrications of falsehood, I ought to have waited till I knew what course, civil or criminal, your Majesty might be advised to pursue, before I offered any observations or answer. To this alternative, however, I am driven. I must either remain silent, and reserve my defence, leaving the imputation to operate most injuriously and fatally to my character, or I must, by entering into a defence against so extended a charge, expose myself with much greater hazard to any future attacks. But the fear of possible danger, to arise from the perverted interpretation of my answer, cannot induce me to acquiesce under the certain mischief of the unjust censure and indignity which stands against me, as it were, recorded in this Report. I shall, therefore, at whatever hazard, proceed to submit to your Majesty, in whose justice I have the most satisfactory reliance, my answer and my observations upon this part of the case.—And here, Sir, I cannot forbear again presuming to state to your Majesty, that it is not a little hard, that the Commissioners who state, in the beginning of their Report, that certain particulars, in themselves extremely suspicious, were, in the judgment which they had formed upon them, before they entered into the particulars of the Inquiry, rendered still more suspicious from being connected with the assertion of pregnancy and delivery) should have made no observation upon the degree in which that suspicion must be proportionably abated, when those assertions of pregnancy and delivery have been completely falsified and disproved: that they should make no remark upon the fact, that all the witnesses (with the exception of Mrs. Lisle), on whom they specifically rely, were ever, one of them brought forward by the principal informers, for the purpose of supporting the false statement of Lady Douglas; that they are the witnesses, therefore, of persons whom, after the complete falsification of their charge, I am justified in describing as conspirators who have been detected in supporting their conspiracy by their own perjury. And surely where a conspiracy, to fix a charge upon an individual, has been plainly detected, the witnesses of those who have been so detected in that conspiracy,—inasmuch as they are brought forward to support this false charge,—cannot stand otherwise than considerably affected in their credit, by their connection with those who are detected in that conspiracy. But instead of pointing out this circumstance as calling, at least, for the degree of caution and reserve, in considering the testimony of those

witnesses, the Report, on the contrary, holds them up as worthy of particular credit, as witnesses who, in the judgment of the Commissioners, cannot be suspected of unfavourable bias; whose veracity, in that respect, they have seen no ground to question; and who must be credited till they receive some decided contradiction. Now, Sir, I feel the fullest confidence that I shall prove to your Majesty's most perfect satisfaction, that all of these witnesses (of course I will exclude Mr. Lisle) are under the influence, and exhibit the symptoms, of the most unfavourable bias;—that their veracity is in every respect to be doubted;—and that they cannot, by any candid and attentive mind, be deemed worthy of the least degree of credit; upon this charge, your Majesty will easily conceive, how great my surprise and astonishment must have been at this part of the Report. I am indeed a little at a loss to know, whether I understand the passage which I have cited from the Report. "The witnesses, in the judgment of the Commissioners, are not to be suspected of unfavourable bias, and their veracity is (that respect they have seen no reason to question)." What is meant by their having seen no reason to suspect their veracity in that respect? Do they mean, what the qualification seems to imply, that they have seen reason to question it in other respects? Is it meant to be insinuated that they saw reason to question their veracity, not in respect of an unfavourable bias, but of a bias in my favour? I cannot impute to them such an insinuation, because I am satisfied that the Commissioners would never have intended to insinuate any thing so directly contrary to the truth.—The witnesses specifically pointed out, as thus particularly deserving of credit, are W. Cole, R. Bidgood, F. Lloyd, and Mrs. Lisle. With respect to Mrs. Lisle, I trust your Majesty will permit me to make my observations upon her examination as distinctly and separately as I possibly can from the others. Because, as I ever had, and have now, as much as ever, the most perfect respect for Mrs. Lisle, I would avoid the possibility of having it imagined that such observations as I shall be under the absolute necessity of making upon the other witnesses, could, be intended, in any degree, to be applied to her.—With respect to Cole, Bidgood, and Lloyd, they have all lived in their places for a long time; they have lived with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales before he married, and were appointed by him to situations about me; Cole and Lloyd immediately upon my marriage, and Bidgood very shortly afterwards. I know not whether from this circumstance they may consider themselves as not owing that undivided duty and regard to me, which servants of my own appointment might possibly have felt; but if I knew nothing more of them than that they had consented to be voluntarily examined, for the purpose of supporting the statement of Lady Douglas on a charge so deeply affecting my honour, without communicating to me the fact of such examination, your Majesty would not, I am sure, be surprised to find, that I saw, in that circumstance alone, sufficient to raise some suspicions of an unfavourable bias. But when I find Cole, particularly, solemnizing to his secret and salutary examination against me no less than four times; and when I found, during the pendency of this Inquiry before the Commissioners, that one of them R. Bidgood, was so far concerned, and in league, with Sir John and Lady Douglas, as to have communication with the latter, I thought I saw the proof of such decided hostility and confederacy against me, that I felt obliged to order the discontinuance of his attendance at my house till further orders. Of the real bias of their minds, however, with respect to me, your Majesty will be better able to judge from the consideration of their evidence.—The imputations which I collect to be considered as cast upon me, by these several witnesses, are too great familiarity and intimacy with several gentlemen.—Sir Sidney Smith, Mr. Lawrence, Captain Mauby, and I know not whether the same are not going to be extended to Lord Hard, Mr. Chesley, and Captain Moore.—With your Majesty's permission, therefore, I will examine the depositions of these witnesses, as they respect these several gentlemen, in their order, keeping the evidence, which is applicable to each case, as distinct from the others as I can.—And I will begin with those which respect Sir Sidney Smith, as he is the person first mentioned in the deposition of W. Cole.—W. Cole says, "that Sir Sidney Smith first visited at Montague House in 1802, that he observed that the Princess was too familiar with Sir Sidney Smith. One day, he thinks in February, he (Cole) ran into the Blue Room, to the Princess some sandwiches which she had or-

dered, and was surprised to see that Sir Sidney was there. He must have come in from the Park. If he had been let in from Blackheath, he must have passed through the room in which he (Cole) was waiting. When he had left the sandwiches, he returned, after some time, into the room, and Sir Sidney Smith was sitting very close to the Princess on the sofa; he (Cole) looked at her Royal Highness, she caught his eye, and saw that he noticed the manner in which they were sitting together; they appeared both a little confused."—R. Bidgood says also, in his deposition on the 6th of June (for he was examined twice), "that it was early in 1803 that he first observed Sir Sidney Smith come to Montague House. He used to stay very late at night; he had seen him early in the morning there; about ten or eleven o'clock. He was at Sir John Douglas's, and was in the habit, as well as Sir John and Lady Douglas, of dining or having luncheon, or supping there every day. He saw Sir Sidney Smith one day in 1803 in the Blue Room, about eleven o'clock in the morning, which was full two hours before they expected ever to see company. He asked the servants why they did not let him know that Sir Sidney Smith was there; the footmen told him that they had let no person in. There was a private door to the Park, by which he might have come in if he had a key to it, and have got into the Blue Room without any of the servants perceiving him." And in his second deposition, taken on the 3d of July, he says he lived at Montague House when Sir Sidney came. Her (the Princess's) manner with him appeared very familiar; she appeared very attentive to him; but he did not suspect any thing further.—Mrs. Lisle says, that the Princess at one time appeared to like Sir John and Lady Douglas. "I have seen Sir Sidney Smith there very late in the evening, but not alone with the Princess. I have no reason to suspect he had a key of the Park gate; I never heard of any body being found wandering about at Blackheath."—Fanny Lloyd does not mention Sir Sidney Smith in her deposition.—Upon the whole of this evidence then, which is the whole that respects Sir Sidney Smith, in any of these depositions (except some particular passages in Cole's evidence which are so important as to require very particular and distinct statement), I would request your Majesty to understand that, with respect to the fact of Sir Sidney Smith's visiting frequently at Montague House, both with Sir John and Lady Douglas, and without them: with respect to his being frequently there, at luncheon, dinner, and supper; and staying with the rest of the company till twelve, one o'clock, or even sometimes later; if there are some of the facts "which must give occasion to unfavourable interpretations, and must be credited till they are contradicted;" they are facts which I never can contradict, for they are perfectly true. And I trust it will supply the confession of no guilt, to admit that Sir Sidney Smith's conversation, his account of the various and extraordinary events, and heroic achievements in which he had been concerned, amused and interested me; and the circumstance of his living so much with his friends, Sir John and Lady Douglas, in my neighbourhood on Blackheath, gave the opportunity of his increasing his acquaintance with me.—It happened also that about this time I fitted up, as your Majesty may have observed, one of the rooms in my house after the fashion of a Turkish tent. Sir Sidney furnished me with a pattern for it, in a drawing of a tent of Murad Bey, which he had brought over with him from Egypt. And he taught me how to draw Egyptian Arabesques, which were necessary for the ornaments of the ceiling; this may have occasioned, while that room was fitting up, several visits, and possibly some, though I do not recollect them, as early in the morning as Mr. Bidgood mentions. I believe also that it has happened more than once, that, walking with my ladies in the Park, we have met Sir Sidney Smith, and that he has come in, with us, through the gate from the Park. My ladies may have gone up to take off their cloaks, or to dress, and have left me alone with him; and, at some one of these times, it may very possibly have happened that Mr. Cole and Mr. Bidgood may have seen him, when he has not come through the waiting room, nor been let in by any of the footmen. But I solemnly declare to your Majesty, that I have not the least idea or belief that he ever had a key of the gate into the Park, or that he ever entered, or passed out, at that gate, except in company with myself and my ladies. As for the circumstance of my permitting him to be in the room alone with me; if suffering a man to be so alone is evidence of guilt, from whence the Commissioners can draw

any unfavourable inference, I must leave them to draw it. For I cannot deny that it has happened, and happened frequently, that only wife, Sir Sidney Smith, but with many, many others, gentlemen who have visited me; tradesmen who have come to receive my orders; masters whom I have had to instruct me, in painting, in riding, in English, &c. that I have received them without any one being by. In short, I trust I am not confessing a crime, for unquestionably it is a truth, that I never had an idea that there was any thing wrong, or objectionable, in this seeing men in the morning, and I confidently believe your Majesty will see nothing in it, from which any guilt can be inferred. I feel certain that there is nothing immoral in the thing itself, and I have always understood, that it was perfectly customary and usual for ladies of the first rank, and the first character, in the country, to receive the visits of gentlemen in a morning, though they might be themselves alone at the time. But if, in the opinions and fashions of this country, there should be more impropriety ascribed to it, than what it ever entered into my mind to conceive, I suppose your Majesty, and every candid mind, will make allowance for the different notions which my foreign education and foreign habits may have given me.—But whatever character may be bled to this practice, it is not a practice which commenced after my leaving Carlton House. While there, and from my first arrival in this country, I was accustomed, with the knowledge of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and without his eyes having hinted to me the slightest disapprobation, to receive visits from various masters, for my amusement and improvement: I was attended by them frequently, from twelve o'clock till five in the afternoon.—Mr. Wood for music, Mr. Gelladiere for English, Mr. Tournefort for painting, Mr. Tutoye for imitating marble, Mr. Elwes for the harp. I saw them all alone, and, indeed, if I were to see them at all, I could do no otherwise than see them alone. Miss Garth, who was then sub-governess to my daughter, lived certainly under the same roof with me, but she could not be spared from her duty and attendance on my daughter. I desired her sometimes to come down stairs, and read to me; during the time when I drew or painted, but my Lord Cholmondeley informed me that this could not be. I then requested that I might have one of my bed-chambers annexed to me constantly at Carlton House, that I might have her at call whenever I wanted her; but I was answered that it was not customary that the attendants of the Royal Family should live with them in town; so that request could not be complied with. But, independent of this, I never conceived that it was offensive to the fashions and manners of the country to receive gentlemen who might call upon me in a morning, whether I had or had not any one with me; and it never occurred to me to think that there was any impropriety or indecorum in it, at that time, nor in continuing to receive at Montague House. But this has been confined to morning visits. In private apartments in my house, but in my drawing-room, where my ladies have at all times free access, and as they usually take their luncheon with me, except when they are engaged with visitors or pursuits of their own, it could but rarely occur that I could be left with any gentleman alone for any length of time, unless there were something in the known and avowed business, which might occasion his waiting upon me, that would fully account for the circumstances.—I trust your Majesty will excuse the length at which I have dwelt upon this topic. I perceived from the examinations, that it had been much misunderstood, and I felt it necessary to retrace it in its true light. And the candour of your Majesty's mind will, I am confident, suggest that those who are the least conscious of intending guilt, are the least suspicious of having it imputed to them; and, therefore, that they do not think it necessary to guard themselves at every turn with witnesses to prove their innocence, fancying their character to be safe as long as their conduct is innocent, and that guilt will not be imputed to them from actions quite indifferent.—This deposition, however, of Mr. Cole, is not confined to my being alone with Sir Sidney Smith: the circumstances are, as he has observed us together, he and me, and I have his opinion. He has observed me, indeed, the whole of the deposition, saying, that I was too familiar with Sir Sidney Smith; that as I trust I am not yet so far advanced as to have my character decided by the opinion of Mr. Cole, I shall not comment upon that

observation. He then proceeds to describe the state which he observed on the day when he brought in the sandwiches, which I trust your Majesty did not fail to notice. I had myself ordered to be brought in, for there is an obvious insinuation that Sir Sidney must have come in through the park, and that there was great improbability in his being alone with me alone at 4 o'clock, the witness's own story, however, what impropriety there might be in the circumstance, does not appear to me to be sufficient to take away from his deposition any force from the Park, for the fact remains my constant observation, for if I had had such consciousness, or such meaning, I never could have ordered sandwiches to have been brought in, or any other act to have been done, which must have brought myself under the notice of my servants, while I continued in a situation which I thought improper, and wished to conceal. Any of the circumstances of this visit, to which this part of the deposition refers, my memory does not enable me, in the least degree, to particularise and recall. Mr. Cole may have seen me sitting on the sofa with Sir Sidney Smith; nay, I have no doubt, he must have seen me over and over again, not only with Sir Sidney Smith, but with other gentlemen, sitting upon the same sofa, and I trust your Majesty will feel it the hardest thing imaginable, that I should be called upon to account what corner of a sofa I sat upon four years ago, and so close Sir Sidney Smith was sitting to me. I can only solemnly aver to your Majesty, that my conscience supplies me with the fullest means of confidently ascertaining you, that I never permitted Sir Sidney Smith to sit on any sofa with me in any manner, which, in my own judgment, was, in the slightest degree, offensive to the strict propriety and decorum. In the judgment of many persons, however, a Princess of Wales should at no time forget the elevation of her rank, or descend in any degree to the familiarities and intimacies of private life. Under any circumstances, this would be a hard condition to be annexed to her situation. Under the circumstances in which it has been my misfortune to have lost the necessary support to the dignity and station of a Princess of Wales, to have assumed and maintained an unbending dignity would have been impossible, and, if possible, could hardly have been expected from me.—After these observations, Sir, I must now request your Majesty's attention to those written declarations which are mentioned in the Report, and which I shall never be able sufficiently to thank your Majesty for having condescended, in compliance with my earnest request, to order to be transmitted to me. From observations upon those declarations themselves, as well as upon comparing them with the depositions made before the Commissioners, your Majesty will see the strongest reason for discrediting the testimony of Mr. Cole, as well as of those witnesses, whose credit stands, in the opinion of the Commissioners, so unimpeachable. They supply important observations, even with respect to that part of Mr. Cole's evidence which I am now considering, though in no degree equal in importance to those which I shall afterwards have occasion to notice.—Your Majesty will please to observe, that there are no less than four different examinations, or declarations, of Mr. Cole. They are dated on the 11th, 14th, and 30th of January, and on the 29d of February. In these four different declarations, he twice mentions the circumstance of finding Sir Sidney Smith and myself on the sofa, and he mentions it not only in a different manner at each of those times, but at each of them in a manner which materially differs from his deposition before the Commissioners. In his declaration on the 11th of January, he says, that he was in the room for a purpose, as to alarm him very much, which he expects to be started back, and a look at the gentleman.—In the date dated on the 14th of February, however (being asked, I suppose, to that which he had dared to assert, of the familiar posture which had alarmed him so much), he says, "there was nothing particular in our dress, posture of legs, or arms, that was extraordinary; he thought it improper that a single gentleman should be sitting quite close to a married lady on the sofa; and from that situation, after my observation, he thought the thing improper." In this second account, therefore, your Majesty will observe he was obliged to bring facts before him, which tend to help out the statements of his deposition, and for his having done so, although he is afterwards obliged to express his opinion by "startled back."—Fortunately, he accounts for this, by saying, "I

least, by the very circumstance which would have induced him to have been less surprised, and consequently less startled by what I saw; for had his former observations been such as he insinuates, he would have been prepared the more to expect, and the less to be surprised at, what he pretends to have seen.—But your Majesty will observe, that in his deposition before the Commissioners (recollecting, perhaps, how awkwardly he had accounted for his starting in his former declaration), he dropped the startling altogether. Instead of looking at the witness alone, he looked at us both, that I caught his eye, and saw that he noticed the manner in which we were sitting, and instead of his own starting, or any description of the manner in which he exhibited his own feelings, we are represented as both appearing a little confused. Our confusion is a circumstance, which, during his four declarations which he made before the appointment of the Commissioners, it never once occurred to him to recollect. And now he does recollect it, we appeared, he says, “a little confused.”—A little confused.—The Princess of Wales detected in a situation such as to shock and alarm her servant, and so detected as to be sensible of her detection, and so conscious of the impropriety of the situation as to exhibit symptoms of confusion; would not her confusion have been extreme? I would it have been so little as to have slipped the memory of the witness who observed it, during his first four declarations, and at last to be recalled to his recollection in such a manner, as to be represented in the faint and feeble way in which he here describes it?—What weight your Majesty will ascribe to these differences in the accounts given by this witness, I cannot pretend to say. But I am ready to confess that, probably, if there was nothing stronger of the same kind to be observed in other parts of his testimony, the inference which would be drawn from them would depend very much upon the opinion previously entertained of the witness. To me, who know many parts of his testimony to be absolutely false, and all the coloring given to it to be wholly from his own wicked and malicious invention, it appears plain, that these differences in his representations, are the unspeakable shufflings and preparations of falsehood. To me, if there are any such, who, from preconceived prejudices in his favour, or from other circumstances, think that his testimony is free from all suspicion, satisfactory means of reconciling them may possibly occur. But, before I have left Mr. Cole's examinations, your Majesty will find that they will have much more to account for, and much more to reconcile.—Mr. Cole's examination before the Commissioners, goes on thus:—“A short time before this, one night about twelve o'clock, I saw a man go into the house from the back, wrap up in a great coat. I did not give any alarm, for the impression on my mind was, that it was not a thief.” When I read this passage, Sirs, I could hardly believe my eyes when I found such a fact left in this dark state, without any further explanation, or without a trace in the examination of any attempt to get at further explanation. How he got this impression on his mind that this was not a thief? Whom he believed it to be? What part of the house he saw him enter? If the dazzling room, or any part which I usually occupy who was there at the time? Whether it was there? Whether alone, or with my father? or with other company? Whether he told any body of the circumstance at the time, or how long after? Whom he told? Whether any inquiries were made in consequence? I asked a thousand other questions, with a view to have penetrated into the mystery of this strange story, and to have tried the credit of this witness, would, I should have thought, have occurred to any one; but certainly must have occurred to persons so experienced, and so able in the examination of facts, and the trying of the credit of witnesses, as the two learned and suggestionable are, whose names your Majesty will care to have introduced into this examination. These names could have permitted their examination, and admitted their insinuations, to have had the weight and effect of proof.—But, unfortunately for me, the duties, properly, of their respective stations, prevented their attendance on the examination of this, and on the first examination of another most important witness, Mr. Robert Simpson, who, I trust, your Majesty will permit me to suggest, to compel us, that it is not a small matter, that when your Majesty shall have your own eyes and ears, and legal experience and

witnesses, in whose examinations there is much matter for unfavourable inter-rotation, than in all the rest put together, should have been examined without the benefit of this accuracy, and this experience. And I am the better justified in making this observation, if what has been suggested to me is correct, that, if it shall not be allowed that the power of administering an oath under this warrant of commission is questionable, yet it can hardly be doubted, that it is most questionable whether, according to the terms of the warrant, or commission, as it constitutes no oorum, Lord Spencer and Lord Grenville could administer an oath, or act in the absence of the other Lords; and if they could not, Mr. Cole's falsehood must be out of the reach of punishment.—Returning then to this digression, will your Majesty permit me to ask, whether I am to understand this fact respecting the man in a great coat, to be one of those which must necessarily give occasion to the most unfavourable interpretations, which must be credited till decidedly contradicted; and which, if it is, deserve the most serious consideration? The unfavourable interpretations which this fact may occasion, doubtless are, that this man was either Sir Sidney Smith, or some other person, who was admitted by me into my house in disguise, at midnight, for the accomplishment of my wicked and audacious purposes. And it is possible that your Majesty, it is possible that any candid mind can believe this fact, with the unfavourable interpretations which it occasions, on the relation of a servant, who, for all that appears, mentions it for the first time, four years after the event took place; and who gives him this picture of his honesty and fidelity to a master, whom he has served so long; that he, whose nerves are of so moral a frame, that he starts at seeing a single man sitting at mid day, in an open drawing-room, on the same sofa with a married woman, permitted this disguised midnight adulterer, to approach the most sacred bed, without taking any notice, without making any alarm, without offering any interruption. And why? Because (as he expressly states) he did not believe him to be a thief; and because (as he plainly insinuates) he did believe him to be an adulterer.—What was in his mind the manner in which the Commissioners noticed this fact to remain so unexcused the more extraordinary, is this; Mr. Cole had, in his original declaration of the 11th of January which was before the Commissioners, stated “that one night, about twelve o'clock, he saw a person wrapped up in a great coat, go across the Park into the gate at the Green house, and he never before it was Sir Sidney Smith.” In his declaration then (when he was upon oath), he declares to state, “that he never before it was Sir Sidney Smith.” When he is up in his oath, in his depositions before the Commissioners, all that he ventures to state is “that he gave no alarm, because the impression upon his mind was, that it was not a thief!” And the difference is most important. “The impression upon his mind was, that it was not a thief!” I believe him, and the impression upon my mind too, is that he knew it was not a thief.—That he knew who it was—and that he knew it was no other than my father-in-law. What incident it is that he alludes to, I cannot pretend to know. But this I know, that if it refers to any man with whom proceedings I have the least acquaintance or intimacy, it must have been my watchman, who, if he executes my orders, nightly, and even in the night, goes his rounds, both inside and outside of my house. And this circumstance, which I should think would rather afford, at most minds, an inference that I was not pursuing the way of planning facilities for secret midnight excursions, has, in my conscience, I believe, (if there is one word of truth in any part of this story, and the whole of it is not pure invention) afforded the hand, and suggested the idea, to this honest, worthy man, this witness, “who cannot be suspected of any unfavourable bias.” “Who verily in that respect the Commissioners saw no ground to question,” and “who must be credited till he received decided contradiction,” suggested, I say, the idea of the dark and vile insinuation contained in this part of his testimony.—Whether I am right or wrong, however, in this conjecture, this appears to be evident; at his examination in so late, that, supposing an indictment for perjury or false swearing, would be against any witness examined by the Commissioners, and supposing this examination had been taken before the whole fact—Mr. Cole was indicted for per-

jury, in respect to this part of his deposition; the proof that he did see the watchman, would necessarily acquit him; would establish the truth of what he said, and secure him from the punishment of perjury, though it would at the same time prove the falsehood and injustice of the inference, and the insinuation, for the establishment of which alone, the fact itself was sworn.—Mr. Cole chooses further to state, that he ascribes his removal from Montague House to London, to the discovery he had made, and the notice he had taken of the improper situation of Sir Sidney Smith with me upon the sofa.—To this I can oppose little more than my own assertions, as my motive can only be known by myself.—But Mr. Cole was a very disagreeable servant to me; he was a man, who, as I always conceived, had been educated above his station.—He talked French, and was a musician, playing well on the violin.—By these qualifications he got admitted occasionally, into better company, and this probably led to that forward and obtrusive conduct, which I thought extremely offensive and impertinent in a servant. I had long been extremely displeased with him; I had discovered, that, when I went out he would come into my drawing-room and play on my harpsichord, or sit there reading my books—and, in short, there was a forwardness, which would have led to my absolutely discharging him a long time before, if I had not made a sort of rule to myself, to forbear, as long as possible, from removing any servant who had been placed about me by his Royal Highness.—Before Mr. Cole lived with the Prince, he had lived with the Duke of Devonshire, and I had reason to believe that he carried to Devonshire House all the observations he could make at mine. For these various reasons, just before the Duke of Kent was about to go out of the kingdom, I requested his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who had been good enough to take the trouble of arranging many particulars in my establishment, to make the arrangement, with respect to Mr. Cole; which was, to leave him in town to wait upon me only when I went to Carlton House, and not to come to Montague House except when specially required. This arrangement, it seems, offended him. It certainly deprived him of some perquisites which he had been receiving at Blackheath, but, upon the whole, as I felt this so much more of his time at his own disposal, I should not have thought it had been such to his prejudice. I never, however, thought that he did not like it; and I must leave this part of the case to his own declaration more.—That your Majesty, I think, hardly knows that Mr. Cole had, by any accident, discovered any improper conduct of mine towards Sir Sidney Smith, or any other person, the way which I should have taken to supply this information, to close his mouth, would have been by immediately adopting an arrangement in my family with regard to him, which was either prejudicial or disagreeable to him; or that the way to remove him from the opportunity and the temptation of betraying my secret, whether through levity or design, in the quarter where it would be most fatal to me that it should be known, was, by making an arrangement which, while all his resentment and anger were fresh and warm about him, would place him frequently, nay, almost daily, at Carlton House, would place him precisely at that place from whence, unquestionably, it must have been ascertained to have kept him far removed from any possibility of being concerned in the examinations of the other witnesses which was material for me to observe upon, so far as respects this part of the case. I repeat from them, indeed, what I have had no difficulty in admitting, and have observed upon before, that Sir Sidney Smith was frequently at Montague House—that they have known him to be alone with me in the morning, but that they never knew him alone with me in an evening, or during the time of my company or the ladies' nor, what Mr. Stikeman says, with respect to his being alone with me in an evening, can only mean, and is only reconcilable with all the rest of the evidence on this part of the case, by its being understood to mean alone, in respect of other company, but not alone in the absence of my ladies. The deposition, indeed, of my servant, S. Roberts, is thus far material upon that point, that it exhibits Mr. Cole, not more than three years ago, endeavouring to collect evidence upon these points to my prejudice. For your Majesty will find that he says, "I recollect Mr. Cole once asked me, I think three or four years ago, whether there were any favourites in the family." I remember saying, that Captain Mordaunt and Sir Sidney Smith were

frequently at Blackheath, and dined there oftener than other persons." He then says—"I never knew Sir Sidney Smith stay later than the ladies; I cannot exactly say at what time he went; but I never remember his staying alone with the Princess."—As to what is contained in the written declarations of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, the old servants of Sir Sidney and Lady Douglas, from some circumstance or other respecting, I conceive, either their credulity or the importance of the Commissioners have not thought proper to examine them upon their oaths, I should imagine your Majesty would expect that I should say any notice of them. And as to what is deposed by my Lady Douglas, if your Majesty will observe the gross and absurd insinuations which she utters in, and among, my confessions to her of my asserted criminal intercourse with Sir Sidney Smith, your Majesty will, I am confident, will not be surprised that I do not assent to any particular observations on her deposition.—One, and one only observation will I make, which, however, could not have escaped your Majesty, if I had omitted it.—That your Majesty will have an excellent portrait of the true female deficiency and purity of my Lady Douglas's mind and character, when you will observe, that she seems wholly ignorant to what a sink of infamy she degraded herself by her testimony against me. It is not only that it appears, from her statement, that she has consented to live in familiarity and apparent friendship with me, after the confession which I made of my adultery;—(for by the indulgence and liberality, as it is called, of modern manners, the company of adulterers has ceased to attract that discredit upon the characters of other women who admit them to their society, which the best interests of female virtue (perhaps require), but she was consented to live in familiarity with a woman, who, if Lady Douglas's evidence of me is true, was a most low, vulgar, and dissolute creature to her sex. The treatment of whose ideas and conversation would add infamy to the lowest, most vulgar, and most infamous prostitute.—It is not, however, upon this circumstance that I rest assured the reliance can be placed on Lady Douglas's testimony; but after what is proved, with regard to her evidence respecting my pregnancy and delivery in 1802, I am certain that any observations upon her testimony, (I repeat, James the King says,—"Your Majesty has observed upon this state of the charge against me, as far as it respects Sir Sidney Smith; and this is, as I understand the Report, one of the charges which, with its ambiguous interpretations, have, in the opinion of the Commissioners, been credited as entirely substantiated, and to the facts of frequent sitting on terms of great intimacy, as I have said before, they cannot be contradicted at all. How infamously, and unwarrantable interpretations are to be decediously constructed, I wish the Commissioners had been so good as to explain. I know of no possible way to get by the declarations of myself and Sir Sidney Smith.—Yet, we being the supposed guilty parties, his denial, probably, will be thought of no great weight; as to my own, however, I tender it to your Majesty in the most solemn manner, and if I knew what fact it was that I ought to contradict, I would say my husband; I would precisely address myself to that fact; as I am confident my conscience would enable me to say to any from which a suspicion of a husband might arise, and he that I am not, however, guilty of adultery with any of the hundreds and thousands of women, to which this report has subjected your daughter-in-law, the Princess of Wales, and your son-in-law, reduced to the necessity of either risking the danger that the most plausible interpretations should be credited, or else, of stating, that not only no adulterous, or criminal, but no indecent or improper intercourse whatever ever existed between Sir Sidney Smith and myself, or any other person, which I should have objected that all the world should have seen. I say, degrading to the accuracy of getting it, for your Majesty must feel that a woman's character is degraded when it is put upon her to make such statements, at the sight of the contrary being created under the degrading contradictions in Sir Sidney Smith's absence from the country presents in calling upon him to contradict the truth; but, I think, your Majesty will find that you find that your Majesty's declaration, which is not only confirmed by the other statements in this Report, is confirmed by the other statements of your Majesty will think that I can say nothing but my own word can be true.

word alone may be opposed to whatever little remains of credit or weight may, after all the above observations, be supposed yet to cling to Mr. Cole, to his infirmities, his insincerity, or his facts. No, indeed, that I have yet finished my observations. "A Mr. Cole's coquetry, but I must reserve the remainder till I consider the evidence with respect to Mr. Lawrence, and till I have occasion to comment upon the testimony of Fanny Lloyd. Then, indeed, I shall be under the necessity of testifying to your Majesty these witnesses, Fanny Lloyd and Mr. Cole (both of whom are represented as so unbiassed and so credible), in flat, decisive, and irreconcilable contradiction to each other."

The next person with whom any improper intimacy is insinuated, is Mr. Lawrence, the painter. The principle witness on this charge is also Mr. Cole; Mr. R. Bidgood says nothing about him; Fanny Lloyd says nothing about him; and all that Mrs. Lisle says is perfectly true, and I am neither able nor feel interested to contradict it. "That she remembers my sitting to Mr. Lawrence for my picture at Blackheath, and in London; that she has left me at his house in town with him, but she thinks Mrs. Fitzgerald was with us; and that she thinks I sat alone with him at Blackheath." But Mr. Cole speaks of Mr. Lawrence in a manner that calls for particular observation. He says, "Mr. Lawrence, the painter, used to go to Montagu House about the latter end of 1801, when he was painting the Princess, and he has slept in the house two or three nights together. I have often seen him alone with the Princess at eleven or twelve o'clock at night. He has been there as late as one and two o'clock in the morning. One night I saw him with the Princess in the Blue room, after the ladies had retired. Some time afterwards, when I supposed he had gone to his room, I went to see that all was safe, and I found the Blue room door locked, and a door opening into it; and I went away." Here, again, our Majesty observes, that Mr. Cole deals his deadliest blows against my character by insinuation. And here, again, his insinuation is left unquelled and unexplained. "I here understand him to insinuate that, though he supposed Mr. Lawrence to have come to his room, he was still where he had said he last left him; and that the locked door prevented him from seeing me, and Mr. Lawrence alone together, whose intimacy, however, he notwithstanding observes—But, Sir, I come to my own explanation of the fact in Mrs. Lawrence's sleeping at Montagu House, I must again refer to Mr. Cole's original declarations. I must again examine Mr. Cole against Mr. Cole—which cannot help lamenting it does not seem to have occurred to others to have done, as I am persuaded, if it had, the insinuations and his falsehood could never have escaped them: They would then have been able to have traced, as your Majesty will perceive, through my observations, by what degrees he hardened himself up to the misanthrope (for I use no other expression) of stating this fact, which he means to insinuate, that he heard me and Mr. Lawrence, locked up in this Blue room, whispering together, and alone. I am sorry to be obliged to drag your Majesty through so long a detail, but I am confident your Majesty's goodness, and love of justice, will excuse it, as being essential to the vindication of my character, as well as to the illustration of Mr. Cole's. Mr. Cole's insinuation, as I have not in my first written declaration of the fact, is insinuation, has nothing of this. I mean not to say that I have nothing concerning Mr. Lawrence, for it has much, which is calculated to occasion an injurious interpretation, and given with a view to that object. But that circumstance, as I submit to your Majesty, increases the weight of my observation. Had there been nothing in his first declaration about Mr. Lawrence at all, it might have been imagined that, perhaps, Mr. Lawrence escaped his recollection altogether, or that his declaration had been slightly objected to by some persons; but, as it does, without objection, respecting Mr. Lawrence, but nothing of a kind which the whispering insinuates—how he has been so long a time not to recollect, or, if he recollects, not to mention, so very striking and insupportable a circumstance is not, I should imagine, very satisfactorily to be explained. His statement in that first declaration stands thus:—"In 1801, indeed, the painter, was at Montagu House, for four or five days at a time, painting the Princess's picture. That he was frequently sitting late in the night with the Princess, and much suspicion was entertained of him." Mr. Cole's next declaration, at

least, the note which appears among the written declarations, was taken on the 15th of January; it does not mention Mr. Lawrence's name, but it has this passage:—"When Mr. Cole found the drawing-room, which led to the staircase to the Princess's apartments, locked (which your Majesty knows is the same which the witnesses call the Blue room), he does not know whether any person was with her; but it appeared odd to him, as he had formed some suspicions." The striking and important observation on this passage, is, that when he first talks of the door of the drawing-room being locked, so far from his mentioning any thing of whispering being overhead, he expressly says, that he did not know that any body was with me. The passage is likewise deserving your Majesty's most serious consideration on another ground. For it is one of those which shew that Mr. Cole, though we have four separate declarations made by him, has certainly made other statements which have not been transmitted to your Majesty; for it evidently refers to something which he had said before of having found the drawing-room door locked, and no trace of such a statement is discoverable in the previous examination of Mr. Cole, as I have received it, and I have no doubt that, in obedience to your Majesty's commands, I have, at length, been furnished with the whole. I don't know, indeed, that it should be matter of complaint from me, that your Majesty has not been furnished with all the statements of Mr. Cole, because, from the sample I see of them, I cannot suppose that any of them could have furnished any thing favourable to me, except, indeed, that they might have furnished me with fresh means of contradicting him by himself. But your Majesty will see that there have been other statements not communicated, a circumstance of which both your Majesty and I have reason to complain. But it may be out of its place further to notice that fact at present.

To return, therefore, to Mr. Cole.—In his third declaration, dated the 30th of January, there is not a word about Mr. Lawrence. In his fourth and last, which is dated on the 3rd of February, he says, "the person who was alone with the lady at his house at the night (twice and one o'clock), and whom he left sitting up after he went to bed, was Mr. Lawrence, which happened two different nights." Here is likewise another trace of a former statement which is not given; for no such person is mentioned before in any that I have been furnished with.—Your Majesty then here observes, that, after having given evidence in two of his declarations, respecting Mr. Lawrence by name, in which he mentions nothing of locked doors, and after having, in another declaration, given an account of a locked door, but expressly stated, that he knew not whether any one was with me within it, and said nothing about whispering being overhead, but, implicitly, at least, negated it—in the deposition before the Commission, he puts all these things together, and has the hardihood to add to show, that remarkable circumstance which could not have escaped his recollection at the first, if it had been true—"of his having, on the same night in which he found me and Mr. Lawrence alone, after the ladies were gone to bed, come again to the room when he thought Mr. Lawrence must have been retired, and found the door locked, and heard the whispering;" and then again he gives another instance of his honesty, and upon the same principle on which he took no notice of the man in the great coat, he finds the door locked, hears the whispering, and then he silently and contentedly retires. And this witness, who thus not only varies in his testimony, but contradicts himself in such important particulars, is one of those who cannot be supposed to be actuated by bias, and whose veracity is not to be questioned, and whose evidence must be credited till decidedly contradicted.—These observations might probably be deemed sufficient, upon Mr. Cole's deposition, as far as it respects Mr. Lawrence; but I cannot be satisfied without explaining so far as I can all the spots and the particulars, respecting Mr. Lawrence, which I recollect.—What I recollect then is as follows: He began a large picture of age, and of my daughter, towards the latter end of the year 1800, or the beginning of 1801. Miss Gathridge and Miss Hayman were in the house with me at the time. The picture was painted at Mopsman House. Mr. Lawrence mentioned to Miss Hayman his wish to be permitted to remain some few nights in the house, that, by doing early, he might begin painting on the picture before Princess Charlotte (whose residence being at that time at Shooter's

Mill, was enabled to come early, or by myself, came to sit. It was a similar request to that which had been made by Sir William Beechey, when he painted my picture. And I was sensible of no impropriety when I granted the request to either of them. Mr. Lawrence occupied the same room which had been occupied by Sir William Beechey; it was at the other end of the house from my apartment.

At that time Mr. Lawrence did not dine with me; his dinner was served in his own room. After dinner he came down to the room where I and my ladies generally sat in an evening, sometimes there was music, in which he joined, and sometimes he read poetry. In Sirs of Shakspeare's plays I particularly remember, from his reading them, very well; and sometimes he played chess with me. It frequently may have happened, that it was one or two o'clock before I disturbed Mr. Lawrence and my ladies. They, together with Mr. Lawrence, went out of the same door, up the same staircase, and at the same time. According to my own recollection, I should have said, that in no one instance they had left Mr. Lawrence behind them alone with me. But I suppose it did happen once for a short time, since Mr. Lawrence so recollects it, as your Majesty will perceive from his deposition, which I annex. He stayed in my house two or three nights together; but how many nights in the whole, I do not recollect. The picture left my house by April, 1801, and Mr. Lawrence never slept in my house afterwards. That picture now belongs to Lady Townshend. He has since completed another picture of us; and about a year and a half ago he began another, which remains at present unfinished. I believe it is near a twelvemonth since I last sat to him.—Mr. Lawrence lives upon a footing of the greatest intimacy with the neighbouring families of Mr. Lock and Mr. Angerstein, and I have asked him sometimes to dine with me to meet them. While I was sitting to him at my own house, I have no doubt I must often have sat to him alone; as the necessity for the production of having an attendant as a witness to protect my honour from suspicion, certainly never occurred to me. And, upon the same principle, I do not doubt that I may have sometimes continued in conversation with him after he had finished painting. But when sitting in his own house, I have always been attended with one of my ladies. And, indeed, nothing in the examinations shews the contrary. One part of Mrs. Lasle's examination seems as if she had a question put to her upon the supposition that I had been left alone with Mr. Lawrence at his own house; to which she answers, that she, indeed, had left me there, but that she *thinks* she left Mrs. Fitzgerald with me.—If an inference of an unfavorable nature could have been drawn from my having been left there alone—was it, Sir, taking all that care which might be wished, to guard against such an inference on the part of the Commissioners, when they omitted to send for Mrs. Fitzgerald to ascertain what Mrs. Lasle may have left in doubt? The Commissioners, I give them the fullest credit, were satisfied that Mrs. Lasle thought correctly upon this fact, and that Mrs. Fitzgerald, if she had been sent for again, would so have proved it, and, therefore, that it would have been troubling her to no purpose. But this is of which I conceive myself to have most reason to complain; that the examinations in several instances have not been followed up in as to remove unfavorable impressions.—I can only feel satisfied that the Commissioners would have been glad to have been warranted in negativing all criminality, and a suspicion on his part of the charge, as completely and satisfactorily as they have done on the principal charges of pregnancy and delivery. They traced that part of the charge with ability, sagacity, diligence, and perseverance; and the result was complete satisfaction of my innocence; complete detection of the falsehood of my accusers. Encouraged by their success in that part of their inquiry, I lament that they did not (as they thought proper to enter into the other part of it at all), with similar industry, pursue it. If they had, I am confident they would have pursued it with the same success; but though they had convinced Sir John and Lady Douglas of falsehood, they seem to have thought it impossible to suspect of the same falsehood any other of the witnesses, though produced by Sir John and Lady Douglas. The most obvious means, therefore, of trying their credit, by comparing their evidence with what they had said before, seems to have been omitted. Many facts are left upon surmise only and insinuation; obvious means of getting further information, on

doubtful and suspicious circumstances, are not reported to; and, as if the important matter of the inquiry (on which a satisfactory conclusion had been formed) was all that required any very attentive or accurate consideration; the remainder of it was pursued in a manner which, as it seems to me, can only be accounted for by the pressure of what may have been deemed more important duties—and of this I should have made but little complaint, if the inquiry, which it is imperfect, had not been followed by a report, which the most accurate only could have justified, and which such an accurate inquiry, I am confident, never could have produced.—If any credit was given to Mr. Cole's story of the locked door, and the whispering heard by Mr. Lawrence having been left with me so frequently of a night when my ladies had left us, why were not all my ladies examined; why were not all my servants examined as to their knowledge of that fact? And if they had been so examined, and had contradicted the fact so sworn to by Mr. Cole, as they must have done, had they been examined to it, that alone would have been sufficient to have removed his name from the list of unsuspected and unqueatable witnesses; and relieved me from much of the suspicion which, his evidence, till it was examined, was calculated to have raised in your Majesty's mind. And to close this statement and these observations, and in addition to them, I most solemnly assert to your Majesty, that Mr. Lawrence, neither at his own house, nor at mine, nor any where else, ever was for one moment, by night or by day, in the same room with me when the door of it was locked; that he never was in my company of an evening alone, except the momentary conversation which Mr. Lawrence speaks to may be thought an exception; and that nothing ever passed between him and me which all the world might not have witnessed. And, Sir, I have subjoined a deposition to the same effect from Mr. Lawrence.—To satisfy myself, therefore, and your Majesty, I have shewn, I trust, by unanswerable observations and arguments, that there is no colour for crediting Mr. Cole, or, consequently, any part of this charge, which rests solely on his evidence. But to satisfy the requisition of the Commissioners, I have brought my pride to submit, though not without great pain, I can assure your Majesty, to add the only contradictions which I conceive can be given, those of Mr. Lawrence and myself.—The next person with whom these examinations charge my improper familiarity, and with regard to which the Report promises the evidence as particularly strong, is Captain Manby. With respect to him, Mr. Cole's examination is silent. But the evidence on which the Commissioners rely on this part of the case is Mr. Bidgood's, Miss Fanny Lloyd's, and Mrs. Lisle's. It respects my conduct at three different places; at Montague House, South Bock, and at Rastignac. I shall preserve the facts and my observations more distinct, if I consider the evidence, as applicable to these three places, separately and in its order; and I prefer this mode of treating it, as it will enable me to consider the evidence of Mrs. Lisle in the first place, and, consequently, put it out of the reach of the farther observations which I may be under the necessity of making upon the testimony of the other two. For though Mrs. Lisle, indeed, speaks to having seen Captain Manby at East Cliff in August 1801, to the best of her remembrance it was only once. She speaks in his presence her husband in the same season; that he looked then with some boys whom he took on charity, and who were under his care, yet she makes observation there that can require a single observation upon me. The material part of her evidence respects her seeing him at Blackheath the Christmas before she had seen him at East Cliff. She says, it was the Christmas after Mr. Austin's child came, consequently the Christmas 1800-5. He used to come to where she says he always went away in her presence, and she had no reason to think he stayed after the ladies retired. He lodged on the Heath at that time; his ship was fitting up at Deptford, he came to dinner three or four times a week, or more. She supposes he might be alone with the Princess, but that she was in the habit of seeing gentlemen and ladies without her being present. She (Mrs. Lisle) has seen him at luncheon and dinner both. The boys (two boys) came with him two or three times, but not at dinner. Captain Manby always sat next the Princess at dinner. The constant company were Mrs. and Miss Fitzgerald and herself—all seated with the Princess, and sat in the same room. Captain Manby generally retired somewhat earlier, and sat with us all till then. Captain Manby and the

Princess used, when we were together, to be speaking together separately, conversing separately, but not in a room alone. He was always with whom the Princess appeared to have the greatest pleasure in talking than with her ladies. Her Royal Highness behaved to him ONLY as any woman would who likes flirting. She (Mrs. Lisle) would not have thought any married woman would have behaved properly, who behaved as her Royal Highness did to Captain Manby. She can't say whether the Princess was attached to Captain Manby, only that it was a flirting conduct. She never saw any gallantries, as kissing her hand, or the like. I have cautiously stated the whole of Mrs. Lisle's evidence upon this part of the case; and I am sure your Majesty, in reaching it, will possess to keep the facts which Mrs. Lisle speaks to, separate from the opinion or judgment which she forms upon them. I mean not to speak disrespectfully of anything of Mrs. Lisle's opinions, or express myself as in any degree indifferent to them; but whatever there was which she observed in my conduct that did not become a married woman, she saw ONLY in a woman who liked flirting," and "ONLY a flirting conduct." I am convinced your Majesty must be satisfied that it must have been far distant from affording any evidence of crime, of vice, or of indecency, as it passed openly in the company of many ladies, of whom Mrs. Lisle herself was one.—The facts she states are, that Captain Manby came very frequently to my house; that he dined there three or four times a week in the latter end of the year 1803; that he sat next to me at dinner; and that my conversation after dinner, in the evening, used to be with Captain Manby, separate from my ladies. These are the facts; and in it upon them that my character, I will not say, is to be taken away, but is to be affected?—Captain Manby had, in the autumn of the same year, been introduced to me by Lady Townshend, who I was upon a visit to her at Knighnam. I think he came there only the day before I left it. He was a naval officer, as I understood, and as I still believe, of great merit. What little expense, in the way of charity, I am able to afford, I am very pleased to dedicate to the education of the children of poor, but honest, persons; and I most generally bring them up to the service of the navy. I had at that time two boys at school, whom I thought of as being sent out to sea. I desired Lady Townshend to introduce Captain Manby to take them, and he was pleased to do it, and, of course, I was obliged to him.—About this time, or shortly afterwards, he was presented to the Africaine, a ship which was fitted up at that time. To be near his ship, as I understood, he never took lodgings at Blackheath, but he was very near it, and he was frequently at my house, in the evening, and friendship with Lord and Lady Townshend, which of itself was assurance to me of respectability and character;—my pleasure, and my respect to them, by notice and introduction, and a friend of theirs—his undertaking to take my charity boys, and his accidental presence at my house, will I believe, be sufficient to satisfy me for it. I have a similar account likewise of my saying for the linen furniture with which my house was furnished. "Wishing to make him comfortable for his trouble with the boys, I desired that he should choose the pattern of his furniture. I not only chose it, but had it sent to him," said the bill; showing, however, that it did not come to more than about twenty pounds. I thought of a shabby present, and therefore added some trifling present of plate. So I have frequently done, and I need without offence, may be permitted to do so again, by any Captain on whom I imposed such trouble. Sir Robert Hood has now two of my charity boys with him; and I have recommended him with a slight encouragement to be assumed to notice such things, because I am very anxious that they are made the subject of inquiry from Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mr. Birkman, and I was desirous that they should not appear to be particular to me, or to Captain Manby.

As to my return to Mrs. Lisle's examination. Mrs. Lisle says, that Captain Manby, when he dined with me, used to sit next to me at dinner. Before any inference is drawn from that fact, I am sure your Majesty will observe that, in the next line of Mrs. Lisle's examination, she says, "that the constant company was Mrs. and Miss Fitzgerald, and sometimes Mrs. Lisle." The only gentleman, the only person of the whole party who was not of my own family, was Captain Manby; and his sitting next to me, under such circumstances, I should apprehend could not possibly afford any inference of any kind. In the evening we

were never alone. The whole company sat together; nay, even as to his being with me alone of a morning, Mrs. Lisle seems to know nothing of the fact; but from a conjecture founded upon her knowledge of my known usual habit, with respect to seeing gentlemen who might call upon me. And the very foundation of her conjecture demonstrates that this circumstance can be no evidence of any thing particular with regard to Captain Manby.—As to my conversing with Captain Manby separately, I do not understand Mrs. Lisle as meaning to speak to the state of the conversation uninterrupted, during the whole of any of the several evenings when Captain Manby was with me; if I did so understand her, I should certainly most confidently assert, that she was not correct. That in the course of the evening, as the ladies were working, reading, or otherwise amusing themselves, the conversation was sometimes more and sometimes less general; and that they sometimes took more, sometimes less part in it;—that frequently it was between Captain Manby and myself alone; and that, when we were all together, we two might frequently be the only persons not otherwise engaged; and therefore be justly said to be speaking together separately. Besides, Captain Manby has been round the world with Captain Vancouver. I have looked over prints in books of voyages with him; he has explained them to me; the ladies may or may not have been looking over them at the same time; they may have been engaged with their own amusements. Here again, we may be said to have been conversing separately, and consequently that Mrs. Lisle, in this address, is perfectly justified in saying that "I used to converse separately with Captain Manby." I have not the least difficulty in admitting. But have I not again reason to complain that this expression of Mrs. Lisle was not more fitted, but left in a manner calculated to raise an impression that this separate conversation was studiously sought for, was constant, uniform, and uninterrupted, though it by no means asserted any such thing? But whether I used always to converse with him; or generally, or only sometimes, or for what proportion of the evening, I used to be engaged, is left unasked and unexplained. Have I not likewise reason to complain, that though Mrs. Lisle states that Mrs. Fitzgerald and Miss Fitzgerald were some of the party, they are not both examined to these circumstances? But Miss Fitzgerald is not examined at all; and Mrs. Fitzgerald, though examined, and examined too with respect to Captain Manby, is not asked whether to have had a single question with him, or with respect to any thing which passed during his visit at Montague House. May I not therefore complain that the examination, leaving the opportunity of Mrs. Lisle's expression unexplained by evidence, and the scruple to which it relates unexplained, by calling the other persons who were present, leaving it precisely in that state, which is calculated to raise a suspicion, that to assert that I might have said and performed things, and the untruth of which it is most easy to be made by any other person, is not an acquiescence to the facts, but a perpetration of them. "I appeared," she says, "to like the conversation of Captain Manby better than that of the ladies; I behaved to him only as a woman who likes flirting; my conduct was unbecoming a married woman; she cannot say whether I was attached to Captain Manby or not; it was only a flirting conduct."—Now, Sir, I must here again most seriously complain that the Commissioners should have called for, or received, and much more reported, in this manner, the opinion and judgment of Mrs. Lisle upon my conduct. Your Majesty will grant purpose to authorize them to collect the evidence, and to give the opinion of others; and to report it, with their own judgment aural, and not Mrs. Lisle's. Mrs. Lisle's judgment was formed upon the facts which she stated to the Commissioners, or upon other facts. If upon those she stated, the Commissioners and your Majesty are well able to form the judgment upon them as she was. If upon other facts, the Commissioners should have heard what those other facts were, and upon them have formed and reported their judgment.—I am aware, indeed, that if I were to argue that the facts which Mrs. Lisle states, and the explanation of what she means by "only flirting conduct," and by "behaving unbecomingly a married woman," namely, that it consisted in having the same gentleman sit beside with me three or four times a week, sitting next to me next night at dinner, when there were no other strangers in company;—conversing with him separately, and appear-

ing to prefer his conversation to that of the ladies.—It would be observed, probably, that this was not all; that there was always a certain indescribable something in manner, which gave the character to conduct, and must have entered mainly into such a judgment as Mrs. Lisle has here pronounced.—To a certain extent I should be obliged to agree to this; but if I am to have any prejudice from this observation: if it is to give a weight and authority to Mrs. Lisle's judgment, let me have the advantage of it also. If it justifies the conclusion that Mrs. Lisle's censure upon my conduct is right, it requires also that equal credit should be given to the qualification, the limit, and the restriction, which she herself puts upon that censure.—Mrs. Lisle, seeing all the facts which she relates, and observing much of manner, which perhaps she could not describe, limits the expression "sirling conduct" by calling it "only sirling," and says (upon having the question asked to her, no doubt, whether from the whole she could collect that I was attached to Captain Manby) says, "she could not say whether I was attached to him, my conduct was not of a nature that proved any attachment to him, it was only a sirling conduct." Unjust, therefore, as I think it, that any such question should have been put to Mrs. Lisle, or that her judgment should have been taken at all, yet what I fear from it, as pressing with peculiar harshness upon me, is, that though it is Mrs. Lisle's final and ultimate judgment upon the whole of my conduct, yet, when delivered to the Commissioners and your Majesty, it becomes evidence, which, connected with all the facts on which Mrs. Lisle had formed it, may lead to still further and more unfavourable conclusions, in the minds of those who are afterwards to judge upon it;—that her judgment will be the foundation of other judgments against me, much severer than her own; and that though the evidence limits her opinion, and by saying "ONLY sirling" implicitly negatives it as affording any indication of any thing more improper, while she proceeds expressly to negative it as affording any proof of attachment; yet it may be thought by others, to justify their considering it as a species of conduct, which shewed an attachment to the man to whom it was addressed; which in a married woman was criminal and wrong.—What Mrs. Lisle exactly means, by only sirling conduct,—what degree of impropriety of conduct she would describe by

it, it is extremely difficult, with any precision, to ascertain. How many women are there, most virtuous, most truly modest, incapable of any thing impure, vicious, or immoral, in *their* thoughts, who, from greater vivacity of spirits, from less natural reserve, from that want of caution, which the very robustness of innocence betrays them into, conduct themselves in a manner, which a woman of a graver character, of more reserved disposition, but not with one particle of superior virtue, than too incautious, too unreserved, too familiar; and which, if forced upon her oath to give her opinion upon it, she might feel herself, as an honest woman, bound to say, in that opinion, was sirling!—But whatever sense Mrs. Lisle annexes to the word, "sirling," it is evident, as I said before, that she cannot mean any thing criminal, vicious, or indecent, or any thing with the least shade of deeper impropriety than what is necessarily expressed in the word "sirling." She never would have added, as she does in both instances, that it was ONLY sirling; if she had thought it of a quality to be recorded in a formal Report, amongst circumstances which must occasion the most unfavourable interpretations, and which deserved the most serious consideration of your Majesty. To use it so, I am sure your Majesty must see it to be precisely beyond the meaning which she would assign to it herself. And as I have admitted that there may be much impropriety in the manner of doing any thing, so it must be admitted to me that there is much indecorous, and most material also, in the manner of saying any thing, and in the accent with which it is said. The whole context serves much to explain it; and if it is in answer to a question, the words of that question, the manner and the accent in which it is asked, are also most material to understand the precise meaning which the expressions are intended to convey; and I must lament therefore extremely, if my character is to be affected by the opinion of any witness, that the question by which that opinion was drawn from her, were not given too, as well as her answers; and if this inquiry had been prosecuted before your Majesty's Privy Council, the more solemn and usual course of proceeding there would, as I am informed, have furnished, or enabled me to furnish, your Majesty with the questions as well as the answers.

(To be concluded in our next.)

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MARCH 4.

A Petition was presented from the City, signed by 6000 persons, merchants, bankers, &c. in favour of the East India Company's exclusive trade. The Earl of Moira, in presenting a Petition from the Catholics of the County of Galway, recommended the removal of the disabilities, as the only safe course that could be adopted. A Petition was presented by Lord Holland from the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations in London and its vicinity, praying for the repeal of all disabilities on account of religious opinions.

9. In a Committee on the Banbury Peerage, Lord Erskine spoke in reply for the claimant at considerable length. The Committee then divided: for the Claimant 13, against him 21.—Lord Harrowby's Bill for augmenting the Allowance of Sinecure Curates, was read a first time.

12. Marquis Wellesley complained in a very long and animated speech, of the little

advantages which had resulted from the victory of Salamanca; and contended, that a reinforcement of 15,000 men, including 3000 cavalry, which it was practicable to send out, would have brought the contest to a favourable close; and concluded by moving for a Committee of Inquiry. Earl Grey supported the motion, though he was not very sanguine in his expectations respecting the war in Spain. Lords Bathurst and Liverpool replied. Lords Aberdeen and Dames said a few words. On a division, the motion was negatived, by 115 to 39.

15. The Report of the Committee of Privileges on the Banbury Peerage being read, declaring that the claimant had not made good his claim, and the Duke of Norfolk moving that the House agree with the Committee, Lord Erskine said, he would enter his dissent on the Journals.

16. On a Petition from the City presented, in favour of the East India Company's Charter, Lord Grenville declared that

he approved the views of Ministers in throwing the trade open, and would support them.

17. Earl Darnley, ~~advancing~~ to the capture of the Java frigate, said, that he should move an inquiry shortly into the Naval Ad-

ministration of the country. Lord Sidmouth said, that the Volunteers had been dismissed in all the counties; so that no further expense would be incurred on their account.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 2.

THE Speaker said, that in the afternoon of yesterday he had received a paper which purported to be a letter from the Princess of Wales; it not having any signature, and being delivered to one of the door keepers, he had thought it his duty, previously to laying it before the House, to authenticate it. Having so done, he would, with their permission, read the letters. [See page 250.]

Mr. Whitbread, conceiving the letter to be of deep importance not only to both the illustrious individuals named, but to the people at large, whose interests might eventually be concerned, inquired whether the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) would found any motion upon it.—Lord Castlereagh said, that the letter had imposed upon him the duty of making a variety of explanations to the House on Thursday, when Mr. Cochrane Johnston's motion would be submitted.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

The adjourned debate on this question being resumed, Sir W. Scott urged in strong terms the danger of concession, since the Catholics had refused the proper securities, and the Protestants, especially the Clergy, had petitioned against it; and was followed on the same side by Messrs. M. Sutton and Rose.—Lord Castlereagh recommended going into the Committee, though he thought he saw insurmountable difficulties to the accomplishment of the proposed object.—Mr. Canning, in a speech distinguished for eloquence, argument, and wit, commented on those who had expressed themselves unfavourable to the claim. Two of these (Messrs. Baines and Yorke) had declared that they should be favourable to the petition, if Buonaparte were to die, or if there were to be no more tumultuous meetings, no more irritation or angry feeling on any side. When desire of relief was extinguished, and hope had sickened and died, then in his new millennium, his Right Hon. Friends would come forward to grant that which was no longer desirable or sought for (laughter). When all jealousy between Protestant and Catholic was extinct—when all sects and parties were in perfect harmony, and lay down together, like the leopard and the kid (a laugh)—then he would come with his healing hand to cure those disorders which were felt no longer (laughing). The other condition on which he was disposed to believe them was, in fact, if they would cease to be Catholics.—The sense of the house being against further adjournment, a division took place; when there appeared:—for going into a Committee, to consider of Re-

lief to the Catholics, 264—against it, 224—Majority in favour of the motion, 40—Adjourned at 4 o'clock in the morning.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

3. The house having formed itself into a committee to consider the finances of Great Britain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he should submit several propositions on this subject; but the chief feature of his plan would be, to render the Sinking Fund available for the purpose of making provision for loans by annihilating stock now standing in the names of the commissioners, and appropriating the interest to the payment of the dividends upon it. By this means he should be enabled to borrow for four years after the present year, without imposing any additional taxes. The first would relate to furthering the redemption of the land-tax by yearly instalments. The Right Hon. Gentleman then entered into a variety of calculations, from which it appeared that the nature of the plan he had to propose was, in substance, as follows:—That in the first place an annual sum of 867,963*l.* equal to one per cent. on the amount of the stock provided for in 1802, and on which no Sinking Fund was then created, should be provided for by new permanent taxes to that amount; and also that 260,000*l.* a year should be added to the Sinking Fund, in respect of out-standing and unprovided-for Exchequer Bills. These sums together would make up the amount of 1,127,963*l.* for which taxes must be provided in the first year of the new plan. It was then proposed to take a certain portion of the Sinking Fund, thus annually accumulating, to a large amount, for defraying the interest of loans to be contracted. In this way it was calculated, that, with the exception of the sum to be raised by new taxes this year, there would be no occasion for any additional taxation for four years to come. The effect of his plan would be, an immense accumulation of treasure to the country; for four years at least no additional taxes would be required; and in time of peace there would be a large fund as a resource in the event of future hostilities.—Messrs. Huskisson, Tierney, Bathurst, and H. Thornton considered the plan to be the most important and eventual change of the finances that had ever been adventured upon; and they feared that the encroachment upon the Sinking Fund would materially affect the interest of the public creditor. They promised to take it into consideration. The consideration of the resolution was then postponed till Monday se'night.

4. On Mr. Cochrane Johnstone rising to make his motion respecting the Princess of Wales—Mr. Lygon moved the standing order for the exclusion of strangers.—Mr. Bennett then said, he should move that the House do adjourn; but the Speaker said, that the question of the exclusion of strangers admitted of no debate; and all persons in the gallery, and many Peers below the bar, were obliged to withdraw.

[We understand that the motion for the exclusion of strangers was adopted in direct opposition to the wishes of his Majesty's Ministers, who used every means in their power to dissuade Mr. Lygon from his purpose.—After strangers had withdrawn, and in consequence of the sitting being rendered secret, Mr. Bennett moved an adjournment, which was seconded by Lord Yarmouth; but, upon a division, it was negatived by 248 to 139.—Mr. C. Johnstone, finding that the discussion of his proposition was not likely to be made public, withdrew his motion; and said, as one gentleman (Mr. Lygon) had exercised his right in clearing the gallery, he would use his privilege of bringing forward the subject at a time more convenient to himself.

Mr. Whitbread expressed his surprise that Lord Castlereagh had not given notice of a motion when the Princess of Wales's Letter was read. He repeatedly endeavoured to extract from Lord Castlereagh an acknowledgment, whether or not the published Report of the Privy Council, of which the Princess complained, was authentic. His Lordship declined answering any question arising out of any statement found in a public newspaper; but said, that he was willing, and even anxious, to give the explanation he had promised, if the motion was withdrawn, or any other made. Mr. Whitbread declared, that if no other gentleman would move that the Princess of Wales's Letter should be taken into consideration, he would in a day or two.—The House adjourned about eight.]

MOTION RESPECTING THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

5. Mr. Lygon, we are told, having moved the exclusion of strangers, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, after declaring that he should not wound the feelings of any branch of the Royal Family, and stating, that he had no authority for his motion from the Princess of Wales, proceeded to notice the commission granted by the King in 1806, to Lords Grenville, Grey, Erskine, and Ellenborough, to examine into certain allegations that had been preferred against the Princess of Wales. He then read the whole of the Report made by the commissioners, containing the most unqualified opinion, that the charge produced by Sir John and Lady Douglas against the Princess of Wales, of having been delivered of a child in 1802, was utterly destitute of truth. It is added, that the birth and real mother of the child, said to have been

born of the Princess, had been proved beyond doubt. The report concludes with some objections made by the commissioners, to the *manners*, or to *levity* of manners, upon different occasions, in the Princess. The Hon. Member next proceeded to state, that the paper he should now read was a document which he was ready to prove, at the bar of the House, was dictated by Lord Eldon, Mr. Perceval, and Sir Thomas Plumer, though signed by the Princess of Wales: it was a letter written, or purporting to be written, by her Royal Highness to the King, on the 9th of October, 1806, as a Protest against the Report of Commissioners just detailed. The letter, being read at length, appeared to be a formal and elaborate criticism upon the nature of the commission under which her conduct had been reviewed; it asserted in the most unqualified terms her own innocence, and called the charges of her accusers a *foul and false conspiracy made ex parte*, and affording no appeal. Upon this letter being read, the Hon. Member observed, that he fully concurred in the sentiments it expressed upon the subject of the commission; he insisted that the charge against the Princess before that tribunal, by Sir John and Lady Douglas, was nothing short of *treason*; that if the commissioners had power to acquit her Royal Highness of the crime charged, they had equally the power to convict her: what was the state of that country in which such a thing were even possible?—*Brides*, he inquired, what became of Sir John and Lady Douglas? If he were rightly informed, they still persisted in the same story; if all they maintained were so notoriously false *why were they not prosecuted?* (*Hear!*) The Hon. Member went on to remark, that he understood no proceedings of the late Privy Council, except the Report, had been transmitted to the Princess of Wales. *This was the case in 1806*, but he submitted that copies of all those examinations should be given to her. The Hon. Member then concluded by moving, first, a very long resolution, containing nearly the whole of the Report of the Commissioners in 1806, with his own reasoning upon the illegality of such a commission, and terminating with expressing the expediency of a new and different trial of, or inquiry into, the same subject; the second motion was, for a variety of papers, connected with this subject, from 1806 to the present time. Lord Castlereagh defended the Commissioners of 1806, and insisted that their appointment was agreeable to historical precedent. He did not think the House of Commons a proper place either to try the Princess of Wales, for treason, or to sit in judgment upon the levity of her manners. The birth of the child had been traced and proved; its mother was Sophia Austin. The Commissioners had acquired the Princess, as had his Majesty's then Ministers upon oath, not only of actual

minality, but of imputed levity; and likewise a subsequent administration. A prosecution had been recommended by the first Cabinet against Sir John and Lady Douglas, which had not been instituted; not that there was any doubt of punishment being brought down upon their degraded heads, but to avoid bringing such subjects before the public. —Mr. Whitbread thought that the Noble Lord had not furnished all the information that was necessary regarding the late letter. He conceived the Princess unhappily situated. The Honourable Member then adverted to her defence in 1806, which had been conducted by Mr. Perceval, Lord Eldon, and Sir T. Plumer; the papers they had drawn up, arraigning the Commission, and the evidence of the witnesses. The Noble Lords (Eldon and Castlereagh) doubted the legality of the Commission, as appeared by the Cabinet Minute of 1807, though that Commission pronounced a verdict of acquittal; and yet they refer the Privy Council, which lately met, to the evidence taken before it—thus trying the Princess a second time, not for her conduct in 1807, 1808, and 1809, or any subsequent year, but in 1806. Mr. Perceval, to his dying day, always publicly proclaimed the innocence of the Princess; but as for her other surviving friends, they were mute.—Mr. Whitbread concluded an animated speech amid shouts of applause, and moved an amendment for the reduction of the late Report of the Privy Council.—Lord Castlereagh said, that it was not for the House to judge of the merits of the parties, under the long separation that had existed. No punishment had been inflicted on the Princess by the restraints that were placed on the intercourse between her Royal Highness and the Princess Charlotte. When the Princess Charlotte went to Windsor, the Prince altered the arrangement under which the Princess had been accustomed to see her, from once a week to once a fortnight, that less interruption of her studies might happen by frequent journeys to London, and it was not intended to require the alteration to continue longer than during the Princess's residence at Windsor. This was the whole of what was suggested into a great infliction of punishment, and interference of guilt, by the Princess.—Mr. Brand thought the country exposed to difficulty and danger in regard to the succession. It was not enough to say the Regent had the sole prerogative of educating his daughter. Statements had been handed about, in which it was said, the Princess was accused by suborned witnesses; and to suffer the matter to rest here, was a denial of justice to the Princess.—Mr. Wortley, as a man of honour and a gentleman, felt warmly on this occasion.—He thought that the Commissioners had exceeded their powers, and that Ministers had not done their duty, in raising evidence of 1806, to found a report upon. The members of

the ——— Family seemed to be the only persons in the country who were wholly regardless of their own welfare and respectability. He would not have the R—— lay the "flattering reaction to his soul," and think his conduct would bear him harmless through all these transactions. He said this with no disrespect to him, or his family; no man was more attached to the House of Brunswick than he was; but if he had a sister in the same situation, he would say she was exceedingly ill-treated.—Mr. W. Smith fully participated in what fell from the Honourable Member; if his sister had been treated as the Princess had been, he should feel extremely sore.—Mr. Ponsonby could neither agree to the motion nor the amendment. The Report ought not to be laid before the House, which could neither condemn nor acquit. This was truly an attack on Government, and he would never make the Royal quarrels a stepping-stone to office.—Sir S. Romilly defended the appointment of the Commission.—The Attorney General (Sir T. Plumer) said, that he gave his professional advice to the Princess in 1806. He would not disclose its purport; but he would say, that he never discovered any just foundation for the charges against her.—Mr. Whitbread said, that the Noble Lord and his Colleagues had not dared to answer the charges of the Princess. They could inquire into her conduct—nay, search her very heart, and they had declared her guiltless. So completely did she now appear acquitted of all possible imputation of blame, even by the persons from whom the aspersions were, by the world, supposed, in the last Report, to have been thrown upon her, that it was in his mind unnecessary to press the matter to a division. Her innocence was acknowledged entire—complete. To such restrictions as the Prince Regent in his capacity of father to the Princess Charlotte, or by the advice of his Ministers, might think proper to impose upon her intercourse with her daughter, she must submit. It was her lot. But she had the satisfaction of knowing that her reputation hitherto was, by the confession of all, without imputation or reproach.—Mr. Canning complained the last Member on his conduct. The innocence of the Princess had been established by repeated acquittals, and the declaration of Lord Castlereagh. There was no necessity for any further proceedings. As a father, his Royal Highness had a right to control his own family; and as a Sovereign, to educate the heir to the throne.—Mr. Cochrane Johnston having declined withdrawing his motion, that and the amendment were negatived without a division.

8. The Committee reported that the sitting member for Carmarthen was duly elected, and that the Petition was not frivolous or vexatious.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

In a Committee of the whole House, Lord

Palmerstone stated, that the Army Estimates for this year amounted to twenty-nine millions sterling. He then went through the different items, and pointed out where there was an increase. The additional men would be found to be 12,141; and 390,000*l.* the charge; in the embodied militia there was an increase of 17,000*l.*; in the miscellaneous charges, there was an increase, for barracks, of 151,000*l.*; but there were several deductions which would reduce the actual excess to about 80,000*l.* on the British, and 7000*l.* on the Irish Establishment. The Regimental Establishment was higher this than it was last year. In the Commander in Chief's office, an increase in the Widow's Pensions of 1,200*l.*; in the Foreign Corps an increase of 90,000*l.*; in the Commissariat Department, on account of the addition to the numbers, there was an increase of expense amounting to 59,000*l.* The recruiting service had been extremely productive: the officers employed being of approved ability and some rank; the consequence was, that the ordinary recruiting had last year produced 15,113 men; and it had for the last three or four years increased to that amount from 9000. Last year, including militia, we had added 24,270 men to the army by voluntary enlistment. It was highly satisfactory to see the military ardour of the country rise in proportion to the circumstances of the wars. He concluded by stating, that the whole of the men obtained last year, including militia, recovered deserters, foreigners, and 400 Spaniards, might be taken at 39,762. The casualties he would reckon at 29,000. He then moved his first resolution for granting 6,000,000*l.* to the land forces, which, after some discussion, in which Captain Bennett, Messrs. Huskisson, Freeman, Crewe, and Whitbread, urged objections to many of the items, was carried, as were the others subsequently. —Adjourned.

9. The committee reported, that the sitting members in France were duly elected, and the petition not frivolous or vexatious.

On Sir Stapleton Cotton taking his seat, the Speaker, in very handsome terms, complimented the general on having, at the battle of Salamanca, laid open the road to the splendid victory that was the result of it, and returned him thanks, in the name of the Commons, for his heroic exploits on that memorable day.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

The House having resolved itself into a committee on the Catholic Claims, Mr. Grattan concluded a long speech by moving the following resolution:—"That this House would take measures for restoring to the Catholics the privileges of the Constitution, subject, however, to certain exceptions, and under such regulations as might be deemed necessary to support the Protestant Establishment in Church and State." He added, that if this was agreed to, he should then

move for leave to bring in a Bill; but he was not desirous of precipitating the measure. He thought that time ought to be given for the spirits to cool; that they should not legislate without consulting the feelings of the people; and that, in the mean time, they should repose upon the good sense of both countries, and not take any step that should deprive the cause of the benefit of that good sense.—The Speaker (Mr. Abbott) said he was willing that the range of Catholic privileges should be extended in such a way, that all objects of honour, distinct from political power, should be opened to them. He would lay open to them all military situations, even the staff appointments, with the exception, however, of the highest situation in the profession, that of commander in chief in England, Scotland, and Ireland. He would likewise admit the Catholics to all the honours of the bar—protect the soldier in the exercise of his religion in this country—and protect mass-houses in the same manner as other places of worship; but, as long as the Roman Catholics acknowledge the foreign influence of the Pope, he could not consent to arm them with political power.—Messrs. Ponsonby and Wilberforce, Sir J. Cox, Hippesley, Sir J. Newport, and Lord Dysart and Milton spoke shortly in favour of the motion, as did Lord Castletagh, reserving to himself the right of opposing the Bill. Dr. Dugenan, in an elaborate speech, contended, that the concessions would be altogether detrimental to the happiness and security of the establishment in church and state.—Mr. Canning remarked, that it had been imputed, as a novel mode of accusation, that all the impracticable parts of the scheme had been abandoned; that all its attackable points had been removed, and that it was loaded with no inconvenient extravagance. This absence of fault had been imputed to the plan, as culpable, though he could not but think it highly fortunate. One learned gentleman (Dr. Dugenan) had, indeed, opposed the motion on the old grounds of its folly and madness; but he stood alone, like a pillar in the midst of the ruins of that system of attack from which all others had fled.—Mr. Baines attempted to speak, but was overpowered by the cry of Question! Question! On his sitting down, a division took place; when Mr. Grattan's Resolution was carried by 186 to 119.

11. Daniel Luce, who had been committed for prevaricating before the Weymouth Election Committee, was brought to the bar, and, after a suitable admonition, discharged.

Lord Cochrane complained of the difficulty which many petty officers and seamen, who had been invalided, met with to obtain their discharge. He mentioned two cases where so large a sum as 30*l.* and 90*l.* had been given. He likewise observed, that it was difficult to obtain relief for seamen from the

fund at Greenwich Hospital. He thought a portion of the droits of Admiralty might be applied for the relief of these men, and for the widows of naval officers. He would shortly bring in a Bill for restricting the time of service in the navy.

A Committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. Giddy, to report on the laws affecting the right of copy, the allowance to the Stationers' Company and the Universities.

Mr. M. A. Taylor, after urging various objections against the creation of a Vice-Chancellor, the principal of which was, that the Lord Chancellor would be too much of a political officer, moved for the appointment of a committee to consider the propriety of relieving the Lord Chancellor from the cognizance of bankruptcy cases.—Mr. Leach said, that these cases did not occupy more than 36 days in a year, and it would not be right to go to the expence of a separate establishment for this purpose.—After some discussion, the motion was negatived without a division. The Vice-Chancellor's Bill was read a third time after a division; when the numbers were 127 to 89.—Mr. Canning's clause, that the office should last seven years, was negatived by 145 to 114.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

12. Mr. G. Committee of the whole House, Mr. Dundas moved the grant of 1,255,963*l.* for the dock yards, out ports, and marines.—Mr. Creevey moved an amendment, that the salary of the paymaster of marines ought to be emitted, which was negatived by 56 to 35. The estimates were agreed to.

Lord Castlereagh disavowed any knowledge of the manifesto of Louis XVIII. He admitted that proposals for a negotiation for an exchange of prisoners had been made from France, but said that the terms were inadmissible.

13. Mr. Whitbread, after strong censure of the *Morning Herald* and *Morning Post*, for having first published the indecent and condemned testimony taken on the inquiry against the Princess of Wales, inquired of Lord Castlereagh if any prosecution had been instituted against Lady Douglas for perjury? whether she had been examined.

between the 12th of February and 5th of March, as a credible witness? and whether any enquiry or examination was going on?—Lord Castlereagh said, the servants of the Hon. Gentleman should not provoke him to answer.

17. Mr. Whitbread presented a petition from Sir John and Lady Douglas, requesting to be permitted to re-swear their depositions, before such a tribunal as would subject them to a prosecution if they proved to be false. The Hon. Member expressed his indignation at the obscene and disgusting depositions of Lady Douglas and others, that appeared to have been published by authority, though they had been repeatedly declared to be unworthy of credit; and observed, that he had heard that another enquiry was going on under the direction of the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Constant the magistrate, and others, without the knowledge of the other ministers, though it was a matter of state. He then read a deposition of Mrs. Lisle, which had been put into his hands, and which explained that the Princess, being taken ill in the night, got up to procure a light when seen in the female servant's room. He likewise condemned the mode of questioning adopted by the Lords Commissioners, as shewing an eager desire to find guilt. As he understood that Lady Douglas and others could not be punished for perjury, he should move an address to the Prince Regent for prosecuting the printers of the *Herald* and *Post*. The motion being withdrawn, and an amendment substituted by Mr. Tierney, for ordering the printers before the bar of that House, to inquire from whence they received the examinations, it was put and negatived.—Mr. Whitbread then said, that he was again placed in a situation to render it unnecessary to take the sense of the House; the Hon. Gentlemen (Messrs. Canning and Stephen, Sir W. Plover, and Lord Castlereagh) having again declared in the strongest terms that the Princess was innocent.

19. The Denbigh Election Committee declared that Lord Kirkwall was duly elected; and the petition not inivolous.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1813.

THIS Gazette contains a despatch from Sir George Prevost, dated Chambly, Nov. 21, giving an account of the attack on Fort Kingston, by the whole of the American naval force on the Lakes, under Commodore Charles, having failed. Also a despatch from Major General Sheaff, dated Shipawa, Nov. 30, giving an account of the attack on the batteries opposite the Black Rock; and another despatch from Colonel Bishopp, on the same subject, dated French-

man's Creek, near Fort Erie, Dec. 1. The substance of these despatches has been already before the public. Sir George Prevost, however, farther notices, that the enemy, since the advance to Champlain, had made several reconnoissances, and in particular one on the night of the 19th Nov. with a detachment of cavalry, and a body of 1000 infantry, but falling in with a body of voyageurs and Indians, they got into confusion, fired upon one another, and dispersed.—The following officers were wounded at

Fort Erie: Lieutenant King, R. A. severely, and taken prisoner; 49th Foot, Lieutenant Lamont, severely; 1st Norfolk, Captain Boswick, slightly, and Lieutenant Rogersou, severely.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 6.

A letter from Captain Rubb, of the *Apelles* sloop, announces the capture, in lat. 57 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 50 min. E. on the 18th ult. of the French privateer *Le Ravis-seur*, of 11 guns, and 51 men, out from Dunkirk twelve days without making any capture. The prize was destined to cruise off Flamborough Head.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, MARCH 16.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from his Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated,

St. Petersburg, February 6, 1813.

MY LORD,

By the continuation of the journal of military operations from the 20th to the 28th of January, it appears that on the 20th of January, Prince Schwartzberg's head-quarters were at Pultask, and his advanced posts, which had been drawn in from Snyackoff and Novogrodek, were established in Ostrolenka.

I have no details of the movements of General Saehen's column on the left, but I have reason to believe that it advanced near the line of the Bug upon Warsaw, observing Regnier's corps on the left bank of that river, which corps, in a former report, was stated to have formed a support to the right of the Austrian auxiliary force.

General Miloradowitch's column has continued to move from Augustoff by Radziloff and Little Plozk, in the direction of Hudek, a small village west of Novogrodek, meeting near Lomsa, with General Vassizchikoff's corps, which had continued to follow the Austrian advanced posts, and this movement obliged the latter to retire to Ostrolenka.

The Field-Marshal's column, with which the Emperor was present in person, moved from Ligne to Johannisberg, and from thence to Willenbourg, combining its movements, so as to reach the last named place, by the time General Miloradowitch's corps could arrive near Pysnitz on the 27th of January.

General Winzingerode, with a strong guard of light troops, formed an advanced guard to both these columns, marching by Muschintz upon Corcheil, and covering the country round that place. These movements have driven in the advanced posts of the Austrians.

As the Russian army was expected again to move on the 30th, apparently in the

direction of the Vistula, it seems probable that the Austrian corps will continue its march and pass that river.

General Regnier was, on the 19th, at Okunieff, to the eastward of Warsaw.

The French head-quarters being established at Posen, it is possible that Regnier, since that date, may have marched down the Vistula in that direction, passing behind the rear of the Austrian; but if he should have united with Prince Schwartzberg, the reinforcement would not place their united force in a situation to resist the troops opposed to them.

Meanwhile the advanced corps on the right, which drove the enemy from Marienbourg, Elbing, and Dorschau, have continued their operations, and have invested Dantzic, General Count Platoff's head-quarters being within a few English miles of that city, in a western direction. General Count Wittgenstein has resumed the command of the right column; and as part, at least, of the ordinance intended for the siege of Riga has been secured, it is probable his usual success may attend him in reducing Dantzic.

Count Michael Woronzow has succeeded in taking possession of Bromberg, with its valuable magazines on the left bank of the Vistula, between Thorn and Graudentz, and Admiral Tchichingoff is moving in that direction, with the remainder of the force under his command.

The garrison of Graudentz is exclusively Prussian, and it appears by these reports, that, upon the next movement of the head-quarters, every thing on the right bank of the Vistula will be in the occupation of the Russian forces, except the garrisons of Graudentz and Thorn, no mention being made of any garrison left by the enemy on any other post on the Vistula.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 14.

A despatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his lordship by General the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. dated Frenada, Feb. 24, 1813:—

After the enemy had retired across the Tormes, and their troops had taken up their cantonments, those on the Upper Tormes collected again on the 19th inst. from Piedrahita, Congosto, El Baena, and Avila; and on the morning of the 20th, a body of about fifteen hundred infantry, and one hundred cavalry, under the command of the General of Division Foy, endeavoured to surprise and attacked Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill's post at Bejar, consisting of the 50th regiment and 6th Portuguese Caçadores, which troops were under the command of Lieutenant-Co-

lous Harrison, of the 50th. The Surprise did not succeed; and the enemy were repulsed with loss, and were pursued for some distance by the 6th Caçadores, under Major Mitchell.

I enclose Colonel Harrison's report, from which your lordship will observe that the colonel mentions the good conduct of the 50th regiment, and 6th Caçadores.

The enemy have lately collected at Benavente about five or six thousand men from their garrisons on the Douro; and made last week an incursion beyond the Escla towards Puebla de Sanabria.

There has been no other movement that I have heard of.

Extract of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, dated Bejar, February 20, 1813.

I have the honour to report to you, that a little before day-break this morning, our picquets were attacked, and after some smart firing were obliged to fall back; but, on being reinforced by some companies of the 50th regiment, and 6th Caçadores, the enemy were driven back, leaving some dead; they retired across the bridge on the road to Congosto, and were for some time followed by Major Mitchell with the 6th Caçadores, to whom I am much indebted for the assistance he has afforded me on this occasion.

I beg leave also to mention Captain Moraz, of the 6th Caçadores, who particularly distinguished himself in checking the progress of the enemy's advance, and was slightly wounded.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the good conduct of the officers and men of the 50th regiment, and the 6th Caçadores, who compose the garrison of this place.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, MARCH 16.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Head Quarters, Penada, Feb. 24.

Since the enemy retired across the Tormes, as I stated in my last despatch to your lordship, and his troops left their encampments, those of the Upper-Tormes again joined on the 19th inst. in Piedralita, Congosto, El Barrio, and Avila, and on the morning of the 20th, a corps of near 1500 infantry and 100 horse, under the command of the General of Division, Foy, endeavoured to surprise and attack the post of Bejar, occupied by Lieutenant-general Sir R. Hill, with the 50th reg. and 6th Portuguese Caçadores, which were under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Harrison, of the 50th regiment. The surprise did not succeed, and the enemy were repulsed with loss, being pursued to some distance by the 6th Caçadores commanded by Major Mitchell.

I enclose Lieutenant-colonel Harrison's letter, by which your lordship will perceive that the colonel mentions the good conduct of the 50th regiment, and 6th Caçadores.

The enemy lately united in Benavente nearly 5 or 600 men, from their garrisons on the Douro, and last week made an excursion beyond the Escla, towards the part of Puebla de Sanabria.

I have no information of the enemy's having made any other movement.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-colonel Harrison to Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill, dated Bejar, Feb. 20, 1813.

I have the honour to inform you, that this morning, a little before break of day, our picquets were attacked, and after some brisk firing, were obliged to retire; but, being reinforced by some companies of the 50th, and of the 6th Caçadores, to whom I am greatly indebted for the assistance which they lent on this occasion, the enemy were repulsed.

I beg leave to mention Captain Moraes, of the 6th Caçadores, who particularly distinguished himself in checking the progress of the enemy's march, and was slightly wounded.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the good conduct of the officers and soldiers of the 50th regiment, and 6th Caçadores, which compose the garrison of this place.

[This Gazette contains a copy of a Despatch from Lord Cathcart, dated St. Petersburg, Feb. 6. The first part is unimportant; the concluding extract, as it relates to Danzig and the Prussian fortresses, may be deemed of some interest.]

The advanced corps on the right, which drove the enemy from Marienburg, Elbmünde, and Dirschau, have continued their operations, and have invested Danzig, General Count Platoff's headquarters being within a few English miles of that city, in a western direction. General Count Wittgenstein has resumed the command of the right column; and as part, at least, of the ordnance intended for the siege of Riga has been secured, it is very probable his usual success may attend him in reducing Danzig.

Count Michael von Bennigsen has succeeded in taking possession of Lomberg, with its valuable magazines on the left bank of the Vistula, between Thorn and Graudenz, and Admiral Tchichagoff is moving in that direction, with the remainder of the force under his command.

The garrison of Graudenz is exclusively Prussian, and it appears by these reports, that, upon the next movement of the headquarters, every thing upon the right bank of the Vistula will be in the occupation of the Russian forces, except the garrisons of Graudenz and Thorn, no mention being made of any garrison left by the enemy at any other post on the Vistula.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

This Gazette contains two letters from the Hon. Captain Blackwood, dated 12th and 14th inst. the first, reporting the capture of the American letter of marque, *Wm. Bayard*, of 4 guns and 30 men, by the *Warspite* and *Pheasant*; the latter the capture of the Cannonier American letter of marque, of 8 guns and 28 men, by the *Warspite*. Also by the *Warspite*, the brig *Mars*, 178 tons, from Baltimore to Bourdeaux, the schooner *Peri*, 104 tons, from Bourdeaux to Philadelphia, and the ship *Charlotte*, 369 tons, from Charleston to Bourdeaux.

The Gazette also contains a letter from Sir J. B. Warran, with four enclosures, the 1st from Captain J. P. Beresford, of the *Poitiers*, dated Jan. 9, reporting the capture of the American privateer *Highflyer*, of 5 guns and 72 men; the second dated Jan. 17, from Captain Tanlev, of the *Narcissus*, mentioning the capture of the American brig of war *Viper*, of 12 guns and 93 men; the 3d from Captain Kuppen, of the *Peruvian*, mentioning the capture of the American privateer ship *John*, of 16 guns and 100 men; the 4th from Captain Burdett, of the *Maidstone*, dated Lyn-Haven-Bay, Chesapeake, reporting that the boats of his squadron, under the orders of Lieutenant Nazen, had captured, by boarding, sword in hand, under a heavy fire from the enemy, and, after an obstinate resistance, the American armed schooner *Lottery*, of 6 guns and 28 men, 210 tons, laden with coffee, sugar, and logwood.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 23, 1813.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Tennant, of his Majesty's ship the *Andromache*, reporting the capture, on the 11th inst. of the American letter of marque schooner *Courier*, of 250 tons, 6 guns, and 35 men, bound from Nantes to Baltimore.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Captain Irwin, of his Majesty's ship the *Amelia*, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Spithead, the 22d instant.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that when I was about to quit Sierra Leone river for England, in his Majesty's ship under my command, on the 29th of January, Lieutenant Pascoe arrived there with the chief part of the crew of his Majesty's gun-brig *Daring*, he having been obliged to run his vessel on shore, and blow her up at Tamara (one of the Isles de Loss), in consequence of having been chased by a French frigate, in company with two other ships, apparently frigates: he reported having left them at anchor off the islands on the 27th. I immediately

despatched Lieutenant Pascoe in a small schooner to reconnoitre the enemy (he having volunteered his services); and, on the 3d of February he returned, having ascertained their force to be two frigates of the largest class (*L'Arethuse* and *Le Rubis*), and a Portuguese ship, their prize; that they had nearly completed their water; and, after unloading the Portuguese ship, intended to give her up to the crew, and proceed themselves to sea to intercept our homeward-bound trade. Conceiving that, if I cruised off the Isles de Loss (in the event of their not having left them), I might be enabled to fall in with any of his Majesty's ships that might be coming down the coast, and also protect the vessels bound to Sierra Leone, of which I had received intelligence, I prepared to weigh; when a cartel arrived from the island with the master and boat's crew of the *Daring*, and the master and crew of another vessel they had taken, whose accounts corroborating Lieutenant Pascoe's report, I left Sierra Leone river, and worked up to the islands: standing in at day-light on the 6th ultimo towards the island of Tamara, we joined the *Princess Charlotte* government schooner, who informed me one of the frigates was at anchor at a considerable distance to the northward from the other, which was apparently unloading the prize. I despatched the schooner to Sierra Leone, to leave directions to any ships that might arrive to repair to me. Having neared the island in the evening, the frigate to the northward weighed, and stood out to sea; the other frigate had signals flying, and being observed at sun-set with her topsails hoisted, I stood off for the night; and the next morning one of the frigates (I believe *L'Arethuse*) was just visible from the deck; it was then calm; on a breeze springing up about noon, she stood towards us. As I had hopes of drawing her from her consort, we continued standing out to sea till sun-set, when, not perceiving the other ship from the mast-head, and the breeze failing, we shortened sail, wore, and stood towards her. A little after seven, the enemy observing us near him, tacked, and hoisted his colours. At 45 minutes past seven, P.M. being within pistol-shot on his weather-bow, both ships commenced firing nearly at the same time, which continued (remaining nearly in the same situation) until 21 minutes past eleven, when she bore up, having the advantage of being able so to do, leaving us in an ungovernable state, with our sails, standing and running rigging, cut to pieces, and masts injured. During the action, we twice fell on board the enemy, in attempting to thwart his hawse, when he attempted to board, but was repulsed by the marines (which were commanded by Lieutenant Simpson), and the boarders. Though I most sincerely lament the numerous list of killed and wounded, which amounted to 141, yet it is the greatest

consolation in reflecting, that we were never once exposed to a taking shot, or the slightest accident occurred; all fell by fair fighting.

It is with the most poignant regret I have to mention the names of the Senior and Second lieutenants, John James Bates and John Pope, and Lieutenant Granger, of Marines, among the slain; they fell early in the action; having been more than five years in the ship, I have had ample opportunities of knowing their inestimable characters, and the consequent loss the service has sustained by their falling. It is with equal concern I have to mention Lieutenant George Willis, the junior lieutenant, who fell while carrying on the duty on the quarter-deck, when I had received a wound which obliged me to quit it; and also that of that good and zealous officer, Lieutenant Pascoe, late of the *Daring*, who commanded the midship guns, on the main deck; Mr. John Rogue, late purser of the *Thais* (invalided), received a mortal wound below, after having been before wounded on the quarter-deck.

When I have the misfortune to state such a severe loss, I trust it will be clear every person must have done his duty. I feel most grateful to my gallant officers and crew, as well as the supernumeraries late belonging to the *Daring*, for their cool, steady, and persevering conduct, which was worthy the utmost success; but the superior force of the enemy (she carrying on her main deck heavy French 24-pounders), the considerable quantity of gold-dust we have on board, as well as the certainty of the other frigate coming up, would have prevented me seeking a renewal of the action, if it had not been totally impracticable.

I should not omit to mention to their Lordships, the admirable conduct of Mr. De Mayne, the master, who placed the ship so ably at the commencement of the action, and his unremitting assiduity till the enemy kept away. My most grateful thanks are due to Lieutenant Simpson, of Marines, and John Collman, the purser, who exerted themselves to the utmost, as well as Mr. Saunders,

of the African corps. Having received the greatest assistance from Lieutenant Reeve, invalided from his Majesty's sloop *Kangaroo*, who was wounded more than once during the action, I have appointed him to act as first lieutenant of the ship. Mr. Samuel Umfreville, master's mate, a deserving and valuable officer, as second, and Mr. Edward Robinson, master's mate, who has received a severe wound, as third.

The crippled state of the ship, and deplorable condition of the wounded, having rendered the object for which I sailed from Sierra Leone abortive; having every reason to conclude that the state of the enemy must have been such, as to have greatly foiled him in his intended operations, being much cut up about his hull, I thought myself justified in not remaining on the coast, and, therefore, proceeded with the intention of touching at Madeira or the Western Islands, for refreshments for the sick, which the badness of the weather prevented, and arrived here this day.

I must not omit to report to their lordships the high sense I entertain of the humane and skilful attention of Mr. Williamson, surgeon, and Mr. Burke, assistant, as also that of Mr. Stewart, late assistant-surgeon of the *Daring*, to the wounded, since this sanguinary conflict.

I should also state, that although our numbers were apparently strong at the commencement of the action, yet, from the length of time we had been on the coast, and much reduced by sickness, we had barely our complement fit for duty, and they much enervated.

Herewith I transmit a list of the killed and wounded, and I have the honour to be, &c. FRED. PAUL IRBY, Captain.

John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c.

[Here follows a list of 51 killed, including the three lieutenants, and Mr. C. Kennecott, midshipman; 16 wounded dangerously, 35 severely, including Captain Irby; and 44 slightly; total wounded, 95.—Grand total, killed and wounded, 146!]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BUONAPARTES elaborate system of usurpation has received, at length, a great blow, by the total separation of Hamburg from his pretended empire. Since our last, we have received six of the valuable paper, formerly so well known by the title of the *Hamburg Correspondent*, but of late called the *Journal des Bouches de l'Elbe*. It has now resumed its old title, is again written in German only, and bears the arms of Hamburg for a decoration. They describe the happy entry of the Russians under Colonel Tottenhorn, on the 13th ult. into this now free and regenerated city.

The insolent pretension of the Corsican Adventurer to annihilate nations by his mere will and pleasure, is now exploded. The spell is broken. The Imperial Decree is reversed. The *Department of the Mouths of the Elbe* no longer exists; and the Senate of Hamburg has re-assumed its sovereign functions with the universal approbation of its citizens; the recognition of the first sovereign on the Continent, and the applause of all Germany. It is not easy to describe the universality of the spirit displayed in asserting the old German independence. Prussia is nobly moving at the call of her National

Representations; and numerous manifestoes have been issued by the patriotic leaders in Hanover, Brunswick, and all the neighbouring states, appealing in the most energetic language to the great springs of action in the human heart. Indeed, it is evident, that, in the words of one of these addresses, "a national war is now commencing;" and the patriots who have dedicated themselves to it, are well aware, that "the contest is for life and death, for property and blood, for honour, and happiness, and liberty." We find them calling out for "a war of revenge," "a hunting-war against the French monster;" and demanding "to hold a criminal court on those plagues, and robbers, and destroyers, of nations." These deep-smothered feelings now breaking loose on the sudden, put into the German language, and circulated with rapidity from town to town, and from village to village, may be expected shortly to render all Germany one scene of patriotic insurrection, and to spread into the neighbouring provinces of Holland.

We have an account of an act of the most infamous atrocity, committed by the French before they left Hamburg, on six poor Hamburg workmen. They were taken up, but assured that a short imprisonment should be their sole punishment. Their imprisonment was, indeed, but short, for in three hours afterwards they were all shot; and when their poor wives and children came to visit them they were shown with the utmost abruptness their dead and bleeding bodies.

On the first intimation that the French were quitting Hamburg, the populace attacked them, and dragged Punter, chief of the Douaniers, out of his carriage, flung him into the canal near the Constantine Bridge, and stoned him to death.—This man had been an instrument of great oppression, having, at different times, seized upwards of one hundred boats and small craft, and appropriated them to the use of his corps. The Hamburgers have since indemnified themselves by the seizure of the custom-house craft.

The whole coast of the Baltic, with the single exception of Danzig, is now freed from the French yoke. Mecklenburgh, Pomerania, and East Prussia, are evacuated. Danzig, indeed, is still held by the infamous Rapp; but he is so closely beset, as to have become almost desperate. We learn, that a deputation from the mercantile inhabitants having waited on him to beg that the town might not be unnecessarily exposed to the horrors of an assault, he instantly ordered the individuals who presented the petition to be shot.

An armistice for an indefinite period has been concluded with Austria, in virtue of which, the auxiliary forces of Austria have retired unopposed from Galicia.

A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded and ratified between Russia and Prussia; and his Prussian

Majesty has, in consequence, addressed most admirable proclamations to his troops, and to his people, the tenor of which may be considered as his manifesto on declaring war against France. In it he states, that the part of peace which France allowed him to enjoy, was more dangerous than war, and that now there is no medium between honourable peace and glorious war. His Prussian Majesty is, indeed, well justified in appealing to the world for evidence of the truth of this assertion. It is hardly the peace which the eagle affords the lamb, at once covering and devouring. It is equally manifest, that Frederick William has completely committed himself, and has no money to expect from Bonaparte, should fortune turn again in his favour. It is from this sentiment, which is common to Hanover, to Hamburg, and every other state on the continent, which has so long groaned under the iron yoke of the tyrant, that Europe derives her hopes of deliverance from his grasp. They are now convinced, by dear-bought experience, that there is no alternative but death or victory; and to the desperation which this feeling naturally excites, it to be added the enthusiasm which is derived from the example of great and glorious success in a like cause. They see what the Russians, the Spaniards, and the Portuguese, have effected, and thus they anticipate a similar result from equal exertions. All ranks and professions, including the clergy, are zealous in their endeavours to encourage the patriotism of the people, and inflame the ardour of the military in the Prussian and neighbouring states. Among the devices for this purpose, his Majesty has instituted an order of merit, entitled, The Order of the Iron Cross, to commemorate the constancy displayed in the present great contest for liberty and independence.

A proclamation has been published by the Prince of Smolensko, in the name of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. It is dated Kalisch, March 25, and the following are the principal passages of the Proclamation:

"His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, announce to the Princes and nations of Germany, the return of liberty and independence. They only come with an intention of aiding them to reconquer these inalienable benefits of nations, and of affording powerful protection and lasting security to the regeneration of a venerable empire.

"These two armies, trusting in God, and full of courage, advance, hoping that every German, without distinction, will join them, &c.

"The Consideration of the cause, that demands the aid with which the Emperor and King of Prussia, after discharging her ancient duties, are now engaged in her ancient duties, and so on, as the Emperor, and the King of Prussia, and of Prussia, &c. It must be concluded.

"Their Majesties will give the protection while the German princes and nations are engaged in completing the grand work."

"Let France, who is beautiful and strong through herself, occupy herself in future, in promoting her internal welfare! No foreign power is disturbing it—no hostile power shall beset against her rightful frontiers. But be it known to France, that the other powers are solicited by conquering lasting tranquillity for their subjects, and that they will not lay down their arms, until the foundation of the independence of every European state has been established and secured."

There have also been two proclamations issued by Count Wittgenstein at Berlin, in the name of the Emperor of Russia, styled *Alexander the Liberator*. One addressed to the inhabitants of Hanover, Lauenbourg, Hamburg, Lubec, Bremen, Munster, Westphalia, Berg, East Friedland, Lingen, and Eilenberg, in which he says, "My victorious lord and emperor sends me to you, to break your chains, to restore to you your language, your ancient forms of government so dear to you, and to restore you to yourselves." The other, addressed to the inhabitants of Brunswick, Wolfenbittel, the Old Marche on the left bank of the Elbe, Magdeburg, Halle, Hildesheim, Goslar, Halberstadt, Hohenstein, Quedlinburg, Mansfeld, Tressfurt, Muhlhausen, Nordhausen, Stalberg, Wirgescrude, Hesse Cassel, Göttingen, Grubenhausen, Osnaburg, Paderborn, &c. in which he says, "It is not the purpose of the victorious emperor, my gracious lord, to conquer your countries, but to gain your hearts, your thanks, and the gratitude of your succeeding generations. Bound in the closest alliance with Prussia, and his other powerful allies, *Alexander the Liberator* sends me to you to break your disgraceful fetters, to restore to you your lawful princes, your native country, your language, laws, and customs."

We have received the gratifying intelligence of the defeat of the French army near Magdeburgh, under the command of the viceroy, by the combined Russian and Prussian forces, under the orders of Count Wittgenstein. The French force engaged in this battle amounted to 24,000, including 3000 cavalry; and they were defeated with the loss of 2000 killed and wounded. This may be considered as the first blow of the campaign—the first conflict in which the Prussians and Russians have been engaged against the French; and it has been glorious to the allies. May it be the forerunner of many more glories!

The Russian armies continue to receive considerable reinforcements from the Vistula; and in most progress they are everywhere hailed as deliverers by the joyful inhabitants of the inhabitants.

The Emperor Alexander has granted six

months extra pay to his army, as a reward for his extraordinary exertions against the French.

The cities of Dresden and Bremen are both divided into two parts by the rivers Elbe and Weser, but communicating by bridges. The French have in both places possession of one part, and the Russians of the other. Marshal Davoust, who commands at Dresden, ordered the bridge, which had been mined, to be destroyed; this was resisted by the populace, who filled it up with stones, and threw the French commanding officer into the river, amidst cries of "*Long live Alexander!*" An officer drew his sword to quell the mob, when one of the people cried out "*Sons, will you kill your own countrymen—kill the Frenchmen rather.*"—Instantly all the cavalry sheathed their swords.

The Saxon troops have since separated from the French, the cavalry retiring to Torgau, and the infantry to Plauen, by order of the King of Saxony. This is a manifestation of a change of sentiments and policy on the part of that monarch, who, no doubt, sees the general hatred of the French that prevails throughout Saxony; and the persons he left behind to administer the government, have addressed to him several representations on the necessity of a total change of policy and measures. It is probable we shall soon have to announce on his part a more decisive step.

The Emperor Alexander is gone to Dresden, and probably will from thence invite his majesty to return to his capital, accede to the wishes of his people, and participate with him and the King of Prussia in the glory of rescuing Germany from the yoke of Buonaparte. The Russian army in Germany is to be increased to 500,000 men.

A number of Saxon, Silesian, and Westphalian officers have joined the German Legion, after publishing their reasons in spirited proclamations.

Jerome Buonaparte has fled from his capital (after first sending his wife to Paris), and taken refuge with the army.

Buonaparte has set out for the theatre of war; preparatory to which he formally constituted the empress regent of the empire, with authority to preside at all cabinet councils, during his absence.

A new decree for calling out every Frenchman between the age of 20 to 60, will, it is calculated, swell the military force to 800,000 men—provided it can be enforced, of which there are some doubts, from the increasing discontent of the people.

The system of terror is said to be carried to an extent in Paris as during the time of Robespierre; not that the guillotine is so actively at work; but arrests are equally numerous, and the state prisoners filled with the wretched victims of this execrable tyrant. A great many persons disap-

appeared after a late disturbance in the garden of the Thuilleries; no enquiries date, be made after them by their relatives or friends.

The Spanish clergy at Cadiz have submitted to the decree of the cortes, by reading in their respective churches the law for abolishing the Inquisition.

General Lacy is said to have routed a French force of 7,000 men in Catalonia.

It would appear, that the intention of the French is, to take up the line of the Douro, and to act on the defensive. The enemy is withdrawing his forces gradually northward, and is evidently making preparations to act on the defensive. King Joseph has left Madrid, and has proceeded, with an escort of 6000 men, to Valladolid.

A letter, dated Valencia, the 30th of November, mentions, that the Harriet Ingelman, Captain Lynch had been burnt, while loading for a homeward voyage.

The Amelia, lately arrived at Portsmouth, captured off the coast of Africa, nine Portuguese ships engaged in the slave trade, and released 18-17 men, women, and children, to a better fate.

The American papers contain general

Winchester's account of his late defeat by the British on the River Rappahannock. It differs in no particular from that of his reported opponent, General Harrison. Some of the American officers engaged in that affair have published a statement, containing a cool and infamous libel upon the British commander. Colonel Proctor, who commanded the British force, and his officers, on that occasion, are charged (not directly, it is true, but by implication) with having abandoned the wounded prisoners to be butchered by the Indian warriors. The whole statement is considered as a fool calumny.

It appears from some of the Halifax papers, that it was the Indian warrior Round-head who took General Winchester prisoner. The Indian, according to his notions of the law of nations, and the courtesy due to prisoners of war, first stripped the American commander of his fine coat and waistcoat, and then applied a covering of paint over his bare skin. In this ludicrous state, having dressed himself in the regimental trappings of his prisoner, he presented the latter to Colonel Proctor, who with much difficulty succeeded in recovering for the discomfited General his coat and sword.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 22.

HIS Majesty's ship *Captain*, whose name is familiar to every Englishman, being the vessel in which the immortal Nelson achieved never-fading laurels in the battle of St. Vincent, was totally destroyed by fire, in the night, in Hamaze, Plymouth. The *San Josef*, of 112 guns, which lay alongside the *Captain*, and so narrowly escaped destruction, was the vessel which Nelson, in the *Captain*, so nobly boarded, and so dauntlessly carried. The *Vanguard*, his lordship's ship at the battle of the Nile lay just above the scene of destruction. These are remarkable singularities.

30. A very destructive fire broke out in Manchester, which has consumed property to the amount of 50,000*l*. The fire broke out about twelve o'clock at night, on the premises of Messrs. Green and Co. and spread to those of Messrs. Aspinwall and Co. which were entirely consumed, as well as several adjoining warehouses.

31. The funeral of the Duchess of Brunswick took place. A detachment of foot-guards and of the 7th Hussars were on duty in Horseover-square, and formed a line from the late residence of her Royal Highness, to the top of George-street. At least eight hundred, which was richly adorned with the armorial bearings of the deceased, drew up to the corner of Brick-street, and followed the coffin. The procession then passed round the north side of the square to George-street, down which they passed into

Conduit-street, Bond-street, Piccadilly, and so on to Hyde Park Corner. The Duke of Brunswick followed the coffin as chief mourner in a coach and six, after which, appeared the carriages and six, of the Princess of Wales, the Prince Regent, the Princess Charlotte, the Royal Dukes, and those of the Nobility according to rank. The procession halted at Sturges, so that the ceremony of interment took place in the Chapel at Windsor, by torch-light. The Dean of Windsor read the funeral service.

April 1. Was executed, at Exeter, T. Euscombe, for the murder of Sarah Ford. This desperado also confessed having committed a most foul and unparalleled murder on Margaret Huxtable, of Dogbrooke, an infant of eleven years of age, whom he violated, and then put to death in a manner so shocking for description. He likewise confessed having murdered a woman near Lapsen, with whom he travelled, and offered as a point on the spot where he had buried her. He also confessed having murdered the servant of Mr. Phelps, of Plymouth Dock; and, indeed, acknowledged having committed a string of murders in the neighbourhood, which must make every sound to humanity rejoice at the death of such atrocious a criminal.

Windsor Castle, April 3.—His Majesty has been absent uniformly under a Royal Decree of abstinence since the last Monthly Report.—*H. HALGOND, M. BURLING, W. HERRIDGE, J. WILKS, R. WILKS.*

8. About five o'clock this morning, the building in Skinner-street, near Fleet-market, called the Commercial Hall, which was in the City Lottery, the 25,000*l.* prize, was discovered to be on fire in the fifth story. The flames spread with so much rapidity, that, in two hours, the building was entirely consumed. No lives were lost. The building was occupied by a Wine Company, at the head of which, were Messrs. Abbott and Brothers; the other parts by professional gentlemen, and nearly twenty different persons. The building was said to belong to Mr. Bish, and was rented at 600*l.* per annum.—A cat escaped the flames by leaping from the fifth story.

9. At a Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, held at their Hall, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Earl of Moira sent in his resignation as Acting Grand Master, on account of his leaving this country for India; at the same time, a letter was read, from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, resigning the office of Grand Master. Whereupon, the brethren passed a vote, *nem. con.* to request his Royal Highness to become Patron of the Order. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex (Deputy Grand Master), was then unanimously voted Grand Master, in the room of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who had filled that high office 22 years.—A suitable Address to the Prince Regent on the occasion was unanimously agreed to.

Sarah Evans was charged with the wilful murder of her son, four years and a half old, by throwing him into the New River, on February 21. The evidence against the prisoner was circumstantial, and founded on the variation of her testimony at her several examinations. She at first denied the identity of the infant on its being taken out of the river in a putrid state, and was detected in a variety of falsehoods and prevarications respecting her having taken the child with her on the morning of the 21st of February last. It appeared that the child was the reputed son of Thomas Aris, the late keeper of Cold-bath-fields prison.—Mary Simpson, who had washed for T. Aris, declared that the handkerchief which was found round the neck of the murdered child resembled in every particular that which she had lately washed for Mr. Aris.—Mrs. Wells said, the prisoner lodged in her house a year and a half with her two children, and had always behaved affectionately to them. She had herself applied to Aris for money to assist the prisoner, and had been refused.—Thomas Aris said, he knew the prisoner, and she had sworn him the father of a boy called George. He met her about two months ago, with George by her side, and another child in her arms, and he never saw her again till he heard of the child being found drowned. He did not see her on the 21st of February, and passed that day at home, in company

with a man of the name of Jones. He first learned the death of George from seeing it in the newspapers. He had attended all the examinations voluntarily. Lord Ellenborough summed up with his usual clearness, and the jury retired for nearly two hours, when they returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The Foreman then stated to the court, that the jury were unanimously of opinion, that Aris was deeply implicated in this charge, and recommended some immediate judicial notice should be taken of him; they agreed in this opinion, from the circumstance of the handkerchief found about the child's neck being last traced to be in the possession of Aris.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that he could take no judicial notice of any person except those who were before the court for trial; but his lordship thought the jury had done their duty in making this representation.

10. Two post-chaises arrived at the post-office, in the first of which was an English officer of artillery in full uniform, accompanied by two officers of distinction from the Russian Court, also in full uniform; and in the second chaise was a Cossack, in full costume, with a long spear placed between his legs, and reaching out of the carriage window: it was shod with iron about six inches, and quite sharp, like our boarding pikes.—By the side of the Cossack sat a Don Cossack, also in full costume. The Cossack had a most warlike appearance, very strong features, and about the age of forty. The Don Cossack was much younger, not looking above twenty. Both their countenances were highly animated. Many of the principal citizens, among whom was Sir W. Curtis, shook hands with them. The populace greeted them with repeated cheers.

11. Captain Bock, the Russian officer, and the Cossack, who arrived in town last week, met the Lord Mayor, and the principal merchants and bankers, by appointment, at the Mansion House, and, after partaking of a cold collation, accompanied them to the Royal Exchange and Lloyd's Coffee-House, where they were received with the greatest marks of approbation by an immense concourse of spectators. Mr. Grant acted as interpreter; and, in reply to a sapient question put by some one to the Cossack, whether he had killed any Frenchmen, replied with great alacrity, "Yes, three officers; besides the fry" (meaning privates). After passing through Lloyd's, they were stationed at one of the balconies looking into the Exchange, when the Lord Mayor appeared, and after silence was obtained, gave "Salute to the Emperor Alexander," with three times three, which was supported with enthusiasm by all present. The Russian officer then returned the compliment, by giving "Lord Wellington and the British Army." The Cossack's spear was ten feet long, and it was said he had killed

37 Frenchmen with it. He is a retired veteran, and has two sons in the Russian service.

The anniversary Festival of the Freemason's Charity for Female Children, was held in Freemason's Hall, and was distinguished by such an eminent display of the best feelings of the national character, as will render a short account interesting to the public.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the chairman, accompanied by the Duke of Kent, Mr. Curran, Mr. Dent, &c. entered the hall about six o'clock, and were most cordially received; in a few minutes Captain Beck, the Russian officer, was announced, and introduced to their Royal Highnesses, who received him most graciously; the heartfelt pleasure of the company at his arrival was expressed in that warm enthusiastic manner which so strongly marks sincerity of feeling.

Upon the removal of the cloth, *Non Nobis Domine* was sung by the musical professors of the Somerset-house Lodge. Of these it will be sufficient to say, Mr. Ingleton, who was a steward, the Sols. Bellamy, Leete, &c. sung, and that Mr. Samuel Wesley accompanied on the organ; a finer performance was never heard than the whole of the musical treat of the evening.

After the health of the King, the Prince Regent, &c. which were drunk with the greatest loyalty, the Duke of Sussex proposed the health of his Royal Brother the Duke of Kent, in a speech which shewed the warmth of his fraternal feelings; and the Duke of Kent made a most impressive reply. His Royal Highness's fine voice, distinct manner, and fluent delivery, made his appeal to the company listened to with avidity, particularly by the ladies in the gallery, to whom he appealed in the most elegant manner in behalf of the poor orphans of their own sex.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex then rose, and stated, that when, in a meeting like this, foreigners of distinction were present, it was usual to introduce appropriate toasts. Upon this occasion, he felt that that which he had to propose would meet universal approbation from the company. Seeing before him an officer of a Monarch, who had, by the favour of Providence, signalled himself by the most unparalleled success—a monarch, who, in the midst of the glory he had achieved to himself, was not borne away by wishes of personal aggrandisement, but who had used his success with that moderation which did honour to his heart, he could not avoid proposing the health of the Emperor Alexander; and may the favour of Providence protect his cause as long as he is guided by the moderation he has hitherto shewn! His Royal Highness's speech, which was of considerable length, was fraught with eloquence and patriotic feeling, and was received with repeated bursts of approbation. The young Russian's countenance and man-

ner spoke most impressively the grateful feelings of his heart, for the high compliments paid to his monarch and his country.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent then rose and stated, that he was requested by the Illustrious Stranger to say, that humble as his rank was in the service of his country, his zeal was great in her cause; and that his heart felt the compliments paid to the monarch whose uniform he had the honour to wear; he also stated, that he would not fail to communicate to that monarch the high honours that had been conferred on them this day.

The Royal Chairman then adverted, in a very animated manner, to the cause of the Peninsula, impressively mentioning the battles of Salamanca and other victories, and particularly adverting to the patriotic exertions made by the Spaniards, he proposed the health of Ferdinand VII. His Royal Highness's speech was received with warm applause; and General Downie, a British officer in the Spanish service, rose, and with much feeling, returned thanks in the name of the captive monarch and the provisional government of Spain.

The Royal Chairman then stated, that there was still another person present whose appearance that day he could not fail to notice; a man alike distinguished for his brilliant abilities and unsullied patriotism; he meant the Master of the Rolls of Ireland (*Applause*); when he proposed the health of Mr. Curran, (*Long and continued plaudits*)—his Royal Highness thanked the company for setting him right—"a Master of the Rolls might be found every day, but a CURRAN could not." His Royal Highness's compliments to Mr. Curran were many and elegant, and the applause of the company marked them as deserved.

It is impossible to do justice to the peculiar and extraordinary eloquence displayed by Mr. Curran in his reply. He declared his feelings to be such, that he could not properly express his sense of the honour done him. He should be a fool to suppose that the tongue could be the interpreter of the heart; his tongue must fail, but could his heart speak, it would be eloquent. He alluded beautifully to the fraternal attachment displayed by the two Royal Dukes to each other, and then introduced the attachment of the Sister Kingdoms. With respect to Ireland, he dared hardly think, but he assured the company that she loved Great Britain; she had a heart, a great heart! She had a hand too, and what that hand could do she had taught our enemies. In this sense Salamanca had not lost its credit as a University. He again stated the inefficiency of words; but if every person in the room could have watched as he did the countenance of the young officer opposite (Captain Beck), during the speech of his Royal Highness, his glowing cheek! his listening eye! his beaming bosom! would have convinced him that

the soul wants not words; that there is a common language to valiant, generous, and virtuous hearts, expressed by tone! by glances! He concluded by pathetically recommending the cause of the charity, and finally proposing the health of the Duke of Sussex, which was rapturously received.

The children were then introduced by Mr. Forssteen, preceded by the Stewards, in procession round the room, and were ranged at the upper end; the blooming beauty of the girls, the pleasing simplicity of their dress, and their modest humility, affected every heart; they sung a hymn, after which Mr. Inceledon gave Prior's Ode to Charity, in a most truly impressive manner, and with the most powerful and brilliant execution. The scene at this period had a visible effect upon the company; the high spirit excited by the mention of Russian and Spanish cruelties, the loyalty and patriotism, the constitutional feelings before called forth, were softened into the tenderest sympathy, and the impulse of charity possessed every bosom.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex again addressed the meeting in commendation of the excellent Institution, and called upon the company, particularly the ladies in the gallery, of whom there was a most brilliant assemblage, to aid by their donations the fund dedicated to rescuing female innocence from destruction. It would be impossible to do justice to his Royal Highness's most manly, generous, and feeling appeal; suffice it to say, that a list of donations was shortly after read, which, including a very handsome subscription by the ladies, amounted to nearly 500*l*.

After this we viewed our countrymen in a more unrestrained expression of national character. It is not surprising that in a country where patriotism and valour are adored, those who have evinced those virtues should be caressed. The Cossack was introduced—a burst of exultation shook the hall: every person started from his seat, and pressed to shake the warrior by the hand; order was soon restored, and he took his station at the upper end of the room, when Dignum sang an appropriate song, of which the company availed themselves to express their extreme gratification. The Cossack then made his obeisance to the Royal Dukes, and retired amid repeated plaudits.

The Royal Chairman then, in a most complimentary manner, proposed the health of the Stewards. Mr. Henry Longlands, their president, returned thanks in a short but impressive speech; he said, that, after the very eloquent effusions of manly feeling which had distinguished that day, and had done such honour to their Royal Highnesses, and their distinguished guests, it would be presumptuous in him to enter into the general merits of the charity. To his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and his illustrious brother, the board of Stewards felt a debt of gratitude which they would ever endeavour

to repay by unceasing exertion and attachment. When he viewed these two illustrious Sons of our beloved and revered Monarch, exercising that virtue for which their father had been so distinguished—his heart was full! he gloried in his country which exhibited such feelings to the world! and he rejoiced with his country, that it had such characters on and about the Throne to set us example and direct our sentiment. The Stewards also felt infinite obligation to the illustrious stranger who had visited them that day from Russia—a country distinguished for patriotism, and for valour, virtues to be found in the breast of every Briton; and from this cause it was that the valiant officer had learned that evening that an alliance with Great Britain was not a mere alliance by treaty, but an alliance of the heart; and that he would find that every Russian would be received in this country as a friend and a brother, Captain Buck, in the fullness of his heart, took the speaker by the hand, and expressed the warmth of his gratitude.

His Royal Highness shortly after left the chair, which he filled throughout the evening in such a manner as to leave the strongest impression of his superior talent, convivial spirit, urbanity and benignity of heart. No public meeting we ever witnessed was productive of stronger feeling and delight; and the most pleasing feature was, that every admixture of politics was avoided; that an universal sentiment pervaded the whole company; and that that sentiment was highly honourable to the national character.

22. A meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of entering into a subscription in aid of the Germans in the great and glorious cause in which they are now engaged. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was in the chair, and explained the object of the meeting in a very able manner. He dwelt on the noble spirit which was now manifested in the north of Germany, in consequence of the glorious example of the Russian nation, and the success of their arms; and concluded, with recommending that a subscription should be opened for the purpose of supplying the patriots with arms, and for making provision for the widows and orphans of the brave men who might fall in the struggle. Count Munster addressed the meeting, and bore testimony to the excellent spirit which animated the inhabitants of the north of Germany. He read a letter from Hamburgh, which stated that the French, to the number of 1500 men, were on their march towards Cuxhaven, when they received intelligence of the display of the popular feeling at Hamburgh, and retreated.—A number of resolutions were then passed unanimously, and near 10,000*l*. were subscribed in furtherance of the objects of the meeting.

* We mean, in our next, to report the substance of His Royal Highness's very animated and animating speech.

No. I.—AN ACCOUNT of the total Amount of the CAPITAL of the UNDEBTED DEBT of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND on the 1st of January, 1813.

Great Britain.		Ireland.		Total.	
£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
819,013,435	8 11½	94,956,454	7 8½	906,939,599	16 8

No. III.—AN ACCOUNT of the total Amount of MONEY raised in the Year ended the 5th of January, 1813; specifying the Sums raised by TAXES and by LOAN.

No. II.—AN ACCOUNT of the total Amount of the CAPITAL of the UNDEBTED DEBT of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, pp. 36
5th of January, 1813.

Great Britain.		Ireland.		Total.	
£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
54,035,682	17 11	2,342,215	18 11	56,397,818	16 10

Raised by Taxes.

	Great Britain.		Ireland.		Total.		Grand Total.
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
Paid into the Exchequer on account of every Branch of Public Revenue or Income (except Lotteries, and the Interest, &c. of the Irish Debt)	58,790,761	7 4½	4,770,855	38 9	63,570,217	6 1½	
Bills on account of Lotteries	942,537	17 8	00	00 0	942,537	17 8	
Payments in anticipation of Exchequer Receipts							
Drawback, Discounts, Charges of Management, &c. paid out of Gross Revenue	6,025,148	9 0	1,006,701	1 9	7,031,849	10 9	
Payments out of Net Produce, applicable to National Objects	1,036,397	2 5½	213,948	14 10	1,219,811	17 5½	
	66,704,644	16 5½	5,999,771	15 4	72,794,416	11 9½	
Raised by Loan.							
By Increase of National Debt	29,268,506	16 8	1,396,615	7 8	30,665,892	4 4	
By Loan	19,031	14 0	00	0 0	19,031	14 0	
Retained by the Bank for receiving Loans and Lotteries	5,431,700	0 0	00	0 0	5,431,700	00 0	
By Exchequer Bills funded	5,914,600	0 0	476,859	9 8	4,393,179	9 8	
By Increase of Exchequer Bills outstanding	38,653,918	10 8	1,873,194	17 4	40,509,118	8 0	
							40,509,113 8 0

Whitwell, Treasury Chambers, 16th April, 1813.

RICHARD WHARTON.

£113,303,569 19. 94

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. T. BLOOD, the engraver of the private plate of the Portrait of Mr. James Asperne, Bookseller, Cornhill, from an original painting by S. Drummond, A.R.A. (now exhibiting at the Royal Academy, Somerset-house), finds that, on account of the increased dimensions of the plate (9 inches by 8), that it will be impossible for him to finish the engraving in that superior manner which he conceives necessary to his reputation as an artist, till the Exhibition is closed. Consequently, subscriptions continue to be received by Messrs. Boydell and Co. No. 90, Cheapside; S. Quick, 32, Cornhill; and T. Blood, Engraver, Plaistow, Essex. For prints, 3s. proofs, 5s. until the 31st instant; on which day an advance will take place, for prints, 6s. proof, 10s. 6d.

James Northcote, Esq. R.A. is preparing for the press, *Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds*; including a number of original anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, and other distinguished characters with whom he had intercourse and connexion.

Major W. M. Leake, of the Royal Artillery, lately his Majesty's Resident at Ioannina, will publish early in June, in quarto, *Researches in Greece, Part I.* containing Remarks on the Modern Languages of Greece.

Mr. J. M. Coley, of Bridgnorth, will shortly publish a Practical Treatise on the Remittent Fever of Infants; with remarks on several other diseases, particularly Hydrocephalus Internus.

The Rev. H. Lacey, of Salters Hall, has in the press, two volumes of Practical Discourses, expressly adapted to domestic use.

Mr. Bakewell is nearly ready for publication, in an octavo volume, *Outlines of Geology, with Observations on the Geology of England.*

Mr. Longmire, of Trontbeck, near Kendal, is writing an Essay on Geognosy.

The Rev. Dr. Budlake will shortly publish a poem entitled, *The Year.*

A Tour through Norway and Sweden in 1807, with remarks on the manners, customs, &c. of the inhabitants; written in French by Alexander Lamotte, Esq. is printing in a quarto volume, and will be illustrated by a map and fifteen views.

Letters from the Mediterranean, by Edward Blaquiere, Esq. comprising an account of Sicily, Tripoli, Tunis, and Malta; with biographical sketches of several public characters, will shortly appear.

Captain Brougham is preparing a work on the Private Life of the Malays, with coloured plates after the drawings by native artists.

Lieutenant Lockett, assistant secretary in the College of Fort William, is engaged in some translations from the elementary books of the East, in grammar, rhetoric, and logic; which three sciences will form a quarto volume.

The Rev. Samuel Cadow intends to publish a Series of Letters to a young Schoolmaster, on the economy, arrangements, and discipline of schools, the result of thirty years experience.

Memoirs of the Margravine of Anspach, written by herself, is preparing for publication.

Mr. Myers, of the Royal Military College, will shortly publish, on a large sheet of drawing paper, a Statistical Table of Europe, shewing at one view the territorial extent, military strength, and commercial importance of each state.

Mr. F. Bailey has in the press, in two octavo volumes, an Epitome of Universal History, ancient and modern; containing a chronological abridgment of the most material events in the principal empires, kingdoms, and states.

The Cambridge University Press will shortly commence a periodical work, entitled, *Museum Criticum, or Cambridge Classical Researches.*

Professor Eichorn's Introduction to the Old Testament and the Apocrypha, so much celebrated on the continent, is translating for the press.

Mr. Cunningham has in the press, in an octavo volume, a Dissertation on the Seals and Trumpets of the Apocalypse and the prophetic Period of 1260 years.

Mr. S. Morrell, of Little Baddow, Essex, will shortly publish, in a duodecimo volume, the Excursions of Vigilus, designed to illustrate an important point of moral duty.

Mr. J. Kelly has in the press, Elements of Music in Verse, adapted to the piano-forte, and calculated for juvenile study.

The Rev. William Hawtayne, rector of Easree, Herts, will shortly publish two volumes of Sermons, in small octavo.

Mr. John Platts has in the press, Reflections on Materialism, Immaterialism, an Intermediate State, the Sleep of the Soul, the Resurrection of the Body, and a Future Life.

Mr. Langdale has in the press, a second edition of his History and Antiquities of Northallerton.

A second edition of the Life of Dr. Thomas Goodwin, sometime president of Magdalen College, Oxford, with a preface by Mr. John Luther, will soon appear.

Calvin's Institutes of Religion, newly translated from the original Latin, by Mr. John Allen, will appear early in next month, in three octavo volumes, closely printed, with an elegant portrait by Freeman.

Mr. Forster has a fifth edition of his Essays in a Series of Letters, nearly ready for publication.

A new and much improved edition of Pott's Compendious Law Dictionary will shortly appear.

In the press, and speedily will be published, a Historical View of the Philippine Islands, their Discovery, Population, Lan-

guage, Government, Mannege, Customs, Productions, and Commerce; translated from the Spanish of *Marinez de Zuniga*, published at Manila, 1803. By John Mavor, jun. merchant. In 2 vols. 8vo. with appropriate

maps, by Arrowsmith; price one guinea; a few copies are printed on royal paper, price 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. Names received by Mr. Aspinne, Cornhill; and Nornaville and Fell, New Bond-street.

BIRTHS.

AT Bromhall, the Countess of Elgin, of a son.——At Thorpe Lee, Surrey, the lady of Sir W. Blackett, Bart. of a son.——In Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, the lady of John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. of a daughter.——In Stratton-street, the Countess of Clchester, of a daughter.——In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the lady of Lawrence Kortright, Esq. of a son.——At his seat, Beckenham-place, Kent, the lady of John Cator, Esq. of a son and heir.——The wife of a young man in the city of York, of three boys, who, with their mother, are

likely to do well. The same young woman was delivered of twins about 19 months ago.

——At Richmond, the Countess of Strafford, of a son.——At Lenth, of a daughter, the widow of the late Captain Robb, of his Majesty's sloop *Apelles*. This gallant young officer was unfortunately washed overboard and drowned in a gale of wind, off the Isle of May, on the 27th of February last.——In Portman-square, the Right Hon. Countess Grey, of her 8th son and 14th child —:3 of whom are living.

PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. George Murray, son of the late Bishop of St. David's, nephew to the Duke of Athol, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Kinnoul, to the bishoprick of Sodor and Man, vacant by the death of Dr. Crigan.

——The Rev. W. Landon, D.D. provost of Worcester College, Oxford, and prebendary of Norwich, to the place and dignity of dean of the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

MARRIAGES.

THE Right Hon. Sir William Scott, to the Marchioness of Sligo.——Mr. M. Dawson, to Mrs. Outon, both of Bracon Ash, Norfolk. The bridegroom is 75, and the bride 79 years of age; the young couple were engaged in a tedious courtship of a month.——At Castlein, county Donegal, on the

18th ult. Mr. James McKeever, aged 98 years, to Miss Moore, of said town, aged 19. This gentleman is in full possession of all his mental and corporal faculties. He is an active and keen sportsman. He takes great delight in fishing in the river Finn, near Castlein, and is a very successful veteran angler.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Castle Menzies, Sir Robert Menzies, Bart. nephew of the late Rev. D. Menzies, Vicar of Teston, Kent.——In the 26th year of his age, C. H. Johnson, Esq. M.A. of Bruzen nose College, Cambridge.——Saturday, the 6th instant, in consequence of a wound in his leg from the blowing down of part of a chimney, during the late high winds, Mr. Fletcher, of Isleham, Cambridgeshire. On Sunday, the 7th inst. aged 23, Mrs. Robin, wife of Mr. Robin, lime burner, at Isleham; and, on the Monday following, an infant daughter; and, on Tuesday, his eldest daughter. They were all interred in one grave. The above Mr. Fletcher was uncle to the above Mrs. Robin; and Mr. Robin has buried his whole family, wife, two daughters, and uncle, in the short space of eight days.——At the house of his son-in-law, H. H. Molyneux, Esq. Arundel-park, Sussex, E. Long, Esq. in his 79th year.——At Swindon, Wilts, after a long and severe affliction with the gout, W. Bradford, Esq. aged 63.——Aged 87, S. Kilderbee, Esq. of Ipswich.

——T. Janson, Esq. late of White Hart-lane, Tottenham.

* **F**EB 23. At Arbroath, in his 81st year, Colonel Fullarton Carnegie Lindsay, late of Borsick.

27. At Montrose, Captain James Deason, of the royal navy. He was the first man who boarded the *Ville de Paris*, the flag-ship of the enemy, taken on the glorious 12th of April, 1782.

MAR. 3. J. Kelly, Esq. of Castle Kelly, in the county of Galway, Ireland, captain of the barony of Athlone cavalry.——Aged 67, the Rev. T. Wilson, B.D. rector of Cloughton. His *Archæological Dictionary* will be a lasting monument of his erudition.

5. At Rippa-castle (Mayo), aged 88, Francis Knox, Esq.

9. At Birmingham, Major Hawkins, of the 17th regiment of foot, who had lately returned from India on account of ill health.

——At Blackheath, Mrs. Hudson, relict of Colonel Hudson, of the 1st Foot Guards, and gentleman usher to his Majesty.

12. At Great Whittingham, Northumber-

land, aged 104. Sarah Robson, *alias* Sally Boshill. She reaped in the harvest field in her 102d year, and retained the use of her faculties nearly to the last.

13. At Galway, Ireland, Edward Scott, Esq. major of the Royal Westmoreland Militia. — At Hazlebrook, in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, Mrs. Law, relict of Dr. Law, bishop of Elphin, and sister to James Wallace, Esq. his Majesty's late attorney-general.

15. At Melbourne-hall, aged 74, Sir Henry Vavasour, Bart. of Melbourne and Spaldington. He is succeeded by his only son, Sir H. M. Mervin Vavasour, the present bart. a colonel in the army. — Captain Forster, a retired officer of the royal marines, and one of the barrack-masters of Plymouth garrison. — At Cirencester, Mr. D. Bowley, second son of Mr. Devereux Bowley, banker of that place. His decease was occasioned by the rupture of an artery. — At Brompton, Kent, aged 31, A. Torbitt, Esq. surgeon, R.N. and late superintending his Imperial Russian Majesty's fleet in the river Medway. He was the oldest of three brothers, surgeons in the royal navy, who have all died within the last two years. — At Dunkeld, Mr. A. Christie, gardener to the Duke of Athol. He had been in his Grace's service 41 years; during which he must have planted not less than 10 or 12 millions of trees.

17. In Cambrai, Cheltenham, aged 65, John Boles Watson, Esq. many years manager and proprietor of the Gloucester and Cheltenham Theatres.

18. At Leith, aged 69, Dr. T. Anderson, M.D. F.R.S. and fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; to whom is due the sole merit of introducing the cow-pox into Scotland; and, although he had to struggle against the opposition of many of his brethren, he succeeded in introducing it universally in that part of the kingdom, by gratuitously supplying every application for matter for inoculation. — Captain Phillips, regulating captain of the port of Bristol.

19. Mr. Stone, governor of Alverstoke Poor house. His death was occasioned by swallowing some arsenic, which he mistook for cream of Tartar. — Aged 26, Augusta Frances, wife of Mr. James Dempster, jun. of Baron-houze, Mitcham. — At Cardiff, aged 64, E. Morgan, Esq. of Llandaff, one of his Majesty's justices for the county of Glamorgan. — Aged 28, Thomas Bernard Axford, Esq.

21. In Upper Brook-street, aged 63, Samuel Prime, Esq. — At York, in his 70th year, Major Edgar, assistant inspector-general of barracks in that district. — At the parsonage at Beaumont, Hertfordshire, in his 54th year, the Rev. J. Haggard, rector of that parish for near 58 years. — At Bath (where he went for the benefit of his health), aged 65, J. Pinkerton, Esq. of

Tottenham, Middlesex, a gentleman well known in that place as principal contractor in the great works of drainage that have been carrying on in its neighbourhood for the last 10 years. — At Shrewsbury infirmary, aged 26, J. Mansell. The death of this young man was occasioned by a most shocking accident. He had climbed to an elevated situation, for the purpose of hearing the trial of Preston on Saturday, at the assizes; when his feet slipped, and he impaled himself upon the javelin of one of the sheriff's officers, who stood underneath. The weapon entered his thigh, forced itself 18 inches upwards into his body; from whence it could not be extracted in the court but was sawed off; and after the unfortunate man had been removed to the infirmary, it was nearly two hours before the javelin could be drawn. He lingered in great agony until the following evening.

23. Aged 79, H. Soame, Esq. of Thurlow-hall, in the parish of Little Thurlow, Suffolk. — B. Radcliffe Esq. in the 85th year of his age, 55 years of which period he was engaged in the service of the Stamp-office. — Aged 69, Mrs. Main, relict of Mr. Spencer Main, who formerly kept the Assembly-rooms at Stamford. She lost her life from her shawl taking fire on Monday morning, while she was in the act of reaching something from a chimney-piece. Before assistance reached her to extinguish the flames, she was so dreadfully burnt, that she died in consequence on Tuesday morning. It is remarkable that Mr. Main's former wife was also burnt to death. — At Caversham-grove, Oxfordshire, Mrs. Gardner, widow of the late Robert Gardner, Esq.

24. The Rev. T. Robinson, vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester. He was seized with an apoplectic fit while in the act of shaving himself, and never spoke afterwards. On Sunday the 21st, he visited the different goals as chaplain, and in the evening delivered a most animated and eloquent discourse from the following text: 5th chap. of James, part of 9th verse — "Behold the Judge standeth before the door." Mr. Robinson was in the 61th year of his age; he had been vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, 34 years. Mr. R. was author of "Scripture Characters," 4 vols. — "The Christian System," 3 vols. — "Prophecies on the Messiah," and some single sermons. — At Mellis, near Iye, Suffolk, in his 91st year, Mr. W. Burn, father of the Rev. W. Burn, vicar of Debenham, in the same county, and also of Mr. J. Burn, writing-master, &c. of Twickenham, Middlesex. — Aged about 43, A. Hollingworth, Esq. mayor of Hull. — At Worcester, Mrs. Sheridan, relict of the late Charles F. Sheridan, formerly secretary at war in Ireland, and brother of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan.

25. At Major Sutherland's, in Half-Moon-street, Mahomed Kaum, one of the two Persian youths sent by his Royal

Highness Prince Abbas Meeza to this country for education.—He was the son of the painter of the Prince, and was intended to succeed his father; for which the astonishing genius displayed by him in painting, aided by the scientific instruction he would have received in this country, must have eminently qualified him. He was a youth of very promising talents and pleasing manners. — Lieut.-colonel Irwin, of the Hon. East India Company's service, Bengal Establishment.

26. At Ramsgate, Mr. J. Peake, surgeon.—At Clapton, aged 88, John Remington, Esq.—Mr. J. Henderson, of Milk-street, Canapide.—In her 13th year, the Lady Augusta Maria Phipps, daughter of the Earl of Aulgrave.

27. In Finchbury-square, Mary, the wife of Lewis Leese, Esq. surgeon to the East India Company. She was the third daughter of the late John Vane, Esq. The measure of affliction proportioned to the family and numerous friends of this truly amiable woman will derive some relief in the contemplation of these genuine principles of felicity, which were inculcated by her. — Suddenly, Fenton Scott, Esq. of Woodhall, Yorkshire.—About noon Mr. Scott, accompanied by his wife and son, left home to take his favourite amusement of shooting. The gun he carried, as usual, was sent in our direction to bring up the game, while Mr. Scott went to another. When they had been out some time, the keeper was alarmed by finding that his signals were not answered, and, after coming to search, he at length discovered his father lying prostrate, with his head upon some brushwood, and his loaded gun, which was cocked, clamped fast to his hand, and laid over his breast. The sight was too much for the poor fellow's feelings—he uttered a loud shriek, which brought a number of Woodhall's servants and others to the spot, but too late to afford any assistance. All pulsation had ceased. A surgeon from Wetherby was sent for with all possible dispatch, and, on examining the body, he gave it as his opinion, that the death of the deceased was occasioned by the rupture of one of the vessels of the heart.—At Cobridge, in the Staffordshire Potteries, James Stevenson, Esq.—In Whitehall, the Right Hon. Lady Emma Bennet, third daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.—In his 82d year, D. Parker, Esq. of the King's Mews, many years clerk of the stables.

—At Warwick-house, Mr. Gray, steward to the Princess Charlotte of Wales.—In Bush-lane, aged 65, Samuel Donaldson, Esq.—In the Isle of Wight, in the prime of life, Captain Charles Bygrave, of the army dépôt staff.

28. At Wimbleton, aged 75, the Princess of Conde.—Mrs. King, widow of the Rev. T. King, D.D. late chancellor of Lincoln, and rector of Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

—At York, aged 60, the Hon. Mrs. Edgar, daughter of the late Lord Reay, and

widow of Major Edgar, late assistant inspector-general of barracks in that county.—Near Millom Castle, John Pitblade, commonly called *Pladdy*, aged 94 years; 52 of which he had been employed as gardener at Millom Castle: 13 under Sir, Hedworth Williamson, Bart. and the remainder under the late and present Earls of Lonsdale. He was a native of Fifeshire, in Scotland, and husband to the late Jane Pitblade, carrier, so long known on the Whitehaven road, by the name of *Jenny Pladdy*.

29. In child birth, Mrs. Euphemia Boyle, wife of William Boyle, Esq. of Kilwinning, Ayrshire.—In Hampshire, the Lady of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart.—At his apartments in St. James's palace, Mr. Lewis, sergeant porter to the king upwards of 20 years.

—In Upper Titchfield-street, R. Dennison, Esq. late of Madras.—At Bloxworth, Dorsetshire, aged 73; Mrs. Woodley, widow of the late W. Woodley, Esq. governor of the Leeward Islands.—In Lamb's Conduit-street, aged 85, Mary, the widow and relict of E. Hutton, Esq. formerly of Red Lion-square.—At Whitton Tower, aged 64, the Rev. George Watson, D.D. rector of Rothbury, Northumberland.

30. At her seat, Major House, in the county of Suffolk, in the 83d year of her age, her Grace Elizabeth, Duchess Dowager of Chandos, widow of Henry, second Duke of Chandos. Her Grace was with the late Lady Henrietta, coheirress of Sir John Major, Bart. and was married to the Duke of Chandos in 1761.—Mr. W. Blennerhasset, of Wigton, aged 83, upwards of 50 years high constable of the county of Cumberland.

31. Aged 71, Mr. R. Dyer, of St. Clement's, coal-merchant, many years one of the barrowers of Westminster.—The Rev. Milbourne Peter Carter, A.M. rector of Bradwell, near Braintree, Essex.—Suddenly, while at breakfast, Mrs. Winkworth, wife of An. R. Winkworth, of Brentford House.

Again. Aged 75, Thomas Neathy, Esq. of Chesham.

2. At Falkirk, aged 102, Daniel McKinnon. He was born May 10, 1710, consequently, had he lived till the 10th of next month, he would have completed his 103d year; he was a native of the island of Skye, and passed the greater part of his early life in the army. He was at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, where he was wounded; and was, probably, among the last survivors who were present at the celebrated engagements. For the last 15 or 20 years, he lived at Falkirk, supported by charity. He was three times married, and had a son by his last wife when about 90, a fine boy, of whom he was very vain.

3. At Westminster, Betty Crook, aged 105; a faithful servant for upwards of 60 years in one family. Except a slight imperfection in her hearing, she retained her

faculties to the last. — At Brighton, Mrs. Ayton, wife of John Ayton, Esq. of Missenden-abbey, Buckinghamshire. — At Bath, C. Watkin, Esq. of Daventry, Northampton. — At Blackheath, John Hodgkinson, Esq.

4. Dr. Andrew Marshal, physician, in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, in the 71st year of his age; for a considerable time an eminent lecturer on anatomy, in Thavies-inn.

6. At Bromley, Kent, in his 79th year, W. Menish, Esq. — Aged 14, Master Samuel Greenbairn, son of the late artist of that name. His death was occasioned by a custom which, at one period, was too prevalent, and in this unfortunate instance too fatal. The child, about two months since, complained to one of his school-fellows of a stiff neck; he attempted to relieve his young friend, by suspending him by the chin, and *showing him London*, as it is called. It appeared on investigation, after his decease, that the second vertebra was wrenched from the others nearly an inch, by which means the head was pressed forward, the ligaments torn, and an abscess formed between them and the wind-pipe. — At Chislehurst, Sussex, W. Eversfield, Esq. who succeeded to the estates of his uncle, the late Sir C. Eversfield, Bart. of Denn place, in the same county, and is himself succeeded in the same by his eldest son, Charles Eversfield, Esq. of the 10th Royal Hussars. — At his chambers, No. 5, Clement's-inn, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. J. Hill, wine merchant.

7. At an advanced age, Jane, relict of the Hon. Frederick Vane, of Sellaby, Durham. — In his 74th year, Mr. T. Sanctuary, of Wensham, Norfolk. He was many years an extensive farmer of that parish, and he left his property among his relatives, with a legacy of £2000, to Miss Coke, out of respect and gratitude to his landlord, T. W. Coke, Esq. under whom he acquired his fortune. — The Rev. W. Ireland, vicar of Frome, and chaplain to the Marquis of Bath.

10. In Bedford-square, in her 80th year, Mrs. Wilbraham Bootle, relict of the late R. Wilbraham Bootle, Esq. of Lathom-house, Lancashire, and Rhode hall, Cheshire. — At East Craunmore-hall, Somersetshire, T. Paget, Esq.

11. After a long and painful illness, which she patiently endured with truly christian fortitude, Mrs. Ann Stevenson, of Turnham-green.

12. At Hinckley, aged 89, Mrs. Ann Hiff, relict of Joseph Hiff, Gent. formerly an eminent hostler of that town. — At Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, after but a few moments illness, Mrs. Mary Howell, widow of the late J. Howell, Esq. barrister at-law.

13. At his brother's, Charlotte-street, Captain P. L. J. Rosenbagen, of the royal navy. — At his house in Limerick, in his 77th year, Dean O'Flinn, who left this coun-

try at an early age, and entered the College of Paris, where he obtained the highest academic honours, and was made a Doctor of Nantz. His talents soon procured for him a professor's chair, which he filled with zeal and reputation. When the French Revolutionists broached and acted upon those doctrines to which many of the clergy were sacrificed, Dr. O'Flinn left these scenes of horror and returned to his native country. He was shortly after appointed to the catholic deanery, and has been for some years rector of St. Michael's parish.

14. In Wigmore-street, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Campbell, of Carahin, mother to the Earl of Bredalbane.

15. At Newington-green, aged 65, John Garratt, Esq.

16. In Portland-place, aged 67, after an illness of only two days, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. *

22. At Woolwich, to which place she had been removed at her particular request, only one week previous, aged 45, Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. John Harris, bookseller, at the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard. She had endured with uncommon fortitude, for upwards of five years, a very severe inward complaint, which baffled the skill of the most eminent of the faculty, and has thus terminated, to the great loss of her family and friends.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 7th of February last, on board the Albuquerque cartel, in the 22d year of his age, Mr. Richard Henry Ryland, midshipman of the Minden, of 74; which ship he was going out in the Java to rejoin, after having brought home a prize made by the former; when, being put in charge of another prize, taken by Captain Lambert off St. Jago, he was retaken by the Hornet American sloop of war, then sent on board the Constitution American frigate; where he found the survivors of the crew of the Java, and was coming home in the cartel, when he was taken ill with a violent fever, which terminated his life as he had just completed his sixth year in the service of his country.

At Bahia, on the coast of Brazil, of a wound received by a musket-ball, at the close of an action, which he maintained with his characteristic bravery, with the American ship Constitution, H. Lambert, Esq. captain of his Majesty's late frigate Java. He was interred with military honours.

In Portugal, at his station in Gouvea, in the province of Beira, aged 38, R. Collins, Esq. Lieutenant-colonel of the 83d regiment, colonel in the Portuguese service, and commanding a brigade in the 7th division of Lord Wellington's army. He commenced his military career in the West Indies in the year 1795, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie; and concluded seven years' service in that country under the present Sir Thomas Picton, K.B. At the storm,

ing of *Morne Fortunée*, in *St. Lucia*, under the command of the former, he was struck by a musket-ball in the breast, and was, after lying for some hours on the spot, taken up as dead & he was, however, present at the capture of the island of *Trinidad* soon afterwards, and remained in the family and confidence of *Sir Thomas Picton* during the whole of his government there. He commanded his regiment at the capture of the *Cape of Good Hope*. At the memorable and sanguinary battle of *Albuera*, his leg was taken off by a cannon-ball; and, in consequence of a succeeding mortification, his thigh was obliged to be amputated very high up; he languished for some time, but the resources of a mind never to be subdued turned the balance; his stump healed, and here he gave an instance of heroism never paralleled, perhaps, in military annals; he returned to this country in the month of *July 1812*, in this mutilated state, and was found again at the head of his brigade as active as any man

in the peninsula, with a cork leg and thigh, in the beginning of the month of *October* following. The brigade which he had the honour to command, as a mark of their high opinion of his talents and worth, have agreed to erect a monument to his memory.

At *Gottenburgh*, *James Reid*, Esq. late partner of *Laurence Tarrus*, Esq. of that place.

At *St. Petersburg*, of a typhus fever, *William Bentinck*, Esq. vice-admiral of the blue.

At *St. Thomas's Island*, *West Indies*, aged 29, *Captain J. Lloyd*, of his Majesty's ship *Kangaroo*.

At *Kingston, Jamaica*, *C. J. Sims*, Esq. one of the House of Representatives in that island, and only son of *J. Sims*, Esq. of *Walthamstow, Essex*.

At *St. Helena*, *Walter Farquhar*, Esq. commercial resident of the *Hon. East India Company* at *Banleah*, and youngest son of *Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.*

A LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

FROM SATURDAY, 27TH MARCH, TO SATURDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1815.

MARCH 27th.

Bankrupts.

Williams, J. Oxford-st. draper, May 8. [Sudlow, Monument-yard.]
Crisfield, W. Mandstone, grocer, May 8. [Webb, St. Thomas's-st.]
Gass, D. Oxford-st. jeweller, May 8. [Kibbiewhite and Co. Gray's-inn-place.]
Stuart, B. E. Portsmouth, victualler, May 8, Guildhall. [Davies, Ladbury.]
Love, T. Church-row, Aldgate, victualler, May 8.
Phillips, J. Oxford-st. fruiterer, May 8. [Isaacs, Bury-st.]
Holt, J. Southall, innkeeper, May 8, Guildhall. [Lewis, Mark-lane.]
Lake, J. Chesham, boot-maker, May 8. [Duncombe, Lyons-rue.]
Gogery, J. Ormond-st. scrivener, May 8. [Hartley, New Bridge-st.]
Wood, J. A. Little Cockpit-yard, King's-road, stable-keeper, May 8, Guildhall. [Taylor, Theobald's-road.]
Morris, T. Aldgate, draper, May 8. [Jones, Size-la.]
Edwards, T. Stanmore, plumber, May 8, Guildhall. [Booth, Queen-st. Bloomsbury.]
Bulton, H. North Shields, carpenter, May 8, Commercial Hotel, North Shields. [Seltrick and Co. Walbrook.]
Buller, J. Taunton, draper, May 8, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Lambeit and Co. Bedford-row.]
Manning, J. Peterborough, corner, May 8, Angel, Peterborough. [Brembridge and Co. Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.]
Banks, J. Birmingham, seedman, May 8, Swan, Birmingham. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]

MARCH 30th.

Hider, C. Newbury, grocer, May 11, Guildhall. [Gregson and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.]
Stevens, E. Brick-la. Spital-fields, tall-w-chandler, May 11. [Tucker, Bathurst-buildings.]
McGregor, A. George-st. baker, May 11. [Pinefo, Charles-st.]
Stoneman, J. jun. North Tauton, draper, May 11, Globe, Exeter. [Watts and Co. Symond's-mill.]
Nichols, B. Birmingham, builder, May 11, Union, Birmingham. [Swayne and Co. Old Jewry.]
Alwa, J. Moreton Hampstead, innkeeper, May 11, Globe, Exeter. [Collett and Co. Chancery-lane.]

APRIL 3d.

Bankruptcy superseded.

Brown, E. Holborn, millner.
Kidg, T. Pitman-st. Somerset, lime burner.

Bankrupts.

Cusling, J. Norwich, stone-mason, May 15, Angel, Norwich. [Windus and Co. Chancery-lane.]
Talcomer, D. Haverfordwest, shopkeeper, May 15, Castle, Haverfordwest. [Thillips, Norfolk-st.]
Cleaver, W. S. E. and C. Holborn, soap-manufacturers, May 15. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.]
Eaton, P. Watton, Cheshire, timber-merchant, May 15, Roebuck, Nantwich. [Leigh and Co. New Bridge-st.]
Whitney, R. and Naylor, M. Leeds, Yorkshire, millner, May 15, Bull and Mouth, Leeds. [Battye, Chancery-la.]
White, L. Northdown Coffee house, West Smithfield, victualler, May 15. [Russon and Co. Crown-co. Aldersgate.]
Warren, J. Coggeshall, Essex, draper, May 15, Court-hall. [Reardon and Co. Gracechurch-st.]
Denton, R. Walling Holy Cross, Essex, dealer in horses, May 15, Guildhall. [Josopp, Clifford-st.]
Humphreys, E. and *Williams*, W. Liverpool, grocers, May 15. [Blackstock and Co. London.]
McRae, A. Maiden-la. brewer, May 15. [Bennett, Token house-yard.]
Johnstone, W. and *Phillips*, S. H. Haverfordwest, merchant, May 15, Castle, Haverfordwest. [Hardy, Brick-la.]
Heather, W. Gosspur-st. boot-maker, May 15. [Stokes, Golden sq.]
Payne, R. Old-st. w. rib-walzel-maker, May 15. [Allingham, St. John's sq.]
Sinnot, W. Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell, scavenger, May 15. [Allingham, St. John's sq.]
Stephen, C. Long-acre, gold-beater, May 15. [Comertoid, Cophall-co. Throgmorton-st.]
Smith, P. Piccadilly, linen-draper, May 15. [Allingham, St. John's sq.]
Bryant, E. C. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st. money-science, May 15. [Comertoid, Cophall-co.]
Remmet, T. R. Firth-st. plate-manufacturer, May 15. [Chester, Great Pultney-st.]
Turner, W. Ripley, Surrey, saddler, May 15, Guildhall. [Bryce, Essex-st. Strand.]
Jameson, W. Hackney, tailor, May 15, Guildhall. [Goodchild, Commercial-chambers.]
Perrey, J. Strand, w. en-keeper, May 15. [Shepherd, Bartlett's-buildings.]

APRIL 6th.

Bankruptcy superseded.

Alpess, S. St. Ives, dealer.

Bankrupts.

Poole, J. South Shields, ship owner, May 4 and 18, Rose and Crown, South Shields. [Bell and Co. Bow la.]

Lording, W. Carshalton, Surrey, horse-dealer, May 18, Guildhall. [Clutton, St. Thomas's-st. South-wark.]

Smith, D. B. Kidderminster, mercer, May 18, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Baxter and Co. Furnival's-....]

Pocock, E. Huntingdon, plumber, May 18, Guildhall. [Smith, Lyon's-inn.]

Hillwood, C. Plum-ton-mills, York, miller, May 18, White Hart, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Jukes and Co. New-inn.]

Atton, P. Whitton, timber-merchant, May 18, Roe-Buck, Northwick h. [Laird and Co. New Bridge-st.]

Dey, W. C. Doncaster, dealer, May 18, Red Lion, Doncaster. [King, Castle st. Holborn.]

Reeve, C. Leaden hall st. man's-mercier, May 18. [Kinsey, Furnival's-inn.]

Andrews, J. Wig on, hatter, May 18, Duck-l'ith-Vine, Wig on. [Windle, John-st.]

Whorrell, J. Halliwell, cotton-dealer, May 18, and 18, Bridge, Bolton-in-the-Moors. [Milne and Co. Temple.]

Payne, J. A. Elvington-sq. builder, May 11 and 18, Guildhall. [Robinson, Gray's-inn-sq. lace.]

APRIL 10th.

*Bankruptcies superseded.*Kerawh, O. Hey Side, Lancaster, manufacturer.
Dean, D. Stockport, Chester, bookseller.*Bankrupts.*

Mellows, J. Curzon-road, stable-keeper, May 18, 22, Guildhall. [Luckett and Co. Wils-n-st. L. bury-sq.]

Reynolds, W. Chipping Onear, Essex, May 22, Guildhall. [Sweet and Co. Marlborough-st.]

Clarke, J. Leicester sq. draper, May 22. [Pullen, Fore st. Cap. bkate.]

Blackman, J. Foundry, hulloco, Longbridge, mechanical, May 22. [Waltham and Co. Broad-st.]

Mansbridge, J. Portica, shoemaker, May 22, and 22, George, Portsmouth. [Hosmer, St. Paul's.]

Burgess, E. L. Portica, shoemaker, May 22, and 22, George, Portsmouth. [How-shut St. Paul's.]

Hales, G. Catherine's, Worcester, coachman, May 22, Talbot, Chancery. [Mills, 21 Clerks Office, Chancery la.]

Macott, J. St. Martin's B. Grand, linen-draper, May 22. [Kearney and Co. Russell-st. st.]

Frenale, J. Quaker, Golden sq. builder, May 22. [Dixon, Nassau-st.]

Morris, J. Birmingham, baker, May 18, 22, and 22, Royal Houl, Birmingham. [Bhasdak and Co. New-inn.]

Warne, W. Conduit-st. hotel-keeper, May 22. [Turner, Red Lion-sq.]

Dove, J. Bark-road, Islington, bu. licer, May 18 and 22, Guildhall. [Blandford and Co. 71 York-st.]

Taylor, J. New B. and L. shoe in ker, May 22. [Hamilton, B. Wick-st.]

Reinhardt, G. J. Wakefield, druggist, May 7, 8, and 22, Court House, Wakefield. [Lake, Pogre-at-hill.]

Howorth, J. Waterfoot, Lancaster, woollen manufacturer, May 18, 19, and 22, Reed, Rochdale. [Hurd, Temple.]

Pike, W. sen. and jun. Maidstone, fellmongers, May 22, Guildhall. [Webb, St. Thomas's-st. South-wark.]

Lacey, T. K. H. Hereford, farmer, May 22, City Arms, Hereford. [Bromine and Co. Gray's-inn sq.]

Stinton, J. Southampton, linen draper, May 22, Guildhall. [Lawless and Co. St. Mildred's-co.]

Pattenden, W. Brighton, coach maker, May 22, Guildhall. [Briggs, Essex-st. Strand.]

Crooke, A. B. Colne, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, May 3, 4, and 22, Dog, Manchester. [Riley, Chancery la.]

Cullimore, J. Lawrence Pountney-la. merchant, May 22. [Palmer and Co. Coughall co. Throgmorton-st.]

APRIL 15th.

Richards, T. sen. Bridge-water-sq. watch-dealer, May 25. [Taylor, Fore-st.]

Combe, B. Lloyd's-coffee-house, insurance-broker, May 25. [Jaines, Bucklersbury.]

Spybey, J. Broad-st. hat manufacturer, May 25. [Lawledge, Gray's-inn-la.]

Abell, F. Well-lane-sq. woollen-draper, May 25. [Pearce, Pattinoster-row.]

Gogrey, J. Great Ormond st. scrivener, May 25. [Hastley, New Bridge-st.]

Kiron, G. H. Lombard-st. money-scrivener, May 25. [Lowthas and Co. St. Mildred's-co. Poultry.]

Shingle, S. Bristol, grocer, May 25, White Hart, Bristol. [Buck and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.]

Bowler, C. Shrewsbury, tailor, May 25, Turf, Shrewsbury. [Prestland and Co. Brunswick-sq.]

Pitman, J. Christchurch, Twickenham, Herts, builder, May 25, Old Antelope, Poole. [Alcock, New-inn.]

Butler, S. Hufield, Berks, wine-merchant, May 25, Broad Fore, Reading. [Eyre, Gray's-inn-sq.]

Hillias, J. W. Bristol, timber-merchant, May 25, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-la.]

Hew, R. Widner, Lanch-hire, fire manufacturer, May 25, Duck-l'ith-Vine, Wigan. [Wandle, John-st. B. Guild-row.]

Johnson, T. Newhouse, Burgh-by-Sands, Cumberland, wholesale spirit dealer, May 25, Lion and Lamb, Carlisle. [Chenel, Staple-inn.]

Worrell, J. Der-y-hill, Wilts, common-carrier, May 25, Talbot, Bristol. [Price and Co. Lamb-lynn.]

Shepard, B. Norwich, wine-merchant, May 25, Woodcock, St. Gregory's, Norwich. [Prestland and Co. Brunswick-sq.]

Firth, J. Ru'well, Nottinghamshire, calico printer, May 25, Punch-bowl, Nottingham. [Taylor and Co. Field-co. Gray's-inn.]

APRIL 17th.

Bankruptcies superseded.

Cud and, B. Leicester, bowser.

Bankrupts.

Mathews, J. Cheltenham, fancy-dress maker, May 25, Old Swan, Cheltenham. [Platt, Tanfield-co. Temple.]

Rams, J. J. High st. Bloomsbury, victualler, May 11 and 22. [Snowwood and Co. Throgmorton-st.]

Cooper, P. North Tottenham, Som. st. money-lender, May 25, 22, and 22, Star, Wells. [Shepherd and Co. Red Lion-sq.]

Smith, G. Swensen, tobacco-manufacturer, May 25, 22, and 22, York Hotel, Liverpool. [Windle, Bedford-row.]

Hines, W. Crown co. Aldersgate-st. Printer, May 22. [Hensen, 215 St. st.]

McKenna, G. Clowton-st. S. r. l. bone, blacksmith, May 22. [Peppin, 111 St. John's.]

Rowlands, R. Worcester, dealer in coats, May 22, 11, and 22, Red Lion, Newmarket. [Platt, Temple.]

Byrne, M. Coleraine, ship maker, May 22. [Fagg, Throgmorton-st.]

Glover, J. Lis-pool, grocer, May 10, 11, and 22. [Star and Gayer, 31 St. John's, Liverpool.]

Burt, E. Shilburn, Croywell, miller, May 22, Red Lion, Truro. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]

Hunt, J. Hackney, shoemaker, May 22, Guildhall. [Lawless, 71 St. Ch. Chancery.]

Mackerr, W. Islington Road, dealer, May 22. [Popkin, 111 St. John's.]

Green, W. Albion, mercer, May 22. [Taylor and Co. Gray's-inn.]

Mortimer, T. sen. Kennington Cross, heavy-stable-keeper, May 22, Guildhall. [Evans, Kennington-cross.]

Lyer, R. Wootton-under-edge, Gloucester, clothier, May 22, Guildhall. [Gerrand, Red Lion-co. Street-st.]

Connolly, J. Albert Pieradilly, carpenter, May 22. [Haphall, Kipper st. Russel-sq.]

McEwen, W. George-st. Footscray, merchant, May 4 and 22. [Swann and Co. Old Bailey.]

English, W. Lewin, cutter, May 4 and 22, Guildhall. [Palmer, Doughty st.]

Harris, S. Whitcomb-st. Charter cross, bit-maker, May 11 and 22. [Taylor and Co. Gray's-inn.]

APRIL 20th.

Xent, W. and M. Merther, Cornwall, grocers, May 17, White Hart, St. Austle, June 1, Pearce's Hotel, St. Austle, [Cardinals and Co. Gray's-inn.] Millington, M. Rutland-st. Whitechapel, jeweller, May 9 and June 1. [Bennett, New-inn-buildings, Whitech.] Yates, R. Little Bolton, Lancashire, cotton-manufacture, May 17, 18, and June 1, Ship, Great Bolton. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.] Cooper, J. Kidderminster, victualler, May 12, 13, and June 1, Unicorn, Worcester, [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Holdfield, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, ironmonger, June 1, George, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.] Townsend, D. and T. Wilton, Wilts, clothiers, May 1 and June 1, George, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Millet and Co. Temple-lane.] Pachett, J. Nottingham, baker, June 1, Three-Crowns, Mount Sorrell. [Sandy and Co. Fleet-st.] Jackson, J. Bristol, tallow-chandler, May 3, 4, and June 1, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Lambert and Sons, Bedford-row.] Thompson, T. Pontefract, druggist, June 1, Star, Pontefract. [Blacklock, Serjeants'-inn.] Cartwright, T. Bilston, Stafford, grower, May 3, 4, and June 1, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.] Rochester, R. North Shields, grocer, May 18 and June 1, George, North Shields. [Setree and Co. Bell-co. Walbrook.] Gibson, J. M. Kingston pl. Hampstead road, merchant, May 17, 18, and June 1, Guild-hall. [White-coat, Castle-st. Holborn.] Payne, J. and G. Ryde, Isle of Wight, grocers, May 4 and June 1, Guildhall. [Jones and Co. Lord Mayor's Office, Royal Exchange.] Wilson, R. Judd st. Brunel-st. merchant, May 8 and June 1. [Smith, Fumell's-inn.]

APRIL 24th.

Tauts, G. L. Baker, St. Portman-sq. tailor, May 8 and June 5. [Boddfield and Co. Hind-co. Fleet-st.] Horn, J. Portway, slopeller, May 4, 18, and June 5, Guildhall. [Jones and Co. Covent-garden.] Taylor, J. Stoke Newington, butcher, May 13 and June 5, Guildhall. [Noy, Mincing-lane.] Byrne, T. Portsmouth, slopeller, May 5, 8, and June 5, Mountam, Portsmouth. [Hart, Portsmouth.] Berry, C. Sweeting's alley, Cornhill, stationer, May 1 and June 5. [Concanen, Great Prescott-st. Goodman's-fields.] Sindre, T. Trinity-st. Rotherhithe, baker, May 1, 11, and June 5, Guildhall. [Quallet, Printer's-pl. Bermondsey.] Crokat, P. and Platt, A. jun. Liverpool, merchant, May 19, 20, and June 5, Globe, Liverpool. [Battley, Chancery-lane.] Winter, G. Newbury, grocer, May 8 and June 5, Guildhall. [Faton, City-road.] Stevens, D. Cock-hill, Ratcliffe, tailor, May 1, 8, and June 5, Guildhall. [Coote, Austin-franc.] Newmarch, B. Cheltenham, brewer, June 5, Bell, Gloucester. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.] Keat, M. jun. Colford, Gloucester, coal-miner, May 19, 11, and June 5, Bummer, Bristol. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Neal, J. St. Nicholas, Worcester, innholder, May 18, 19, and June 5, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Chilton, Lincoln's-inn.] Hull, T. Upper Boddington, Northampton, victualler, June 5, White Lion, Banbury, Oxfordshire. [Aplin, Banbury.] Roberts, F. Pudsey, York, machine-maker, May 4, 5, and June 5, Hotel, Leeds. [Blacklock, Serjeants'-inn.] Davis, T. and Portway, P. Tipton, Stafford, timber-merchants, May 18, 19, and June 5, Littleton Arms, Penkridge, Stafford. [Williams, Ely-place.]

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water-works Shares, &c. &c.

Canals.

Chelmer and Blackwater - - - 80l. per share. Coventry, div. 50l. - - - 100l. ditto. Dudley, div. 50l. - - - 48l. ditto. Eltham - - - - - 64l. ditto. Fenny-More, div. 40l. - - - 200l. ditto. Grand Junction, div. 72l. - - - 258l. a 225l. ditto. Grand Union, 100l. sh. 50l. paid 27l. a 250l. ditto. Grand Surrey, div. 60l. - - - 100l. per share. Kennet and Avon - - - - 22l. ditto. Monmouth, div. 60l. - - - 110l. a 117l. ditto. Old Union, div. 50l. - - - 110l. ditto. Regents, 100l. sh. 18l. paid - 7l. ditto. Walsingham, div. 75l. a 75l. year 18l. a 20l. p. 1 share.

Docks.

Commercial, div. 7l. per cent. 152l. a 120l. per cent. London, div. 58l. per cent. - 100l. a 100l. ditto. West India, div. 9l. per cent. 146l. a 144l. ditto.

Insurance Company.

Albion, 500l. sh. 50l. paid, div. 6l. per cent. - 43l. per share. Atlas, 60l. sh. 50l. paid, div. 6l. - 4l. 10s. ditto. Eagle, 60l. sh. 50l. paid, div. 6l. - 3l. 10s. 6d. ditto. Globe, 100l. sh. 100l. paid, div. 10l. - 10l. 10s. ditto.

R. L. PERRY, Stock-broker and Canal Agent, No. 7, Throgmorton-street, London, 24th April 1813.

Course of Exchange, from March 26th, to April 23d, 1813, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, 31-0 to 32-0 Ditto at sight, 30-2 to 31-2 Rotterdam, 2 f. 2 1/2, 9-11 to 9-12 Hamburg, 2 f. 30-0 to 30-0 Altona, 2 f. 30-1 to 30-1 Paris, 1 f. 25-0 date 30-0 to 30-0 Ditto, 2 f. 30-0 to 30-0 Bourdeaux, 2 f. 30-0 to 30-0 Madrid, effective Ditto in paper - Cadix, effective, 47-1 Ditto in paper, 47-1 Bilbao, effective - Gibraltar, 43 to 44 Leghorn, 38 to 39 Genoa, 34 Venice, 3 f. 10s. 6d. per Pound sterling. 52 Madras, 66 to 65 Naples, 42 Palermo, 125 Lisbon, 75 to 76 Oporto, 75 to 75 Rio Janeiro, 75 Dublin, 74 to 75 - Cork, 8.

BULLION; at per oz. - Portugal Gold, in coin, 5l. 2s. 6d. - Gold in Bars, 7l. 18s. 6d. to 5l. 6s. 6d. - New Doubletons, 6l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 6s. 6d. - New Dollars, 4l. 6s. 7d. to 4l. 6s. 8d. - Silver in Bars, Standard, 6l. 6s. 10d. - New Louis, each, -

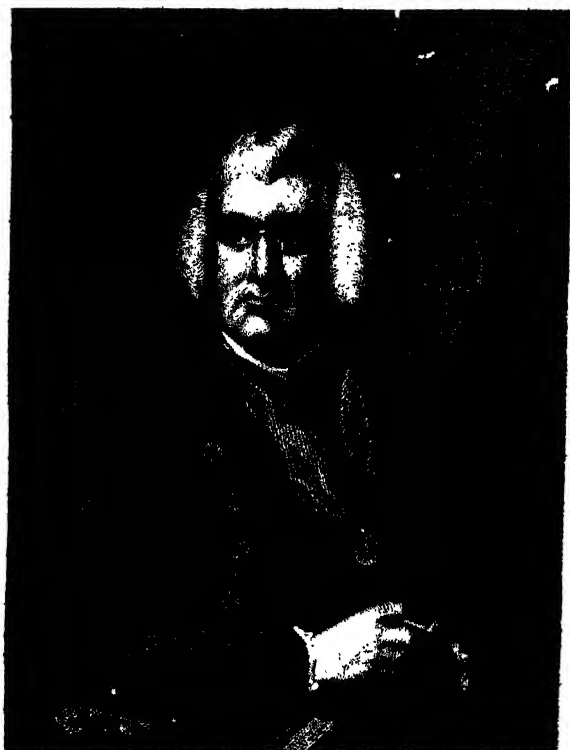
N. B. The above table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Canning, and now published under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by JAMES WENTENHALL, Stock Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London, on application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM MARCH 26, TO APRIL 24, 1813, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank	3 per Ct	4 per Ct	5 per Ct	Navy	Long	Imp.	Imp.	Irish	India	India	So. Sea	Old So.	New So.	Each	State	Lot.	Oma.	Cons.
1813	Stock	100	100	100	100	Ann.	per Ct	Ann.	per Ct	Stock.	Bonds.	Stock.	Sea An.	Sea An.	100	Tickets.	100	for Acc.	
Mar 26	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
27	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
28	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
29	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
30	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
31	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
April 1	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
2	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
3	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
4	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
5	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
6	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
7	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
8	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
9	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
10	216 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
11	216 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
12	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
13	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
14	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
15	216 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
16	216 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
17	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
18	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
19	217	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
20	216 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
21	216 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
22	216 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
23	216 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	
24	216 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	88 1/2	—	58	4 9-16	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	—	221 9s	—	59 a 58 1/2	

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Samuel Horsley LL.D. F.R.S. & F.S.A.
 Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

Engraved for the European Magazine by J. G. Smith 1763

THE European Magazine

FOR MAY, 1813.

[Embellished with a Portrait of the late Right Rev. SAMUEL HORSLEY, Bishop of St. Asaph.]

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• *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LXIII. May 1813.

3 B

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * We this month substitute Sixteen Pages of additional Letter-press, in place of a second ENGRAVING.

R.'s request is too unreasonable to be complied with.

Omega is not original.

We do not agree in opinion with *Cerberus*.

Juvenile Pieces of a Man of Letters will be continued in our next.

Several favours are under consideration.

To *Y.* we say *Yes*.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from May 8 to May 17 1813.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	124	0 67	6 50	6 46	8 70	0	Middlesex	125	10 00	0 60	6 48	11 71	5
Kent	119	0 65	0 60	9 48	0 69	9	Surrey	130	8 62	0 59	6 49	0 79	6
Sussex	125	4 00	0 63	0 54	0 00	0	Hertford	114	5 74	0 55	4 45	0 32	6
Suffolk	119	3 60	0 55	8 44	3 06	0	Bedford	118	1 72	0 57	9 17	4 78	11
Cambridge	113	1 00	0 56	7 36	10 66	10	Huntingd.	115	4 00	0 57	6 44	8 72	10
Norfolk	111	0 60	8 50	11 44	10 67	7	Northampt.	117	8 00	0 57	10 11	10 81	4
Lincoln	104	2 80	0 47	9 38	0 86	5	Rutland	114	9 00	0 64	0 40	0 32	0
York	102	11 00	0 52	1 37	6 73	4	Leicester	117	7 00	0 65	6 43	5 92	9
Durham	105	8 00	0 53	4 39	4 00	0	Nottingh.	114	4 78	0 58	8 44	4 93	8
Northumb.	98	5 76	0 59	1 11	1 00	0	Derby	112	4 00	0 62	0 44	6 103	3
Cumberl.	116	5 96	8 62	11 10	1 00	0	Stafford	120	7 00	0 70	0 46	4 35	10
Westmorl.	118	11 96	0 61	0 41	1 00	0	Salop	122	11 90	8 69	1 44	8 00	0
Lancaster	113	11 00	0 53	10 42	10 00	0	Hereford	112	0 75	0 62	7 12	5 74	10
Chester	111	10 00	0 00	0 39	1 00	0	Worcester	118	5 00	0 65	7 14	10 77	3
Gloucester	128	2 00	0 70	4 49	0 00	0	Warwick	131	0 00	0 69	4 49	10 37	10
Somerset	122	10 00	0 66	0 54	0 32	0	Wilt.	111	2 00	0 60	4 46	6 92	0
Monmouth	119	6 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	Berks	131	2 00	0 53	6 44	0 82	9
Devon	124	0 00	0 64	0 58	6 00	0	Oxford	128	9 00	0 60	0 19	6 77	9
Cornwall	118	2 00	0 62	3 32	2 00	0	Ducks	128	8 00	0 59	0 46	6 77	0
Dorset	124	2 00	0 65	4 12	6 80	0	WALES.						
Hants	120	11 00	0 62	9 44	8 85	4	N. Wales	122	8 00	0 62	8 38	8 00	0
							S. Wales	106	4 00	0 58	11 23	2 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1813	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1813	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Apr. 26	29.62	50	N	Fair	May 11	29.92	60	S	Fair
27	29.50	48	NE	Rain	12	29.59	63	W	Ditto
28	29.55	48	N	Ditto	13	29.63	65	W	Ditto
29	29.53	45	ENE	Fair	14	29.45	60	SW	Ditto
30	29.60	46	E	Rain	15	29.49	59	W	Ditto
May 1	29.60	48	E	Ditto	16	29.58	58	S	Rain
2	29.74	51	E	Fog	17	29.70	59	NW	Fair
3	29.76	53	E by N	Fair	18	29.67	54	N	Rain
4	29.73	58	SE	Rain	19	29.66	60	W	Fair
5	29.91	59	N	Fair	20	29.44	59	SW	Rain
6	29.90	54	NE	Ditto	21	29.44	56	SW	Ditto
7	29.72	60	WSW	Ditto	22	29.54	58	SW	Fair
8	29.60	57	SW	Ditto	23	29.62	55	SW	Rain
9	29.57	60	ENE	Ditto	24	29.39	56	W	Fair
10	29.76	62	W	Ditto	25	29.66	58	W	Ditto

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MAY, 1813.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE
RIGHT REV. SAMUEL HORSLEY, LL. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A.
LORD BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.

[WITH A PORTRAIT ENGRAVED BY BLOOD, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY OZIAS HUNTER, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE REV. GEORGE ROBSON.].

Μὴ πλανᾶσθε ἀδελφοὶ μὲν, ἵτις ἐχέουσι ἀκαλεσθεῖς βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐκ κληρονομίᾳ. Μία προσευχή, μία διήγησις, εἰς νεκροὺς, μία ἐλπίς.

Ignatius ad Philadelph, et ad Magnesios.

Be not deceived, my brethren; if any one follows a schismatic, or one that causeth division and separation, he shall not inherit the kingdom of God.—Have one prayer, one supplication, one mind, one hope.

[T is the business of HISTORY to trace, through a long succession of events, the remote relations of *cause* and *effect*, to mark the different gradations in the progress of society, and to hold out to man the humiliating lesson of natural vicissitude; but BIOGRAPHY, more contracted in its aim, though equally moral in its object, is studious of discovering the paths which lead to our finest sensibilities: and, therefore, by acquainting us with the domestic transactions, introducing us to the private hours, and disclosing to us the secret propensities, enjoyments, and weaknesses, of celebrated persons, increases our sympathy in proportion to our acquaintance with the object held up to us, and heightens our curiosity with the touches of affection and interest. If this may be said of the lives of those who move gently down the stream of time, remarkable only for their private virtues, what shall we say of such who dignify human nature by the addition of splendid talents, which, with honourable and praiseworthy ardour, are exercised for the support of religion as well as the extension of virtue, and, consequently, for the benefit of mankind? When the scenes of existence are closed on persons like these, we still take pleasure, though it be of a melancholy cast, in dwelling on

the recollection of their departed excellence; and, at the same time, are delighted and informed by tracing the progress, and viewing the consequences of its effects on mankind; but great ability and meritorious exertion in the cause of truth, in the same degree, command our respect, with the object for which they contend; because it is of the last importance, and of inestimable value.

The subject of this Memoir, therefore, deserves, in the fullest sense of the expression, to be recorded among the worthies of his native land. He was an ornament to the *Synod*, an honour to the *Church of England*, of which he became, by his strong mind and powerful talents, one of the main pillars in a sophistical age, and a prelate who conferred dignity on the exalted station which he so ably filled.

With the portrait of BISHOP HORSLEY, we present our readers the following Memoir,—collected, it is true, from what is already known, but with the addition of some circumstances equally honourable to his Lordship, if not equally important towards appreciating his character as a scholar, a philosopher, a christian, and a divine.

Respecting a Prelate so distinguished for attainments of the first order,

and for religion founded on the pure and unadulterated word of God, it is of some importance to the *Christian world* at large, and to the *Church of England* in particular, to bring into one point of view whatever tends to confirm the faith of the one, and to strengthen and establish the doctrine and discipline of the other.

It is not, however, to be supposed that all, that is worthy of such a subject, or that any thing beyond a limited delineation, can be at present intended. The life of Bishop *Horsley*, was that of no ordinary man; pre-eminence marked its progress, and it calls for a suitable display of his mind, energy, and character. This is the part of the Bishop's Biography, to whomsoever that honour may fall. Nothing more is now submitted than a mere outline, — sufficient, it is presumed, to trace what might be filled up with considerable interest and gratification.

The grandfather of BISHOP HORSLEY was a dissenter; but, from a conviction of the excellence of the *Church of England*, and of her Apostolic Doctrine and Principles, he conformed to her Articles and Ritual, and became Rector of the parish of *St. Martin's* in the Fields. His quondam brethren looked on him with an evil eye for this desertion; but if non-essentials did not strike him as sufficient cause for dissent, there was no reason why this learned and pious divine should not, as others have done, come over to the Established Church, and give her the full benefit of his ability and example.

The Rev. JOHN HORSLEY, M.A. the Bishop's father, was Clerk in Orders at *St. Martin's*. This appointment he held many years. In 1745, being presented to the rectory of *Thorley, Herts*, he resided constantly, did his own duty, and was a considerable benefactor to the parsonage. He likewise held the rectory of *Newington Butts*, in the county of *Surrey*, a peculiar in the patronage of the Bishop of *Worcester*.

Mr. John Horsley was twice married. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Dr. Hamilton, principal of the College of *Edinburgh*, by whom he had only one son, SAMUEL, the illustrious subject of this Memoir, who was born, in October 1733, at his father's house in *St. Martin's Church-yard*. His second wife was Mary, daughter of George Leslie, Esq. of *Kinragie*, in *Scotland*, by whom he had three other sons and

four daughters, all born at *Thorley*. He died in 1777, aged 78; and his widow departed this life in 1787, at *Nasing*, in *Essex*, at the house of — Palmer, Esq. who had married one of her daughters.

SAMUEL received part of his education at *Westminster School*, was matriculated of *Trinity Hall, Cambridge*,* and in 1758 took the degree of LL.B. In that year too, he entered on his clerical duty, and we find him acting as curate to his father at *Newington*.

“Descended from a distinguished clergyman of the Church of England, who was a zealous defender of the true faith, whom many of this congregation must have known and heard; his son was, in early life, instructed in the principles of the *Protestant Establishment*, and soon distinguished himself, both in literary and philosophical studies. Devoted to the sacred office of a minister of God's word, nature and duty equally combined to produce in him, professional attainments and virtuous exertion.” So speaks the pious divine, who preached on occasion of the Bishop's death and funeral.

On the 4th of April 1767, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, of which he continued many years an active member, and one of its chief ornaments. In the same year he published a pamphlet, which, deservedly, attracted much notice, as intended by demonstration to point out the great Creator, from the operation of his hands. — “The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy work!” This pamphlet was intitled, “The Power of God, deduced from the computable instantaneous Production of it in the Solar System.”

In 1768, we find him selected to accompany *Heneage*, the late Earl of *Aylesford*, then Lord *Guernsey*, as his lordship's tutor, to *Christ Church, Oxford*. During his residence here with his noble pupil, he printed, at the *Clarendon Press*, his earliest Mathematical publication. — “*Apollonii Pergei Inclinationum libri duo*. Restituebat S. Horsley, F.R.S. 1770.”

On the 30th of Nov. 1773, he was chosen Secretary to the Royal Society. Having been incorporated B.C.L. at *Oxford*, Jan. 14, 1774, on the 18th he

* Dr. Halifax and Dr. Horsley, successive bishops of *St. Asaph*, were both of *Trinity Hall, Cambridge*.

proceeded to the degree of LL.D., and in the same month was presented by his patron, *Heneage*, third *Earl of Aylesford*, to the rectory of *Aldbury*, in *Surrey*, which, by dispensation, he held with the rectory of *Newington*.

In 1774, *Dr. Horsley* published "Remarks on the Observations made in the last Voyage towards the North Pole, for discovering the Acceleration of the Pendulum in lat. 79° 50', in a Letter to the Hon. *Constantine John Phipps*," 4to.

On Dec. 13th, of the same year, he married *Mary*, one of the daughters of the *Rev. John Bolham*, his predecessor at *Aldbury*.

In 1776, he put forth proposals for printing a complete edition of the Works of *Sir Isaac Newton*; but on account of severe domestic affliction, he did not enter upon the work till after the death of *Mrs. Horsley*, which took place in Aug. 1777. In one of his letters, dated 23d June, he feelingly expresses his incapacity for entering on the work.—"The situation of my family has not permitted of my being in town more than for a single night, at two different times, since I saw you last, and I know not when I may. My wife is, indeed, so dangerously ill, that I am in the greatest apprehensions about the event." Soon after that melancholy event, the works of *Newton* were begun at the press.

Talents like those of *Dr. Horsley* could no longer remain in obscurity. They excited admiration, and arrested attention. His acquirements, diligence, and proficiency in various sciences, and general literature,—his deep classical knowledge, and strong mental ability, had brought him into the notice, and recommended him to the patronage of *Bishop Lowth*, one of the first scholars of his time, who was not only an excellent judge, but a liberal rewarder of merit. His lordship having, in 1777, been translated from the see of *Oxford* to that of *London*, appointed *Dr. Horsley* his domestic Chaplain, and collated him to a prebend in the Cathedral of *St. Paul*. About this period he also succeeded his father as Clerk in Orders at *St. Martin's* in the Fields.

In a sermon preached at *St. Paul's* on Good Friday, April 17, 1778, he attacked the opinions of *Dr. Priestley*, respecting man's Free Agency.—*Dr. Priestley* replied; but here, for the present, the matter ended.

In 1779, *Dr. Horsley* resigned *Aldbury*; and on the resignation of *Archdeacon Eaton*, in 1780, was presented, by *Bishop Lowth*, to the rectory of *Thorley*: with which he still retained, by dispensation, that of *Newington*.

In 1781, he succeeded, by appointment of *Bishop Lowth*, *Dr. James Ibbelton*, in the archdeaconry of *St. Alban's*; and in 1782, was presented, by the same excellent prelate, to the vicarage of *South Weald*, in *Essex*: on which he resigned *Thorley*.

In 1782, he extended his kindness to *Mr. John Robinson*, and sanctioned some astronomical observations appended to the history of *Hinckley*, by that ingenious but unlettered student.

A notable era now arrived, when *Dr. Horsley* discovered as much spirit of independence, as he had hitherto manifested that of learning and science.

He took the principal lead in the contest, in 1783, with *Sir Joseph Banks*, respecting his conduct as president, and delivered several very eloquent speeches on the occasion: which, with others, were printed in 1784, in "An Authentic Narrative of the Dissentions in the Royal Society;" in "Observations on the late contests in the Royal Society, by *Dr. Kippis*, 1784," who, with great semblance of moderation, was liberal of his commendations on the president, and of his personalities on the secretary. *Dr. Horsley* withdrew from the Society in consequence of a certain high appointment taking place. His concluding words, on retiring, were strong and emphatical: "I quit that temple where Philosophy once presided, and where *Newton* was her officiating minister."

It is well known that *Dr. Johnson*, our great moralist and lexicographer, was fond of society: and that, to relieve his mind from severer studies by conversation with the wise and learned, was the delight of his soul.—About this period, to gratify his leading inclination, he founded a Club in *Essex-street*, where he might enjoy the full powers of *ratiocination*, and, at the same time, in some degree, promote the interest of *Samuel Greaves*, an old servant of *Mr. Thrale*, who kept the tavern. Amongst the members of the Club, were *Mr. Daines Barrington*, *Dr. Brocklesby*, *Mr. Murphy*, *Mr. John Nichols*, *Mr. Cooke*, *Mr. Jodrell*, *Mr. Paradise*, *Mr. Windham*, and *Dr. Horsley*.

—“*Anima quales neque candidiores
Terra tulit.*”

About this time, *Dr. Horsley* attracted very considerable notice, by his controversy with *Dr. Priestley*. “Let every man have the honour he has merited,” said *Johnson* of *Priestley*, when the latter was mentioned as a great chemist and experimental philosopher; but *Dr. Horsley* bore away the palm from the dabbler in theology. The learning and abilities which he displayed in this important contest, the able and dexterous manner in which he exposed the fallacy of *Dr. Priestley’s* tenets, and turned his own polemic weapons against himself; the unanswerable arguments which, with no common care and diligence, he selected in defence of the most essential truths of Christianity; the skill with which he exposed the want of learning, or the want of candor, in the misquotations or garbled translations of his opponent; and, finally, the complete and decisive, and acknowledged victory, he gained over the champion of materialism and philosophical necessity; secured *Dr. Horsley* the respect and admiration of every friend to Christianity, and the well-earned reputation of a powerful champion in the cause of truth, and of the Established Religion.

“In this controversy, the thanks of the Church of England, and the gratitude of the state, were due to him, for his reasonable enquiries, judicious arguments, and learned discussions, which proved him equal to any one that had gone before him, in examining the Fathers, supporting the truths from tradition, and elucidating the Holy Scriptures.”

The controversy with *Dr. Priestley*, opened by an admirable charge delivered, May 22, 1783, by *Dr. Horsley*, Archdeacon to the clergy of the district of *St. Alban’s*. It strongly pointed out to “the History of the Corruptions of Christianity,” by *Joseph Priestley*, LL.D.; and, besides other remarks on the opinions of the author, respecting the Divinity of our Lord, states, that no work was, perhaps, ever so abroad under the title of a history, containing less of truth than his (*Dr. Priestley’s*), in proportion to its volume.” “His sense of the Scriptures being not acknowledged by the majority of the Christian Church, whatever may be his own judgment of its clearness, can only pass for a particular

interpretation. When this particular interpretation is alleged, in proof that the original faith of the Church of Jerusalem was such as might justify that interpretation, the middle term of the argument is no otherwise confirmed, than by an assumption of the principal matter in debate; and so long as the sixth page of the first volume of *Dr. Priestley’s* History shall be extant, the mastery of the dialectic art will be at no loss for an example of the circulating syllogism. To *Dr. Priestley*, it may be very clear, that when *St. John*, speaking of the Logos, of which he had already affirmed that it was in the beginning, says, ‘*This person*’ (for that is the natural force of the Greek pronoun *autos*), ‘*This person* was in the beginning with God; all things were made by him, and without him, was not any thing made that was made;’—it may be very clear to *Dr. Priestley*, that *St. John*, speaking of the Logos, as of a person who had been from the beginning, and had done these great things, means to affirm, that the Logos is no person; nor is, otherwise than in a figurative sense, to be called an agent in any business; that he means to contradict those, who held that the Logos was any thing more than an attribute of the Divine Mind; to silence them; to extinguish their profligate innovation by his definitive sentence upon the question; and that when he speaks of eternity as belonging to the Logos as a person, it is, that this was the most explicit way in which he could give the Christian Church to understand, that eternity is only accidental to the Logos,—the substance to which it properly belongs, being that mind of which the Logos itself is only another attribute.* It may be very clear to *Dr. Priestley’s* apprehension, that when *St. Paul* affirms of Christ, that he is the ‘image of the invisible God, the first-born of every creature, by whom all things were created,’ and explains in what extent the words, ‘all things,’ are to be understood, by an enumeration of the constituent parts and governing powers of the universe;—‘things in heaven and things in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers, all things were created by him, and for him, and he is before all things, and by him all

* See Hist. of Corrup. Vol. I. pp. 10. 12.

things consist; * it may be very clear to Dr. Priestley, that St. Paul, in these expressions, would be understood to assert, that Christ was nothing more than man, and was no otherwise the Creator of any thing, than as he was the founder of the Christian Church. All this may be very clear to Dr. Priestley's apprehension; and equal to the clearness of the apprehension, which he imagines he enjoys, that this was the doctrine of the Apostles, will be the confidence of his persuasion, that * was also the faith of their first converts. But to others who have not the sagacity to discern, that the true meaning of an inspired writer must be the reverse of the natural and obvious sense of the expressions which he employs; the force of the conclusion, that the primitive Christians could not believe our Lord to be more than a mere man, because the Apostles had told them he was the Creator of the universe, will be little understood."—This masterly reasoning produced a reply on the part of Dr. Priestley, in 1783, which was followed by Dr. Horsley in two pamphlets, in rejoinder to the objections of Dr. Priestley, and "Seventeen Letters to the same." In 1786, Dr. Horsley published "Remarks upon Dr. Priestley's second Letter to the Archdeacon of St. Alban's, with proofs of certain facts asserted by the Archdeacon," 8vo.: which was followed up by "Supplemental Disquisitions upon certain Points in Dr. Priestley's second and third Letters," &c.

In this controversy, Dr. Horsley acquitted himself like a scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian, notwithstanding some provocations on the part of his opponent to drop forbearance. "For eighteen months," says he, "it hath been the boast of the Unitarian party, that the Archdeacon of St. Alban's hath been challenged to establish facts which he had averred; that he hath been insulted in character, as a scholar and a man; charged with ignorance, misrepresentation, defamation, and calumny; and that under all this, he hath continued speechless.—He hath at last spoken, in a tone which, perhaps, will little endear him to the Unitarian zealot." And he closes all, in the real spirit of meekness and Christian devotion. Speaking in solemn and awful strains of those unseen abodes, to which his an-

tagonist and himself were hastening, where the din of controversy and the din of war are equally unheard, "there," says our great Polemic, "we shall rest together, till the last trumpet summons us to stand before our God and King. That, whatever of intemperate wrath and carnal anger hath mixed itself on either side, with the zeal with which we have pursued our fierce contention, may then be forgiven to us both, is a prayer which I breathe from the bottom of my soul: and to which my antagonist, if he hath any part in the spirit of a Christian, upon his bended knees will say, Amen."

Sentiments like these, and a state of mind like this, are worthy of him by whom they were entertained and felt. The controversy had been carried on, and was now closed, with manifest advantage to the Bishop's cause; and if, in reply to provocations illiberal and disingenuous, often uncandid and frequently abusive, the harshness of censure and the irritation of anger had, at any period, escaped his pen; actuated by a true sense of humility, and feeling the infirmity of human nature, he exhorts his opponent to bury all animosity, and kneel with him before the footstool of Heaven; and, as they may have both exceeded the bounds of Christian charity, both to ask forgiveness of their common Father.

It is at once affecting and beautiful, we had almost said sublime, to behold the mind susceptible of such marks of unfeigned goodness and hallowed devotion; and Christian charity is never so amiable as when she appears triumphing over the weaknesses incident to humanity. What a blessing would it be to the Christian world, if we could melt down our prejudices, and entertain that love and affection for each other which the Gospel enjoins. But, alas! some men blasphemously degrade Christianity, by drawing a parallel between its Divine Founder and the celebrated philosopher of Athens, as if there was any analogy between the character of Jesus, and the life of Socrates; others pollute "the wisdom that came from above," by human admixture; whilst he, who is zealous for the purity of the faith, as maintained in the time of Christ and his Apostles, is either open to the insidious sneers of the rational believer, or excluded from the covenant of mercy by the intolerant spirit of superstition or enthusiasm.

(To be continued.)

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

Τραῦμα κί.

Ὁ δαΐτερος δὲ ἦεν ἄγροτης μολῶν,
 Χρῆζεν ποθέσθαι πημάτων ζυμβουλίαν,
 Χιρσαῖος, αὐτάδατος ἐκγόνου δρῶς
 Αὐκανομόρφου, Νυκτίμου κριακῆν,
 Τὸν πρόσθι μῆνης φηγίαν πύργῳ ὄχλῳ
 Σποδῷ κατ' αἶρον χεῖμα θαλάσσων πυρὸς,
 Χαλκωρυχρήσει, καὶ τὸν ἐκ βόθρου σπασαί
 Βυλῶν, διπλῆ πᾶν μεταλλεύσει γυνὸς
 Οὐ φίτον ἠνάρχην Οἰταῖος στόνῳ,
 Βουδῶνος ἐν τέμασι θρυλλίξας δέμας.
 Ἔγρη δ' ὁ τλήμων σὺν κακῷ μαδῶν ἔπος,
 Ὃς πολλὰ χεῖρας, καὶ διασπασταίων ποτῶν
 Μίσῳ κυλινδοῖ Μοῖρα παμμήστωρ βροτῶν.
 Ὅ δ' αὐτὸς ἀργῷ πᾶς Φαληρῶν λῦδρῳ
 Στέρδονγξ, διδοῦπῳ τὸν πτανόντ' ἡμίνατο,
 Πληξίας ἀφύκτως αἶρον ὄρηστοῦ γφφρόν.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

Sect. 25.

Agapenor the second hero who sailed to Cyprus—a native of Arcadia—its antiquity—Cyprus famous for brass—Agapenor's father Ancæus killed by a boar—which the spear of Meleager pierced.

The second chief, whom these fair shores befriend,

Eager to learn when all his toils shall end,
 Born, bred with men, who sprung from sturdy oaks,

Men, like Lycæon, wolfish in their looks;
 Who once with Nictimus's flesh were fed,
 Who prowld from wood to wood for beechen bread,

Bak'd amidst glowing embers on the hearth,
 Their food of old, ere Phæbe shone on earth.
 He for this isle's secreted ore shall toil,
 And force his delying mattock thro' the soil;
 Whose sire the Oetean boar's resistless force
 Tore with his tusk, and left a mangled corse.
 His lips in evil hour approach'd the brim,
 And felt this adage verified in him;
 That Fate, which mortal purposes decides,
 Betwixt the cup and lip unheeded glides.

But the spear's point, all white with foam around,

Shall from the monster's goaded sides rebound;

Pierce his fleet foot; as yet he writhes with pain,

Till blows repeated stretch him on the plain.

NOTES.

The second chief,—] Agapenor spent his youthful years in Arcadia. His motive for sailing to Delos, after the destruction of Troy, was; that he might learn what place

was intended for his future residence, where he might end his days in peace.

—Nictimus's flesh—] when Jupiter descended in disguise to visit Lycæon, he cruelly severed the limbs of his son Nictimus, and served him up at his table.

—ere Phæbe—] This expression, before the moon, denotes their antiquity; as does also their food, which, before the growth of corn, was acorns.

—this adage—] Ancæus planted a vine. A seer had foretold, that he should never taste of its fruit. At the season Ancæus squeezed the grapes into a cup, and was preparing to drink; when the same seer remarked, that many things fell betwixt the cup and the lip. At the instant, a boar rushed out upon him, and the cup fell, before he had tasted of its contents.

—the spear's point,—] The customary sense of *στέρδονγξ*, *cuspis hasta*, seems here to be the true one. The spear of Meleager is meant. In this instance, the commentators have rather perplexed the passage, than explained it. See Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophron. R.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
 I SEND you an excellent plan for the Recovery and Restoration of Lost Children.

The Gresham Committee has caused to be placed, by the front entrance to the Royal Exchange, a board for notices of children lost and found.* The Managers of Spa-fields Chapel, which is contiguous to the fields leading to Islington, have improved upon the above hint, by having a board placed in front of their Chapel for the same purpose; they have also printed some bills, which may be very soon filled up, describing the child lost or found, in the following forms:—

CHILD LOST.		CHILD FOUND.	
Sex	Age	Sex	Age
Name		Name	
Residence		May be heard of at	
Further particulars		Further particulars	

The severe affliction many parents suffer by the loss of young children, will, we hope, induce parish-officers and others, in populous neighbourhoods, to adopt some such plan, which, we conceive, will very much facilitate the restoration of strayed children.

W. D. A.

* See European Magazine for April, page 293.

VESTIGES REVIVED.

A HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MORAL, VIEW of the ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the METROPOLIS: With OBSERVATIONS on the CIRCUM-ADJACENT COUNTIES, ANECDOTES, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.
New Series. No. XXII.

CONTINUATION OF THE MEMOIR OF JOHN STOW, HISTORIAN AND ANTIQUARY OF LONDON.

JOHN STOW, the tangled skein of whose existence we have hitherto endeavoured to unwind, was left, in our last number, busied in publication, yet still more busied in making collections for the improvement of the second edition of *THE SURVEY OF LONDON* that he had in contemplation, and upon which his whole attention seemed at this time to be engaged. In the life of an author the publication of a capital work is frequently an epoch of vital consequence to him, whether he has been stimulated to the undertaking by the desire of fame or the hope of profit, or whether, as was the case with our *historian*, by the necessary combination of both these impulses. Respecting the *Survey of London*, to characterise which is the immediate subject of these observations, it seems to have been alluded to by that learned prelate *Bishop Gibson*,* in a manner that renders it absolutely necessary for us, first, to quote his sentiments with regard to its literary species, and then to venture a few remarks upon them.

"The characters of men, and the actions of ages," he observes, "when the men are dead and the time gone, do both stand unalterable; whereas, the condition of places is a kind of continual motion, always (like the sea) ebbing and flowing. And one who should attempt such a complete description of a single town as might serve for all ages to come would see his mistake, by the experience of every year, every month, nay, almost every day; so that the space of sixty or eighty years," about which latter period the *Survey* had been published, "must make a strange alteration in the face of things; and he that should frame an *idea* of many places, by an account of so long standing, would scarce believe them to be the same when he came to view them. The growth of trade, the in-

crease of buildings, the number of inhabitants, do all make the appearance very different; and 'tis twenty to one but the place where all these improvements have happened, has staid them, in a great measure, from some of its neighbours. Two trading towns are like two armies; they are always fighting, as it were, with one another, and as one flourishes and advances, the other generally decays and gives ground. This turns things quite upside down; so that, where an old survey promises nothing but mean houses and poor inhabitants, we are very often surprised with handsome buildings, and a wealthy people; and where we feed ourselves with the hope of finding every thing neat and splendid, we are entertained with nothing but rubbish and ruins."

It is very easy to discern that, in the contemplation of this subject, *Bishop Gibson* meant to allude to "*The Survey of London*," by *Stow*; a work, from the first edition of which (1598) *Camden* collected many materials, and by an author whom he has twice mentioned in his *Britannia*; but although *Camden* admired even the skeleton of the *Survey*, as it was first published, yet his learned editor, *curious* and *elaborate* as it certainly was in its improved state, seems not only to have taken a contracted, but a visionary view of it. This we shall presently endeavour to explain: but must first observe, that his comparisons respecting the rise and the decline of cities cannot, however he might have intended they should, by any means apply to *LONDON*, which, during the course of the two antecedent centuries, and particularly during the latter half of the sixteenth, and nearly the whole of the seventeenth, had most astonishingly increased in its population, its commerce, and, consequently, its opulence. It had extended on every side, commercial vessels had filled its ports, the representatives of all nations had crowded its *Exchange*, and its merchants, respected in every part of the civilized world, had assumed a kind of state, and exhibited a style of living, which would not have discredited the hospitable magnificence of the *Royal Florentine Merchants* of a former age. *LONDON*, therefore, had, in the periods adverted to, no rival, to which she could, by any expansion of analogy, have been compared. The learned prelate must, consequently, have turned his thoughts to times more remote: he must have

* In the preface to his edition of *CAMDEN'S Britannia*, 1695.

intellectually contemplated the splendid commerce of the ancient world. In his "mind's eye" he must have viewed those once famous *emporiums*, Tyre and Alexandria; also those equally celebrated rivals, Carthage and Rome; and those still nearer neighbours, Florence and Venice—Antwerp and Amsterdam: he must have historically observed, that in most of these cities commerce had produced opulence, that opulence had still stimulated cupidity, while cupidity, carried to excess, had excited warfare, and that war had, by a revolution too common in the moral world, caused the destruction of trade; also, that the consequence of this circuitous rivalry was devastation; its general result, the ruin of one city, or, in some instances, of one empire, and the rise of another. Such had been the progress and the effect of commerce: therefore, with respect to London, the poet says,

"TRADE, that delights around the world to stray,
Scorns not to take our city in its way."

Here trade in early times arrived; and finding a people whose minds and talents were congenial to its liberal extension, here it ultimately deigned to fix its *emporium*. Commerce, although it was only in its progress toward perfection when Stow first published his Survey, yet it had already excited the envy and jealousy of other states, and, strange as it may seem, with regard to the latter propensity, *of our own!*

The building restrictions of Elizabeth and James shew that a narrowness of thinking upon this important subject operated; that fears existed in the minds of the lords of the Council (and thence had a pretty general metropolitan spread), lest, by the influx of commerce, the increase of population, and the consequent increase of houses and other buildings, the *head* should become too large for the *body*, that the constitutional system should be bloated, and that *distortion* and *disease* should, in the end, destroy *symmetry* and *beauty*.

Such were the fears of our ancestors*—fears that, in the year 1590, elicited a proclamation, and which existed in a

These apprehensions had, with more than, operated on the mind of our countryman, Dr. Smollett; who, in 1767, translated them into that of *Matthew Bramble*.
Vide Humphrey Clinker.

still greater degree at the time that Stow published his Survey—fears that, we conceive, not only contributed to render his work, on its first appearance, necessary, but to occasion a demand for its frequent revision and improvement. The nucleus, or germ, which was, in consequence of a long series of indefatigable labour and unremitting attention, so deeply planted by our *antiquary*, soon struck root; and as its branches expanded, they generally, and every one of them in particular, displayed their and its utility: this was, in the first instance, obvious, by the Survey having been immediately considered as a book of reference on every point connected with the City of London, which it historically and topographically displayed in its then existent state; so the work still remains: the observations that have been made upon it, the various editions through which it has passed, the numerous additions that have been introduced, and corrections that it has undergone, have, most of them, tended to its improvement. Of all these Stow is the legitimate father: from his parental source, an offspring hath arisen, in whose various characters we can trace the rise and progress of metropolitan improvements, the fluctuation of civil events, and every circumstance relative to, or connected with, the general polity or the domestic economy of the City of London; therefore we rather wonder that the learned prelate, whose opinion we have quoted, had not considered the subject in that broad and general light in which we have considered it: if he had, he must, when he contemplated the fluctuations of commerce and the revolutions of human affairs, have discovered that, before he expatiated upon these, it was necessary for him to fix some principles (perhaps locally differing) whence they originated, some circumstances that they had improved, or points from which they had diverged, some criterion by which they might be judged, and these discoveries would have naturally led him to appreciate the merit of Stow's Survey of London.

Of this work Stow lived to publish two editions: the first anno 1598, which, although five years in its sale,† he con-

† In those early days of literature, readers of works of importance were comparatively few, and the circulation of them contracted; therefore, it is little to be wondered, that

sidered as "having gone on so well," that, in 1603, he sent into the world the second. This was printed by John Windet, printer to the Corporation of London, and, like the first, was dedicated to the Lord Mayor, the Commonalty, and the Citizens. These two editions vary very considerably, particularly with respect to the "*many rare notes of antiquity*" which were, in the latter, added by the author, out of "*his old store*" of *vestiges*. In this last work he had done much, and more, it is said, he intended to do, but he was, alas! impeded by vexatious circumstances, and finally prevented by death. To those circumstances we shall presently advert: but it is necessary, as a philosophical subject, for a moment to contemplate the strength and vigour of intellectual existence, as they operated in this the last work of John Stow: a man who, on the verge of his eightieth year, was, we find, engaged in composing, compiling, correcting, and publishing, a volume, which was not only destined to be admired by the age in which he lived, but to become the standard of local information respecting his native city to every age that has succeeded.

This edition, which was, like the former, in quarto, was, for what reason it is now impossible to state, thrice as long in its sale. It had, however, been many years out of print; and although, perhaps, encouraged by the success of the first impression, a much larger number had been printed, was considered as a scarce book antecedent to the year

Stow considered the disposal of an edition of his Survey in the course of five years as a tolerably rapid sale, more especially as the booksellers of those times were not in the habit of purchasing copies of the works of fashionable authors at enormous prices, nor had they before their eyes the bibliographical horrors of dead stock, waste paper, warehouse room, learned lumber, &c. which have haunted their prudent posterity; they, therefore, printed large editions. Of these, *Euphues* and *his England*, *Pembroke's Arcadia*, &c. are instances; these run like wild fire through the town, and, as the trade was in few hands, it is probable they supported those that limped. Upon this subject, in many instances curious, in all, interesting. Dr. Johnson, who was one of those few authors that have ranged on the side of the copyholders of the manor of literature, has, in his biographical preface, made some ingenious observations.—*Vide the Life of Milton*, &c.

1618. At this period, a third edition of the Survey of London, also in quarto, was published by A. M.* who, like his

* A. M. Anthony Munday. This gentleman appears to have been a very eccentric character. As a writer, to the highest degree erratic, he wandered from the worn-out vestiges of antiquity, to the domain of poetry; from historical facts, to dramatic flights; from the plots of the stage, to the far more dangerous plots of the seminary. Upward of sixty years did he employ his pen in the service of the public; he was called "*the hoary slanderer*," but whether in allusion to his poetry or his polemics, it is impossible to say. He had, it appears, many enemies, but a far greater number of friends; the first he created by his controversial, and the second he conciliated by his civic writings. By those that opposed his principles he has been held up as an object of detestation, and by those whose opinions coincided with his own, he has been equally considered as an object of admiration.

Such has been the fate of every writer of genius who has dared, in turbulent times, to launch his bark upon the literary ocean: let us, then, briefly examine whether Munday sailed, as the sailors say, *right in the wind's eye*, or whether, like a skilful pilot, he steered her safe into port with wind and tide in his favour; and, to do this with any degree of effect, it will be necessary to state such particulars respecting him as can be collected.

ANTHONY MUNDAY was by birth a citizen, but (although how he came there it is useless to enquire, as conjecture only could reply, that the versatility of his genius impelled him to travel) he received the latter part of his education at Rome, where he was a scholar in the English seminary, which the pope, Pius V. had established, to counteract the effects of the Reformation, by educating children of protestant parents, whom his agents had seduced, and returning them to their native countries as missionaries (a); consequently, he was a catholic, the errors of which church he soon renounced—a renunciation which has been imputed to him as a crime of great magnitude. Munday was apprenticed to a draper, and, as it appears by the inscription on his tomb, and on the titles to his *Pageants* (b), one of the livery

(a) So widely had the seduction of children from their parents, masters, &c. and the placing them in the seminaries at Douay and Rome, extended, that Queen Elizabeth, 1580, issued a proclamation, enjoining all that had any children, wards, or kinsmen, beyond the seas, to give their names to the ordinary, and call them home within four months.—*Camden*, p. 476.

(b) Some of these are addressed to his "Brethren the truly honourable society of Drapers."

great precursor, was a citizen. This work was dedicated to *George Boyle*,

of that respectable and ancient company. It has been farther stated, that, upon his return to England, he returned to his master; from which it may be inferred, that he had previously eloped from him; but as in those times conversion, though when discovered it was severely punished, was still practiced both in the metropolis and the country, the most rational ground of belief is, that, being a youth of genius (and they would not have any other), he was seduced by some Jesuit from his employer, and placed in the seminary at Rome; from which he also, it is said, eloped; returned to England, and was, of course, upon his renunciation, received by his friends with open arms. He must have served the term of his apprenticeship to its full extent, or he could not have been admitted into his company; however, situated as he was (for there is reason to believe that the parents of *Munday* lived in *Barbican*), betwixt two theatres; viz. *The Fortune* and *The Red Bull*, and being, as he was, a youth of taste and genius, it is no wonder that he felt their dramatic attraction, and that this should lead him, as it was termed, a "*devil's dance*," and induce him to enroll his name in the performers list of one of the companies. Be this as it may, he certainly was not only an actor, but a dramatic writer; though, as the first of his productions of this nature is dated 1598, he, it appears, was a more serious author at a much earlier period. His first controversial tract, at least the first that is known to be his, must have been published, if not antecedent to, at least, very early in the year 1580. This was called, "*The Discovery of Campanian the Jesuit*." (a)

This bold attempt for a young man to make, in times of such polemical observa-

(a) *Edmund Campian*, whose name has been connected with that of *Robert Parsons* (both Jesuits), was born, and first educated, in London: then like his colleague, at *Oxford*, in which university they both bore offices; the former was fellow of *St. John's College* and *Prætor* 1566; these they left, went to the continent, returned, assumed various disguises, and travelled the country with a view to disseminate their principles: for this *Campanian* was executed, December 1, 1581; a very remarkable period, because the *Duke of Anjou* was then in England paying his court to the Queen: though the historians say she only designed to amuse him.

Edmund Campian was in polemics said to have been a man of genius, if the term can be applied to the subject. He once challenged all the Clergy of England to dispute in print, and soon after published his "*Decem Rationes*," in defence of the Roman Catholic Communion. This book was answered by Dr. *Whitaker*.—*Camden*, p. 477.

tion and party jealousy, especially at such a crisis, was of itself sufficient to confer general notoriety, if not immortality. He presented his book to Lord Chancellor *Bromley*, Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, and Robert Earl of *Leicester*. Perfectly master of the subject; which shows, that, however short the time might be that he spent in the Pope's seminary at Rome, his intelligent mind had enabled him to make good use of it, his work was approved by those noblemen, and acted upon by the council; circumstances which rendered him an object of detestation to the Roman Catholics during the remainder of his life; *Judas-Julian* the Apostle, Hell-hound, &c. were among the mildest epithets which his enemies bestowed, or, rather, forced upon him; and it, at least, shows how much they felt from his exertions, that he was publicly execrated by the higher powers at Rome and other parts of the continent, and every charge made against him, both abroad and at home, that malice could invent and malignity circulate.

Defying these attacks, and resting upon the rectitude of his principles, and the love and regard of his fellow citizens and the public, *Munday*, having given his adversaries ten years to empty their quivers of their laden arrows, resolved to treat them with another subject whereon to exercise their talents. This he exhibited in a work entitled, "*The English Roman Life*, set forth Anno 1591, discovering the Lives of the Englishmen at Rome, and the orders of the English Seminaries, &c.

If the flame of malignity that had been raised against *Munday* had smouldered, which we believe it did a little, he by this publication took a most effectual method to revive it; the consequence of which was, that the press groaned with literary dulness, of which he was the object; whether those publications, so agreeable to the government, caused his promotion, is uncertain, but that he was charged for writing "for lucre's sake only, and not for the truth," is certain; as it also is, that he was, at the time that the last effusion issued from the press, in the service of the Earl of *Oxford*, whence he was preferred to the honourable post of messenger to the Queen's bedchamber; situations that, without offering another word upon the subject, are a sufficient refutation of all the slanders that had been urged against him. It was in this interval of repose that *Anthony Munday*, who had already distinguished himself by lighter effusions, such as poems and ballads, turned his thoughts to dramatic writing. His first production that is ascertained, was a play, dated 1598, entitled, "*Valentine and Orson*;" (b) his second, "*Fair Constance of Rome*," 1600;

(b) In this piece, *Munday* was assisted by *Richard Hathwaye*.

Lord Mayor, Sir Anthony Ben. Recorder, and all the Knights and Alder-

his third, "Rising of Cardinal Wolsey," (a) 1601; fourth, "Robert Earl of Huntingdon's Downfall," 4to. 1601; (b) fifth, "Robert Earl of Huntingdon's Death;" (c) sixth, "The Set at Tennis," 1602; (d) seventh, "Widow's Charm," 1602; (e)

Munday was also the author of five pageants; the three last of which were the following; viz.

1. *Triumphs of the Old Drapery; or, the Rich Clothing of England*, 1614.

2. *Metropolis Coronata, the Triumph of Ancient Drapery, or Rich Clothing of England*, 1615.

3. *Chrysothrinia; or, Golden Fishing in Honour of the Fishmongers*, 1615. (f)

We have now brought down the literary life of Anthony Munday to near the period at which he published Stow's *Survey* 2d edition; of which we shall speak in the text. With respect to his moral character, it seems to have been unimpeachable, and, except by his adversaries, unimpeached; he was, by his fellow citizens, beloved through life, and "even in his ashes honoured." Of his domestic habits nothing is known that can be depended upon, but that he was indefatigable in his studies, and inoffensive in his

men of the City; and to Dr. King, Bishop of London.* The additions which Munday made to Stow's *Survey*, he stated, in many instances, to have had from the author himself, who, from time to time, delivered to him some of the best of his collections, and used importunate persuasions with him to correct what he found amiss, and to proceed in perfecting a work so worthy; and being overcome with affection to him, and much more by respect to this royal city, he undertook (as far as his

manners. His existence was extended to an advanced period. In the old church of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, where he was buried, there was upon his monument (g) the following inscription:—

"To the Memory

"Of that ancient servant to the City, with his pen in divers employments, especially the Survey of London, by Master Anthony Munday, Citizen and Draper of London, (h)

"He that hath many an ancient tombstone read

(Ith) labour seeming more among the dead To live, than with the living), that survived Abstruse Antiquities, and o'er them laid Such vive and beauteous colours with his pen,

That (pite of Time) those old are new again; Under this marble lies interred: His Tomb Claiming (as worthily it may) this Room: Among those many monuments his Quill Has so revised, it long now to fill

A place with those in his *Survey*, in which He has a monument more fair more rich Than polish stones could make him where he lies

The dead, still living, and in that he ex-dies.

"Obiit Anno MDCIII. SUND 80, Dominii 1633, Augusti 10."

* This prelate, to whom A.M. very properly dedicated this work, held the see of London, from 1611 to 1621.

(g) Destroyed in the Fire of London.

(h) After wondering that the name of Stow does not appear as the original author of this work, it has been ingeniously enough suggested, that in those times, even the tombs were made commemorators of party predilections. Coleman-street was then the centre of puritanism; and soon after the Conclave of Vener and the Fifth Monarchy Men, Stow, supposed to be a favourer of the Roman Catholics, MUNDAY, as his writings prove, one of their greatest enemies; for this he was, although abused by the malignant, honoured by the rising party, who seem to have neglected the labours of Stow in their zeal to praise those of his Editor.

(a) Query, Was not this play the precursor of *Thomas Lord Cromwell*? of which, although *Shakspeare* was not the author, it is probable that Munday was.

(b) *Robin Hood*.

(c) In this play he was assisted by Drayton, Chettle, and Smith.

(d) In this age, Tennis was a favourite game. The allusion to it in the second scene of Henry V. although now rather obsolete, was perfectly well understood in the days of Shakspeare. A tennis-court was an appendage to every great ordinary; some of these were converted into temporary play-houses; a custom which, it appears from Scarron's (comical Romance, also prevailed in France. In 1663, a range of buildings in Drury-lane, that had been adapted to the useful purposes of an ordinary, a cockpit, and a tennis-court, were transformed into a theatre and its appendages.

(e) Mr. Malone seems to think, that this play might have been *The Puritan Widow*; meaning, perhaps, *The Puritan*; or, *the Widow of Watling-street*.

(f) The two former were entitled,

1st, *The Triumphs of re-united Britannia*, 1635.—This, as will easily be perceived, was, by our courtly poet, intended as a compliment on the union of the two Crowns.

2d, *Chrysothrinia; or, the Triumphs of Gold*, 1611.

See JONES's *Biographia Dramatica*, 1812, Vol. I. Part II. and Vol. III. articles Munday and Pageants.

abilities would extend) to further a book of such needful use." In this, he adds, he was employed twelve years, and mentions the assistance he had received. That, as an antiquary, the talents of Munday were much inferior to those of Stow, no one who has compared their pursuits can for a moment doubt, although, as a general writer, he might have been superior. Stow, however ardent in his attachment to antiquities, was yet cool, laborious, patient, persevering, and disquisitive in their examination; he had a mind exactly fitted for that class of literature in which he rendered himself so conspicuous: Munday, on the contrary, was hasty in his temper, versatile in his pursuits, and, although he states that he gave twelve years to the Survey, as his other writings, particularly his dramatic writings, evince, rapid in his execution. He wandered from subject to subject, as his humour, his genius, or his time of life, prompted him; although it is rather a singular trait in his literary character, and the reverse of the general order of things, that he should begin with the solemnity of religious controversy, and nearly conclude his existence amidst the gaiety of theatrical productions, pageants, and other poetical effusions. To a mind formed like his, observation, whether it rested upon a civic tomb-stone, or expanded into a civic spectacle, was natural, and, consequently, its emanations valuable. Under this character we class his additions to the Survey of London, whether he had them from Stow, or collected them himself in a course of desultory reading; and, perhaps, cursory observation.

Be this as it may, the edition of Stow's Survey, by Anthony Munday, was, in 1633, the year in which he died, destined to share the fate of its literary precursor, and to have additions made to it, we presume with his knowledge, which extended it to a folio,* without exhibiting in its contents any very visible improvement.

How it happened, but that it did happen is certain; and, therefore, we record it as a singular circumstance

in literary history; that this work, after it had passed through four editions in thirty-five years, viz. from 1598 to 1633, should, in a manner, lay dormant for eighty seven more, through a period famous for the encouragement of learning, a period when, Swift says, the pens in their rapid flight darkened the air, as we have just hinted, is rather to be wondered at than accounted for. However, in the year 1720, the original author was not only raised as it were from the tomb, but in a considerable degree restored to his natural rights; for at this period, a ~~new~~ edition of his important work was, with very great improvements, published by the Rev. JOHN STRYPE † a man who was of the Survey of his precursor a real improver: stimulated by the same zeal to do honour to the city of London, of which he was a freeman; animated with the same inclination toward antiquarian researches; superior in classical and in Saxon learning to Stow; he yet, even in

† It is not meant to be asserted that during this long period no survey of London was published, because it is well known that, besides local descriptions, confined to particular parts and particular subjects, by Weaver, Dugdale, Howell, &c. in the year 1708, there issued from the press a work which is, in many instances, an abridgement of Stow's Survey, entitled "A New View of London," in 2 vols. 8vo. of which the author thus speaks in his preface: "I have often admired that since the printing of Mr. Stow's latter impression, which is now about 74 years ago, no tolerable account of this famous and flourishing city has been published, especially considering that the devouring flames in 1666, made such vast alterations, that what was London in Mr. Stow's time is now like another city; the churches, houses, and the very situation and names of some of the streets are changed; as is evident by comparing the maps of Old London with New." "An account of this nature," he further observes, "was much wanted;" and he has endeavoured to supply it in a manner that does considerable credit to his industry.

‡ The Rev. John Strype, celebrated for his historical productions, still more celebrated for his ecclesiastical researches, is said to have been born in the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney; but although this (such have since been the parochial subdivisions of the metropolis) was, at the time it was so stated, most unquestionably correct, yet it now appears in the shape of a topographical mistake; which, in point of fact, it becomes necessary to explain. In ancient times the manor of Stobunheath, or Stepney, con-

* This was the first folio edition of Stow's Survey of London. It was published under the initials of A. M. H. D. C. J. and others. It was, like the three former, dedicated to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Citizens of London.

early life, discerned in his works, particularly in his *Survey of London*, a fund

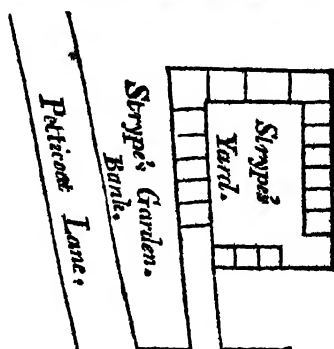
of erudition and a mass of information excellent in its original state, but

sisted of nine hamlets, of which the *Spitalfields* was one. These,

"So Anne and piety ordained,"

were, by the Act for building fifty churches, in the year 1725 constituted a parish, under the appellation of *Christ Church, Middlesex*, and the present stupendous and elegant fabric, commonly termed *Spitalfields Church*, erected (a) Before this period all the houses in *Spitalfields* were rated in the book of the parish of *Stepney*, although it may be probable, that the inhabitants, from the inconvenient distance (considering the state of the roads) at which the mother church was situated, may have occasionally married, christened, &c. at *Shoreditch*, or at *Bishopsgate*. I said out in streets, lanes, &c. the *Spitalfields*, even early in the 17th century, were inhabited by artisans in the silk manufactory; therefore, it will not seem surprising that the father of *John Strype*, who was *John Stryp*, or *Van Stryp*, and who was a silk-weaver and throwster, (b) and, as tradition states and memorials certify a man of some opulence (c) should live in *Petticoat lane*, a place which, though since degraded, was once very respectably inhabited (d) In *Petticoat-lane*, then,

Strype, the historian, was born, in the month of November, 1643. His father's house, garden, and the premises used for his business, occupied a considerable space of ground, which is now the site of a place that still retains the name of *Strype's*, or, as it is vulgarly called, *Strype's-yard*, and consists of about eighteen houses, besides those erected on the site of the garden and the bank which once ran along the side of *Petticoat-lane*, and, as may be seen in the following plan, included the premises.



(a) Its foundation was in 1725 it was finished in four years, under the provisions of stat 9 Ann cap 22.

(b) From the name *Van Strype*, it appears that the father of the Rev *John Strype* was a foreigner, and, probably, one of those *Flemish silk-manufacturers* that, in the year 1620, introduced the weaving of broad silk into England, and caused other branches of the manufacture to flourish. In 1629, the silk throwers or throwsters, of London were incorporated.

(c) *John Strype*, the celebrated historian and antiquary, son of *John Strype*, a merchant and silk-throwster, is said to have been born at *Stepney*, in the November of 1643; but he calls himself a native of London, and his baptism does not occur in the register at *Stepney*, though the names of some of his brothers and sisters are there entered, and his father lies buried in the church-yard — *Lysons's Engravings of Lond.* vol iii p 162.

(d) *Petticoat-lane*, in those times, had in it many large and handsome houses, in one of which, as we have before observed, *Count Gondomar*, ambassador from Spain, temp. *Jac 1.* resided. The appellations *Petticoat-lane*, *Smock-alley*, *Fashion-street*, *Pearl-street*, &c. in that manufacturing neighbourhood, arose from female habiliments and female taste; but, within these few years, the delicacy of the inhabitants of this polite part of the town would no more allow them to use the word *petticoat* than the word *brooches*; and as to *Smock-alley*, we should

John Strype received his academic education at *Catherino Hall*, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M A and succeeded to one of the college livings; being, in 1669, presented to the rectory of *Sheydenboys*, in *Essex*, (e) which he resigned the same year for, it is said, the rectory of *Legton*; but this does not appear to be correct; it was for the vicarage, which was of very small value, (f) and being vacant in the year 1669 the patron suffered the inhabitants to make choice of whomsoever they deemed the most

not have wondered if a Jewish old-clothes-woman had tainted at the sound. In compliance, therefore, with susceptibility which, even in impures, had there been any such in the district, would have been commendable, the appellation of the former has been very properly changed to *Middlesex-street*, and of the latter to *Artillery-street*, although it is as much like a street as it is like *Finsbury-square*. The back of the *East India* warehouses, formerly *Gravel-lane*, then *Little Rag-fair*, then by a less refined appellation, we have heard termed although *ragged pantaloon* are among the articles frequently sold there, the *Small-clothes market*!

(e) General Dict.

(f) The committee appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices found that the whole profits of the benefice of *Legton*, including an acre of glebe, were only 16*l.* per annum.

which had been, in many instances, rather obscured than elucidated by his editors; he, therefore, resolved to dig

worthy; Mr. *Styve*, whose character was well known in the district, was, in consequence, elected; and the same year, the parishioners signed an instrument, by which they pledged themselves to subscribe, annually, certain sums for his support. The subscription of Sir Michael Hicks, (a) who seems in this laudable, and the more laudable as it was a voluntary assessment, to have taken the lead, was eight pounds per annum, in those days a considerable sum. In 1674 Mr. *Styve* was licensed by the Bishop of London as priest and curate; to officiate during the period that the vicarage remained in abeyance; by virtue of this license, and the superior virtue of his character, which seems to have had an introuitant operation, he remained unmolested in its profits till his death, which happened in the year 1737, without having ever received either institution or induction. The exact value of the living of *Leyton*, while Mr. *Styve* was in the possession of its profits, it is impossible now to ascertain; perhaps, as he was so extremely respected, it might be very considerable; to these, however, by being chosen lecturer of the parish of *St. John, Hackney*, he obtained, late in life, an addition. Three years after he was licensed, he expended 140*l.* of his own money, in addition to the contribution of the parishioners, in rebuilding the vicarage house at *Leyton*, which the parliamentary surveyors, and special surveyors they were, had, 17 years before, declared to be in a ruinous state. He, also, in the year 1679, expended a very considerable sum in the repair of the chancel of the parish church of *Leyton*, a brick edifice, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In this church, so constant and regular was he to the performance of his religious duties, that he had, for the long period of sixty-six successive years, and till within two years of his death, constantly administered the sacrament on Christmas-day to his parishioners; who, most unquestionably, while they venerated the pastor loved the man. Nor was he less esteemed at *Hackney*; where he died, on the 11th of December 1737, having attained the very great age of 94 years; so that, to

through the different strata, and explore the native earth; or, in other words, to clear the book of a mass of heterogeneous matter, to elucidate its principles, where necessary, to improve its arrangement, rectify its errors, and, by the introduction of many sheets, to extend the thread of its history down to the time of his own existence, and thus systematize the whole. This work, which, as we have stated, had much original merit, was, like the other editions of *Stow's Survey*, dedicated to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of

his character, which was in every respect exemplary, it may be added, that even on earth he experienced, in peace of mind and extreme longevity, the mortal reward of his manifold virtues. Of the multifarious works of the Rev. John *Styve*, it is, as they were, we understand, in number, concomitant to the length of his existence, impossible to speak with any degree of accuracy. He was an acute discriminator of characters, and a zealous investigator of antiquities; in his political and moral pursuits he was as apt to look below the external surface, as, in his erudite researches, he was the geological. His collections and observations were, therefore, abundant; but his principal works that were the result of them may, we believe, be nearly comprised in the following list, viz.

"ANNALS of the Reformation."

"ECCLÉSIASTICAL MEMOIRS, including the lives of Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to EDWARD VI. Sir John Cheke, first tutor and afterwards secretary to the same prince; Bishop Aylmer; the Archbishops Parker, Grindall, Whitgift, and Cranmer, &c."

"Additions to *Stow's Survey of London*."

"Several Sermons, &c."

MR. STYVE was in his historical works, it is said, much assisted by the MRS. of Sir Michael Hicks, which were then preserved at *Ruckholt*, a manor house, situated at *Leyton*, about a mile from the church; which was, in the years 1742, 1743, and 1744, in the occupation of William Barton, who rendered it conspicuous, by opening it as a place for public amusements, such as breakfasts, morning balls, afternoon concerts; and, in its vicinity, poney races, and other rural sports; which, at length, caused it to fall into disrepute, and become obnoxious to the neighbourhood. With respect to the concerts we can, imperfectly perhaps, remember four lines of doggerel that applied to them:

"But can we forget the sweet singers of RUCKHOLT?
Where the fine city lady decoys her fond cuckold."

Or must we not always with pleasure recall
The music, the lights, and the train of
VAUXHALL."

(a) The family of Hicks had been long settled at *Leyton*, where they possessed the manor of *Ruckholt*, as will be subsequently stated. Sir Michael Hicks, the father, we think, of the patron of *Styve*, had been secretary to Lord Treasurer Burleigh; his youngest brother, Sir Baptist Hicks, Knt. was a mercer in Cheapside, and a magistrate of the county of Middlesex. He, at his own expense, built the Old Sessions House, called from the founder, Hicks's Hall, which was finished in the year 1612; but upon this subject we shall again have occasion to observe.

London, and is, indeed, so generally known, that had it not been to show how our venerable civic historian was honoured by his reverend and learned editor, we might well have been excused from making any observations upon it; but having brought it down to this, which may be termed its great epoch, we shall now, resuming our principal subject, proceed to trace the life of the author to its approaching termination, and, in conclusion, introduce a few remarks connected with, or collateral to, the subject.

Of John Stow it has been very properly observed, that he had not only a genius which led him to the writing of history, but had also, by constant practice, acquired a facility in that pursuit which enabled him not only briefly to detail those matters which he had laboriously collected, but living at a time when a great change both in civil and ecclesiastical polity took place, when monasteries were dissipated, monuments dishonoured, and libraries dispersed, to print and record with his pen those subjects that were diurnally before his eyes. Of this, the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, then crumbling to atoms under the tyrannic grasp of the protector Somerset, is an instance. If Stow saw with disgust an ancient and splendid edifice, venerable for its antiquity, and admirable for its architecture, torn piecemeal, and carried off by cart loads, in order to satiate the avarice of the Minister.* if (which was the fact) he made some severe observations upon this, the result of which was trouble to himself, his judges soon discovered that he was rather a scientific than a polemical partisan, and that, without interfering with matters respecting which sentiments could not, but at the risk of personal danger, be promulgated, he, knowing that all their animosity had fled, only contemplated religious buildings as an antiquary, while as a historian he laboured to preserve, or at least to commemorate, the events.

* "Great Somerset, with supercilious force,
Churches and monasteries alike destroy'd;
While holy volumes were, without remorse,
Scar'd from those quiet cells they'd long enjoy'd."

Let not his fall let pity drop a tear,
And marking still the annals of those times,
Remember his disgrace, his dying fears,
But, in his punishment, forget his crimes."

Somerset House, p. 6.

Eury. Mag. Vol. LXXIII. May 1813.

EPISTOLARY ESSAYS

ON THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH IDIOMS.

(By the Author of "Fables for the Fair Side.")

To the Editor of the European Magazine, &c.

WHATEVER tends to give currency to language, that important vehicle by which thought is communicated from one man to another, will be allowed no useless matter of disquisition. The analysis, or resolution, of idioms may, therefore, be thought, while contributing much to the amusement of a recluse occupied in it, an employment of something more than trivial pretension. If you, Mr. Editor, are candidly disposed to consider it in this light, you may, perhaps, judge a column or two conceded monthly to a series of essays on a topic of this nature, likely to bring no disgrace on your celebrated repository of unscattered literature and general information. On this obliging concession, you will find me not unprepared to offer you a regular contribution on the Analysis of English Idioms.

"The first aim of language," says Horne Tooke, in his Diversions of Purley, "was, to communicate our thoughts; the second, to do it with dispatch." The President de Brosses, in his "Formation Mechanique des Langues," with more particularity, observes—"L'Esprit humain veut aller vite dans son operation; plus il presse de s'exprimer promptement, que curieux de s'exprimer avec une juste exacte et réfléchie. S'il n'a pas l'instrument qu'il faudroit employer, il se sert de celui, qu'il a tout prêt." Hence arise those abbreviations, frequently ungrammatical; ellipses, metaphorical allusions, phrases, and colloquial barbarisms; substitutes for full, direct, and just expression, and which constitute what may be admitted the definition of an idiom. Though the continual occurrence of idioms in conversation, familiar letters, fables, and tales, in the dialogue of the comic drama, and, not unfrequently, in the most formal species of composition, prevents any misunderstanding of their meaning, it generally requires research and reflection to analyze or trace them to that particular form of just expression for which they are substituted. The doing of this, however, has proved, with the Writer of the Essays proposed, a very amusing occupation; and, as far

as he shall be found to have pursued it with success, he trusts it may be deemed no uninteresting object in the department of philology.

Should the following specimens of Analysis become sufficiently numerous hereafter to deserve collection into a volume, it may then, perhaps, be proper to arrange them under the different heads of "Simple Abbreviation," "Of Ellipsis," "Of Metaphorical Allusion," &c.: but as the occasions which at first produced idioms were generally fortuitous, I shall give them place in these Essays, as they happen to have occurred to my mind. It is a matter of some curiosity to observe, how much idioms in different languages have been indebted for their origin to chance, or, at least, to the confusion of haste; for it is scarcely in one case in fifty, that the idiom of one language has any idiom in another to translate it; as will appear to any one taking the trouble to try many of those, which I shall exhibit, with any he can find in Greek, Latin, French, Italian, German, &c. &c.—On this account, Monsieur Goujon, who lately published a Dictionary of French and English Idioms, has, probably, misled some of his purchasers, who might, from the title, expect his idioms in one language to have been translated, or at least answered, by those of the other; whereas it is a Dictionary of French Idioms and Proverbs, generally translated into grammatical English, and frequently by proverbial phrases, but rarely by real English idioms; and for this good reason, that none, properly so called, could more than rarely be found to answer those of the French. His book is, however, a very useful explication of French idioms, phrases, and proverbs, through the medium of our language.

Fearing to transgress the limits I have asked for, as room for each Essay, in your Magazine, I must, in this Paper, confine myself to a small number of instances of the Analysis proposed. A candid reception of them from yourself and your readers will give me great satisfaction, and encourage me to proceed. Each idiom, like the following, will be first translated, as briefly as may be, and then analyzed or resolved.

To strike a bargain.—Translation—

To close an agreement with any one.

Analysis.—This idiom owes its rise, undoubtedly, to the common custom of

two persons striking each the other's hand in confirmation of their being come to an agreement on the price of some article, or matter of exchange, &c. It is usual too, on striking, for each party to cry "Done," which shows the compact finished. But to strike hands alone will not resolve the whole idiom of striking a bargain without, supplying the ellipsis, that the striking of hands is in sign of agreement.

He carries it all before him. Tr.—He completely succeeds in his object. *Anal.*—This fortuitous phrase seems originally to have had a metaphorical allusion to a person carrying before him, to some place proposed, a large package, or bundle of many articles, whether of like or different kinds, and managing it with such adroitness as not to drop by the way, or leave any thing behind him.

He is out at elbows. Tr.—His affairs are visibly deranged. *Anal.*—He has not kept his estate or patrimony whole, and as it came into his hands, any more than a man has his coat, when so worn, or rent, as to expose his elbows.

From hand to mouth. Tr.—He has just enough to serve his present occasions. *Anal.*—This idiom must have been literally applied at first to poor persons, who, for their daily meals, could only command the food which their appetite at present craved. They had only from "Hand to mouth;" or the daily provision which they earned by their labour, or their calling. But, figuratively, this phrase applies to any case, where a man possesses no more of any particular article than his situation constantly demands.

'Twas done head over head.—Tr.—An action giddily performed, or without due thought. *Anal.*—In such a case, a man's activity or strength of body has been more consulted than his mind or judgment. Some reproachable defect in the business undertaken has been betrayed through his thoughtless way of proceeding in it, and suffering the body, which ought to serve the mind, to have, as we say, the upper hand.

To hunt the hounds.—This vile corruption of language is noticed with the desire of preventing its becoming an idiom, rather than adopted here as such. It is a colloquial barbarism of the lowest extraction, which gentlemen of the chase have been pleased

to adopt from their huntsmen and whippers-in; those bright models of elegant speech! It is mortifying to see some of our well-written newspapers, in their frequent accounts of this rural amusement, condescending to give currency to so nonsensical a phrase. To "hunt with the hounds" at once translates and analyses it. But to "hunt the hounds," which is the same thing as saying "the hounds themselves are hunted," is not less absurd than it would be to say, that the axe, which cleaves a log, is itself cleft; nor would the carpenter express himself more barbarously, who should talk of leaving his axe, instead of cleaving with it, than the fox-hunter who "hunts his bounds," instead of the fox with them.

I am, &c.

* * A PHILOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, such as our ingenious Correspondent proposes, and of which he has given a specimen, is certainly an article which promises, not only to be extremely agreeable, but also extremely useful to the public. We shall, therefore, with pleasure, insert his disquisitions in the manner that he proposes. The English language, it was remarked, in the days of Addison, Pope, Bolingbroke, and other literary luminaries, whose brilliancy of style adorned, what was termed, the AUGUSTAN AGE OF LEARNING, even then, was overrun with *idioms*: against these, Swift levelled not only his thundering artillery of reprobation, but the keen shafts of his *ridicule*; yet without that full effect which, from his learning and wit, might have been expected. Since his time, *idioms* have most enormously increased. Of this our Correspondent seems fully sensible; therefore we need scarcely repeat that we approve of his attempt, or observe that it was from such that the refinement of the Greek language arose, which was by philologists rendered to pure, that Plutarch says, even the lowest people at Athens could, in an instant, detect any deviation from the elegant propriety of the Attic dialect, which was, what Swift wanted in this country, a standard of the NATIONAL LANGUAGE.—EDITOR.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

COPY of a LETTER, giving an ACCOUNT, among other MATTERS, of the END of QUEEN CATHERINE and the VISCOUNTS of ROCHEFORD.

At London, the 15 day of February, 1541.

By W^m Wedd on Sunday at night last past (Wellbelov'd Brother) I made you answer unto your letter which Thomas Fleeton brought me, and the same might serve for the most part of

the contents of your last letter of the said Sundayes date; howbeit I would not let but to certifye you agen by this present, that all things desired for yor mother shall be in redynes agens the carriages being heir, except onely the debt of Malvesey, wch cannot be paid as howe by any meanes, to hartsricha (at leral wayes) as should be mete for her, and therefore the same shalbe differed (by my advise) untill better tyme wch be dayly looked; as Mr. Bartram (being the chief occupier of them in London) did shewe me yesterday, and of him I have promia to be well sped than for the Muscadell. I will take no further than wch yor brother Roberts letter is directed unto, if the win be good, for the price is lesse than any man in London doeth sell for, of good geare; by a grate in gallon, and therefore I make some doubt of the thing; but it shalle be my hole dayes work (after the writing hereof) to seeke out that shalbe mete for her. The half barrell of white Zealant hering I bought yesterday and it is very goodly stueff, but it cost dier, that is 7s. 8d. st; Mr Smyth pd for Mr Tansfelde 8s. and I am ever sure it could be no better than that I have bought.

Your tres to W^m Gifford and Adrian of Donkerke come to my handys after that Thomas Fleeton was departed hena, but I will send them by the next trusty person that goeth.

My money of Bartram de la Salle I cannot gett as yet, wherfor I am in great doubt that it will not serve Mr Cave's pourpos, for Mr Smyth is dayly charged with payements from him, as he shewed me a litle before the writing hereof, and I declared agen to him all my mater, wherfor I suppose he will provide for monney some other way, and so performe his commission, as I think you shall heare of by this bearer.

From Calles I have harde nothing as yet of yor suite to my Lord Gray; And for newes from hena, know ye, that according to my writing on Sunday last, the Queene and the Lady Rochford suffer within the Tower the

* Catherine Howard, to marry whom Henry VIII. divorced Anne of Cleves, Catherine was belicaded for Inidelity to the king along with the Viscountess of Rochford, who had been a confidant in her sin. Lady Rochford died unpitied, as she had been a principal instrument in procuring the destruction of the unhappy Anne Boleyn.

day following, whose sowles (I doubt not) be with God, for they made the most godly and Christians end that ever was had tell of (I thinke) since the world's creation, uttering thayer lively faith in the blood of Christe onely, with wonderfull patience and constancye to the death; and with goodly words and stedfast cotechaunces they desired all christen people to take regard unto thayer worthy and just punishment with death for thayer offences, and against God hainously from thayer youth upward in breaking all his commaundments, and also against the King's royal Majesty very dangerously wherfore they being justly condemned (as they sayed) by the lawes of the Realme and parlement to dye, required the people (I say) to take example at them for amendement of thayer ungodly lyves, and gladly to obey the King in all things, for whos preservation they did hartely pray, and willed all people so to do commending thayer sowles to God and earnestly calling for mercy upon hem | whom I beseeche to geve us grace, w^{ch} suche faith hope and charite at our departing out of this miserable world, to come to the fruition of his Godhed joy everlasting. Amen. Yor loving brother,

OTWELL JOHNSON.

We my hartly commendacions unto Mr Cave, and Mrs Cave, not forgetting my syster yr^e wife, I pray you to lett them be made partakers of this last newes, for surely the thing is well woorth the knowledge.

To my loving brother John Johnson Merchant of the Staple at Calles be this, delivred at Tykeford

Sketch on the ANTIQUITY and UNIVERSALITY of MASONRY
To the Editor of the European Magazine.

IT is an opinion prevalent amongst almost the whole of mankind, that the greatest honours are due to antiquity.—He who can trace back his line of ancestry to the most remote ages, is considered superior to him whose origin is associated with the bones of his forefathers in oblivion.

Nations, as well as individuals, have equally anxious to deduce their origin from the earliest ages. Hence the Chinese pride themselves upon their empire having existed thousands of years; hence Ireland boasts her Milesian origin; and hence other countries, not

content with their present opulence, of grandeur alone, claim greater glory from the distant years of their first founders. If such a pride is, therefore, so universal, as to appear almost a principle inherent in human nature, it is not to be wondered at, that the wisest and best constituted societies are not devoid of it.

Thus the mason glories in tracing the origin of the Masonic Institution from the commencement of the world, and in pointing out, amidst the religious forms and mysteries of ancient times, the true source whence the present ceremonies of his art arise.

It is well known that science first arose in the East, and in Egypt was carried to the highest degree of perfection. To the Colleges of Thebes and Memphis all those who wished to be instructed in deep learning resorted, where the priests, with whom alone the treasure was deposited, communicated to such as were found worthy, those intricacies of learning which they concealed from the generality of mankind, lest, by becoming too common, they should be turned to a bad use. This society was evidently of a masonic nature, though under a different appellation. The priests employed a peculiar kind of writing, and their temples were ornamented with various mysterious symbols, which, to the initiated, were full of instruction, but totally inexplicable to the profane, as in the Freemasons' lodges of the present day.

From Egypt these customs passed into Greece, where schools of learning were established under various names, who, although they openly professed a particular system, yet reserved for the instruction of their favourite disciples, alone certain principles of knowledge, which they concealed from the rest. In all the eastern nations, the candidates for admission into the sacred mysteries were proved by repeated trials; their prudence, fortitude, courage, judgment, were all put severely to the test, and one failure for ever condemned them to remain amongst the common herd of mankind. Twenty-one years elapsed before they could attain to the knowledge of the higher mysteries. During the first seven, they were commanded to listen, but not to speak; during the next seven, were permitted to inquire with prudence and diffidence; and during the last, were gradually initiated, till, being proved worthy of the

trust, the veil was withdrawn, and they were admitted within the sanctuary.

Many, however, never passed through the last seven years of probation: and others, having passed it, were not found qualified to have the great mysteries revealed to them: from this ancient custom, it is probable that the Masons have borrowed their three degrees.

If we extend our views from the East to the western or northern regions, the same principle appears: the Druids confined the mysteries of religion, which were the mysteries of conscience, to themselves; they alone, of their whole nation, cultivated learning, and, from the fear of its degenerating, writing was prohibited; and all their traditions were preserved by oral communication only.

I flatter myself, these observations, trifling as they are, prove, in some measure, the antiquity of Masonry; since, whoever examines with attention the nature of the ancient sacerdotal institutions, or the manners of the patriarchs, as recorded in sacred and profane history, and compares them with the Masonic code, as far as the latter is permitted to be revealed, will find, that they are all equally founded on the same system; and the further the search is pursued, the clearer it will appear, that in all ages, and in all countries, Freemasonry has existed; though, from local circumstances, some variation must have arisen in the plan adopted.—This investigation will likewise prove, that the art, so far from being inimical to religion, morality, or social order, as its enemies have sometimes supposed, has its basis founded on these alone; and that he who is ambitious of becoming a TRUE MASON, must first learn to be a GOOD CITIZEN and an HONEST MAN.

London, May 1st, 1813. MASONICUS.

A REJOINDER to a REPLY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I AM thankful to your Correspondent W. G. for his reply to my Parliamentary Query; he has certainly given me a clue to Lord Stanhope's speech which had not before presented itself to my mind—as Mrs Malaprop says, “a new light breaks in upon me.” I am so understand, that his lordship's meaning was this: “The petition I hold in my hand must not be considered to lie upon the table, for it tells nothing but truth.” It is a pun, then. Oh! Mr. Editor, from the days of the renowned

Patquin to those of our facetious countryman Joseph Miller, surely never was such a pun attempted before.

W. G. deems me “very reprehensible for making use of the following expression, ‘Can it be intended as a grammatical correction?’”—I think, if he observes the context of the whole passage, he will find that this has rather the spirit of a negative than an interrogative, and that it bears much the same construction as if written thus: “It cannot (for reasons hereafter stated) be considered as a grammatical correction; therefore what does it mean?” But if I am to be considered as not having taken an “honourable view of that nobleman's understanding,” I would ask, what view has W. G. taken of his lordship's wit, when he presents us with the picture of a grave senator, sitting at the judgment-seat of a mighty nation, pleading the cause of three millions of his oppressed fellow-subjects, and concluding his harangue with—a jest! Let it be observed too, that this excellent joke would not tell without “the subversion of the established rules of etymology.”—“I move that this petition do lay,” &c.

Can W. G. be serious in asking me to explain the application of the concluding line of my query?

“I hope no one who is competent to explain the subject will refuse me this satisfaction.”

“For the worst avarice is that of sense.”

I request he will re-peruse this passage; and I appeal to his candour, whether fifty pages of comment could better elucidate the connexion of these lines than is done by the words themselves.

London, 5th May 1813. • IGNOTUS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
PERHAPS some one of your readers will be able to give me the reason why the name of our great dramatic poet is by different authors spelt different ways. For instance: some write the name Shakespeare, and some Shakspeare. This difference has often occurred to me, and I have been at a loss to know why a name so familiar to almost every one should not be spelt accurately; for, of course, one must be wrong, and it can be no difficult task to ascertain which. Requesting the insertion of these remarks in your next Magazine, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
Chelsea, 13th May 1813. F. T.

NUGÆ.

No. XVII.

THAT the conversion of the Jews to the purity of the Christian faith is an event most ardently to be desired, no one who feels an interest in the spiritual welfare of his fellow-creatures will deny; and that this event will be brought to pass in God's good time, no one can doubt who reads his Bible with attention, and believes what he there finds proposed. But whether this desirable event will be effected by the labours of a self-constituted society for that purpose, composed of an heterogeneous amalgam of all the various sects and persuasions that are to be found in a "Dictionary of all Religions," may, perhaps, admit of some doubt. The purpose, however, is laudable, even though the means for compassing it may be questionable.

LEXMON in his "Philologus Hebræomixtus" laments the apathy that was displayed in his days on this subject, and endeavours to incite the governors of the Church to take some pains in this labour of love, by setting before them the laudable exertions of the Papists towards this end. "Verum enim verò deplorandum est tam paucos Christianos quid moliri contra Judæos ad convertendum eos, quum tamen ex sententia plurimorum Theologorum Judæi ante finem mundi sint convertendi, et ad Christum reducendi." Sed multi Christiani, prohi dolor! ne mutuo petatringunt, atque cane pejus et angus ad magnam Ecclesiæ perniciem et scandalum persequuntur, vix cogitantes de conversione Judæorum. Pontifici in procuranda conversione Judæorum hac in re laudabilem præstant operam. Romæ enim, ut mihi pro certâ relatione est, coguntur per vices quidam ex Jædis negotiis hebdomadibus convenire in quatuor locum; ubi Monachus aliquis, linguarum Orientalium peritus, coram ipsis exscriptis Veteris Testamenti, ex Talmude, ex Paraphrasibus Chaldaicis, aliisque scriptis Rabbinicis eorum Christianorum confirmat, et Judæorum refutat. Laudabile præ medium et instrumentum ad Judæos convergendos. Utinam idem medium à Christianis magistratibus in illis locis, in quibus quamplurimi Judæi sunt, etiam adhiberetur. Non dubito quin Deus per tale medium aliquando eos in corde capiet puncturus." Pp. 42, 43. edit. 1698.

But what the consequences were of his compulsory attendance will appear

from the following note, which is my copy of Leusden in subjoined in manuscript to the words printed in Italics.

"This I have been informed by Joseph Franco, a learned Spanish Jew, living in London (1737), is true, but done to little purpose; the Jews behaving very irreverently during the attendance, mocking the Preacher, and at the images of the Saints in the Church, which when the Papists perceived, they ordered curtains to be put before the Saints instead of punishing the Jews. He also told me that when he was at Rome, one of the Preaching Monks, happening to have but one eye, they called him Balaam, the Jews having a tradition that Balaam had but one eye. He said about 600 Jews attended at a time, and that tho' the Jews have such an unlimited indulgence in England, in his opinion 'twas pleasanter to live in Italy than here, from the perfect civility and good manners of the Italians."

The *Monteths* used at table to keep the wine-glasses cool, were thus named from their inventor. So Dr. King tells us. But who this inventor was, has not yet been ascertained.

"New things produce new words, and thus

MONTETH

Has by one vessel sav'd his name from death."

The Art of Cookery, l. 71, 72.

Whether Milton was whipped at Cambridge or not, has been a subject of dispute with his biographers and commentators. Warton takes the affirmative side of the question, and Mr. Todd, in his excellent edition, with great plausibility maintains the negative. (See "Some Account of the Life and Writings of Milton" in his first volume, pp. 10—15. edit. 1809.) Both writers, however, allow that "flagellation might be performed upon offenders" at either University, by the Statute. In reading "Archbishop Laud's History of his Chancellorship of Oxford," I marked the following extracts as apposite to the subject.

"I thank you heartily for your discreet prosecution of that base riotous business, when the Proctor gave over his office, and am very sorry the Heads are so ill advised, as to think the whipping of two or three boys, is punishment sharp enough for such an offence." P. 149.

The letter, from which the above is an extract, is dated "April 27, 1638."

"Upon this information, I referred the examination of the whole business to Mr. Vice Chancellor, with a charge—that he should cause Moore for his fault and his sauciness together to be *publickly whipped in the Convocation House, or banish'd the University.*" P. 177. This is dated "June 23, 1639."

In "Hakluyt's Voyages," lately reprinted, are inserted "Vertomannus' Travels to the East." To me they evidently appear a fabrication, and all his "hairbreadth papers" to have been encountered in the quietude of a garret, according to the most approved receipt for composing voyages and travels. In his description of "Calicut" a marginal note calls our attention to "A goodly priest the deuylls Chaplen," whose operations are thus noticed in the text.

"The priest that offereth the blood of the Cocke, hath his armes and feete garnysht with silver plates and pendants, in such sorte, that while he *sings* he, they make a certayne noyse, much lyke to sonettes or hautes bellis. He hath on his breast a certayne badge, conteinynge I knowe not what secrete figure, which may seeme to be the secrete charact or signe of some mysticall." Vol. iv p 541.

I may be mistaken, but cannot help fancying that Vertomannus went no farther, for the dress of his Brumm, than to his Bible, and took from that of the Jewish High Priest what he thought would serve his purpose. See Exod. xxviii. 15, 34, 35.

"'Tis true, on words is set all our whole dependence."

Disputes of *Ye or Te, or Au' or At* " Dunciad B iv l 219.

Had Pope, when he invidiously put the above lines in Bentley's mouth, an allusion to part of an Epigram by Herodotus Babylonius?

Γωι-βοαυκου-ς, μονοσυλαβου, οἱσι μέρημι
το ΣΦΙΝ, καὶ ΣΦΩΝΙΝ, καὶ τὸ ΜΙΝ,
καὶ τὸ ΝΙΝ."

Anthologia, edit. 1600, p. 23
ad fin.

An approximation to the *curfew* was enacted by Athenion when he made himself tyrant of Athens. William the Norman would not allow lights *within doors* after a certain hour, Athenion forbade them *without*. "Ἐκέρυσσέν τι, δύνατος ὧλου πάντας εἰκοεῖν, καὶ μετὰ λυχνόφω-

ου μύδνα φοῖτῃ." Atheniens, Lib. v, p. 325. edit. Schweighæuser.

Gray, in his "Bard," has this line,
"Stream'd like a meteor, to the troubled
air."

and introduces, in a note, the line from "Milton's Paradise Lost," which, probably, suggested the idea. But is a work much anterior to Milton the same comparison occurs, with the identical epithet used by Gray. In Jasper Heywood's "Four Prentices of London" is the following passage:

"In Sion towers hangs his victorious flag,
Blowing defiance thus way; and it shows
Like a red meteor in the troubled air."

Doddsley's Old Plays, Vol. vi. p. 507,
Edit. 1780.

"As ancient Judas by transgression fell,
And burst asunder ere he went to hell;
So could we see a set of new Incarnate
Come headlong tumbling from their mitred
chariots;

I ach modern Judas perish like the first,
Drop from the tree with all his honours burst."
Swift, Vol xvii p. 172. Edit. 1608.

See NUCM. No VII. European Magazine, Vol. lxi. p. 19. T. E.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR,

ABOUT a mile from the pleasant town of Runcorn, in Cheshire, is a considerable eminence, crowned by a projecting rock, known by the name of the Beetle. From the summit of this rock there is the most delightful view that imagination can well conceive. Not much more than half a mile distant is the broad estuary of the majestic river Mersey, on whose surface may be seen an innumerable quantity of small vessels, freighted with the produce of our colonies, and the manufactures of the neighbouring districts, proceeding to, or coming from, Liverpool, the metropolis of the north of England, and the second emporium of British commerce in the kingdom. On the left winds the sylvan river Weaver, bearing on its tranquil bosom the staple commodities of Cheshire, and adding its tributary waters to those of the Mersey, at the foot of the hill on which you stand. A little beyond rise the hills of Overton and Helsby, while the view in front is terminated by the mountains of Flint and Denbigh, which enclose the celebrated Vale of Clwyd. On the right, and

immediately over the river Mersey, lies a considerable portion of the southern part of Lancashire, interspersed with gentlemen's seats and villages, with its fields and hedge rows delineated as if upon a map: and immediately below is the little town of Runcorn, with its church, embosomed in old oaks, standing close to the margin of the river, which, being now considerably narrowed, may be seen serpentinizing for several miles through extensive pastures, studded with plantations. By turning a little more to the right, you have a distinct view of the ruins of Halton Castle, on the summit of a neighbouring hill; and (as if in derision of the gloomy and feudal times when the famous John of Gaunt inhabited this fortress) you may, in an extent of a few miles, distinctly observe where five navigable canals unite their waters with the Mersey, all of them contributing very essentially to the convenience and commercial prosperity of this enviable country. The principal of these inland navigations is that stupendous work known by the familiar appellation of "the Duke's Canal," undertaken and completed at the expense of one individual, the late Duke of Bridgewater, and carried from Manchester to Runcorn, a distance of about thirty miles, without a single lock.

On a fine summer's evening, when the beams of the setting sun play upon the surface of the magnificent sheet of water which appears before you, enlivened by so many passing sails, the prospect is inconceivably fine, and the beholder is tempted to exclaim, in the words of the sublime Architect of the Universe—"it is good."

Upon the rock on which you stand has been carved the following Latin inscription: if any of your very numerous Correspondents will favour the public, through the medium of your widely-circulated Miscellany, with a neat poetical translation, accompanied by illustrative notes, if necessary, it will greatly oblige your constant reader,

ALFRED.

SCRIPTION.

Hi domus expirant, Domus e vetusta,
bi loci et domus stabilita tute
Solus quoniam modo qui Almus
Almus resit.
Tunc cum pueri pueri quique i pueri
hic mibi domus pueri benedictus;
hic modum ludo pueri Scholium
Militiaque

Johannes Free, A M
Eccles Christi apud Oxonienses Capellanus,
Academici Procurator,
Et Ecclesie perantiquae Runcornensis
Vicarius, 1739-40.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
— Coll Oxon. May 12

I AM thoroughly aware of the objection you very properly entertain to inserting any thing in your excellent Magazine which may have appeared elsewhere. But as you cannot object to the insertion, through the medium of your lasting page, "the rise and fall" of the Colleges and Halls in this University, I am sure I need not apologize for handing you the following for insertion.

A Constant Reader,

J. M. L.

A Comparative Statement of the Numbers of Gentlemen Commoners and Commoners now studying in the University of Oxford. Extracted from the Oxford Calendar for 1811, which gives their Names

	Commoners	Gentlemen
1. Brasenose Coll	64	12
2. Peter	56	21
3. Oriel	52	9
4. Trinity	47	9
5. University	35	3
6. Wadham	7	4
7. Balliol	36	0
8. Magdalen Hall	35	4
9. Queen's	32	9
10. Jesus	31	0
11. Worcester	27	11
12. St John's	25	0
13. Edmund Hall	20	0
14. Pembroke	14	8
15. Merton	9	5
16. St. Mary Hall	9	6 & 3 Nobles
17. Magdalen Coll.	8	8
18. Corpus	0	6
19. Lincoln	6	0
20. Alban Hall	11	0
	552	125
	125	

Independent Un-

dergraduates . . 617

New College and All Souls are omitted because all their members are dependents. Christ Church, because the arrangement in the Calendar is too complex for this plan; All Souls and New Inn Hall, because they have no Societies.

On some of the ALLEGATIONS made against the EAST INDIA COMPANY, by their OPPONENTS.

AT a period when interested individuals eagerly unite in anticipating the extirpation of our community and commercial rights; when they are sedulously promulgating whatever can tend to degrade, in the estimation of the country, our character and our motives; when they are inveighing against that which, in the excess of their envy, they term our ambition and avarice; and when they are ~~entirely~~ ^{continually} searching for defects, however trivial, in that fabric on whose downfall they vainly hope to raise their own future prosperity; it becomes our imperious duty to act with double circumspection, so as not to afford our opponents the slightest pretext, of which they can avail themselves to our future prejudice in the struggle we are at present engaged in—a struggle which has for its object not merely the maintenance of our own privileges, but the very existence of the British authority in Hindostan.

As a stock-holder, I think it my duty to point out, first, some of those charges which are made use of in order to degrade us in the eyes of the country: and, secondly, to suggest the necessity of an immediate reference to a committee, for the consideration of the means whereby the causes of these charges may be removed—charges which, I am firmly persuaded, from a personal knowledge of many of our worthy directors, can alone have arisen from a want of sufficient attention and consideration on their parts.

What I particularly allude to, and to which alone I shall at present call the attention of the Court, is the scanty remuneration which is stated to be afforded by the Company, in the shape of pensions to persons whose claims have been before the directors, and received their sanction. These claims are generally grounded on the long, laborious, or beneficial services, which, according to their respective genera, have promoted the best and dearest interests of the Company; such as the extension of her nautical advantages, the increase of her commercial character and opulence, and the aggrandizement of her military glory. Every one who is not wholly ignorant of the history of our Company, must be well aware how pre-eminently we have been advancing of late years in

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII. May 1813.

each of the foregoing objects. "Yet," say our opponents, "in the midst of these nautical advantages, this commercial character and opulence, and this aggrandizement of military glory, the relatives of those (aye the immediate relatives) who contributed to these advantages, are too often, through the niggardly disposition of the Company, and their ill-timed frugality, suffered to be rewarded only with scanty pensions, which, far from affording an independence in times of such unexampled and increasing severity (though many might originally have done so), will not, unless the parties possess other resources, procure even half the necessaries of life."

"Is it thus," exclaim our accusers, with apparently too well-grounded an indignation, "is it thus that the Company manifests its gratitude and boasted liberality? Is this the recompense of long-protracted and zealous services, unwearied by incessant toil, unchecked by the loss of health, undismayed by the anticipation of the sacrifice of life? *Hic virtutis honos? meritaque hæc præmia laudis?* Is it by examples of gratitude and liberality such as these, that the Court stimulates the present generation and posterity to the exertion of similar energies, and the production of similar advantages?"

"Nor is the Company," continue they, "satisfied with awarding these pitiful remunerations to the relatives of those who have died in their service; but even these remunerations, pitiful as they are, are not continued entire, since the India House scruples not to deduct from them their respective portions of the Income Tax prior to their being paid!!"

Thus far the statement of our adversaries—overcharged indeed by malevolence, and distorted to answer the private ends of those who aim at our degradation; but, unhappily for us, possessing marks of unquestionable veracity.

Sooner than be subject to such imputations—imputations so injurious to our honour, and the more so since they are not, even by our own admission, wholly devoid of truth: sooner than be subject to having our gratitude, our liberality, and our pecuniary ability duly to reward our servants, thus brought before the public, and thus questioned, let us at once, in a manly and spirited manner, to refute such statements, doubt

ble the allowances to all the pensioners on the Poplar fund, and every minor pensioner on the establishment. Nor would the revenues of the Company, undiminished as they are, be affected in the slightest degree by such an arrangement, so consistent with our character as men professing ourselves to be guided by the dictates of policy and prudence, and to our feelings of humanity, and benevolence at once so honourable and pleasing. As politic men, we ought to reward our servants liberally, in order to excite future exertion: and as benevolent men, we ought to sympathize the fate of those who, by the deprivation of their relatives in our service, suffer such ills as our relatives also may, in their turn, be liable to, by the loss of our protecting arm and fostering care.

If to so sweeping and indefinite a grant objections be started, due limitations and restrictions might with ease be imposed, such as requiring the parties to whom increase of allowance is made to swear themselves not worth some given sum, exclusive of the pension: or the Court could at least augment, to a certain extent, the allowances of all their minor pensioners, and, by removing the *onus* of the income tax, the integrity of their grants would be preserved. By these means we should, at a comparatively trifling expense, at once perform an act gratifying to ourselves, and afford the world an illustrious and standing refutation of the stigma attached by our opponents on our humanity, our gratitude, and our pecuniary ability.

AN EAST INDIA STOCK-HOLDER.
April 19, 1813.

HAWTHORN COTTAGE.

A TALE.

BY J. J.

(Continued from page 300.)

ELLEN, unwilling to wound her father's feelings, which at all times had a natural sympathy with her own, endeavoured to conceal her melancholy, and her meek and patient spirit had for some days enabled her to attempt it with some success; when, one day, as she was preparing for his return from market, where he had been with a few samples of wheat—he came in, and sitting himself down, said, with an inadvertence natural to oblivious age—

“I have just now, in my way home, seen the Baronet and his brother, and I believe unobserved, though they appeared to be coming this way—the Baronet looked cheerful and well, but I scarcely knew the young squire again, he is so much altered for the worse—his eyes and his temples are so sunk, and his face so”——“Oh, sir,” interrupted Ellen, “spare the description”—she burst into tears—those feelings which had been so long repressed operated with redoubled energy in her tender heart, and her whole frame was shaken with the most passionate distress.

She had scarcely recovered when the Baronet and his brother were seen at the gate—Mortimer went to receive them, and Ellen retired to prepare for what she expected to be, her last interview with Henry.

Having changed her dress, she endeavoured to compose her hurried spirits and to obtain from reason the effect of hope: but this, like the former essay, failing, with a heart depressed and a desponding mind, she returned to the parlour, and in her way saw her father and the Baronet walking in the garden.

At the sight of Henry, her eyes resumed their former fire, while her perturbed bosom, heaving, met his embrace with all the warmth of genuine love.

“I think, sir,” said Ellen, “the state of your health has not been much improved since I saw you last.”

“’Tis much worse, Miss Mortimer,” replied Henry, “much worse—you received my letter, I presume, and are acquainted with its contents.”

Ellen answered with her tears.

Henry took her hand, and kissing it—

“Oh, my Ellen,” he exclaimed, “Fortune opposes our happiness to assert her power; submit but for a time, and Love will evince his just supremacy—if Love be the foundation of our hopes, they have Nature for their basis, and they must endure—shall then the time ever come, when those eyes shall be averted at my approach, and those smiles of approbation, the happy influence of which I have so often experienced, be transferred to a happier object—Oh! Miss Mortimer, shall this ever be?”

“Can such a question be necessary, sir?—where you have placed your affection, bestow your confidence—I once flattered myself with the possession of it

—but I have suffered for my presumption, and only beg my feelings may not be sported with.”

“Can Miss Mortimer suppose me capable of it—look, and say, if in my countenance there is any indication of that levity you suspect—No, Miss Mortimer, the purpose of my visit is of a very different nature—as my departure is, I understand, fixed for to-morrow, it is my wish to provide against the probable adversity of future events.

“My uncle, I have reason to suppose, is acquainted with the nature of our intimacy, and is, unfortunately, averse from it: the situation of your father renders him subject to the influence of my uncle and my mother, whose visionary notions of distinction may induce them to insist on such a mode of coercion on his part, a may tend to deprive me of all that is essential to my happiness.

“A system of opposition so formidable to my hopes as that which is likely to be adopted by them in my absence, has excited a degree of desperation in my attempt to resist it; permit me to exact a serious affirmation of your constancy, and in return I swear, by all that can render my profession sacred, never to violate this pledge of faith”—he seized her hand, and pressed it to his heart—he gazed on her lovely eyes—“Oh, my Ellen, these liberties I take, and think my title fair—say, shall any future circumstance invalidate my right?”—Ellen turned her eyes towards heaven, and then on Henry, “It never shall!”

Replete with nature, her freed heart divulged its affection, while her eyes confirmed its truth with tears.

“Sanctioned by the voice of Nature,” said the enraptured youth, “what can add to the perfection of our vows but the establishment of a correspondence so certain and sincere as may assist their stability by the sweet interchange of sentiment: this I have provided for, by confidentially imparting to my brother all that seemed necessary to my purpose, and requesting his mediation, that through him our correspondence may be promoted, and the earliest intimation given of what the adverse parties may resolve on.”

At the instant that Ellen was going to remonstrate, the Baronet entered alone.

Henry started up, and presenting Ellen to his brother—

“Sir William,” said he, “I here resign to your charge the adored object of my affections, and trust to your love as a brother, and to your honour as a man, for the faithful discharge of the obligations you have entered into.”

The Baronet hypocritically sighed; and, expressing the greatest regret at the necessity of such a consignment, assured him, that the amiable perfections of his charge were a sufficient bond for the preservation of it.

The anxiety of Ellen was too visible to escape the notice of Henry—he thanked the Baronet for the apparent sincerity of his professions, and requested he might wait his return from Mr. Richardson’s, to whom they had undertaken to deliver a card of invitation for the evening’s entertainment at Ashbourne Hall.

The Baronet, readily assenting to his brother’s inclination, complied with his request, and promised to look in for him on his return.

The lovers now again sat down to their amorous parley; and as their time was to be short, their discourse was to the purpose. But as the conversation of lovers afford little interest but to the parties themselves, a verbatim recital of it may be thought an intrusion on the reader’s patience, it shall, therefore, suffice to say, that they recognized the past, and determined the future—they mutually explored each other’s heart, and derived the conviction of a correspondent sympathy—their doubts were removed by professions of fidelity, and their fears obviated by a mutual resolution to withstand the cause of them—and as every vow required ocular confirmation, every minute produced the necessity of a new vow, till they were interrupted by the entrance of Mortimer, who having met the Baronet on his departure, had attended him to the gate, and now informed Henry that his brother had altered his intention of returning thither, and should take a nearer road home from Mr. Richardson’s. Observing Henry to sit at an unfurnished table, he desired Ellen to set some of their best ale on it.

“And so, sir” (said Mortimer), “the Baronet tells me that your uncle has determined to send you to the southward. ‘Ah, Sir William’ (said I), ‘they tell me that the air of Spain, and such places, are so necessary to the restoration of health—but I have my doubts—I have been in various climates,

hot and cold, and always found that the best was that most like my own."

"But it appears, Mortimer, that my health is not the only object—I am to be qualified for business, although, by my father's will, I am to inherit a handsome competency at the age of twenty-one, besides the expectations founded on my uncle's promises."

"Well, well, sir" (replied Mortimer), "then there is a better reason—you must see the world before you can know it, and a knowledge of the world is necessary to the disposal of your wealth—without this kind of knowledge your riches cannot ensure your independence—money is the prey of every knave, and till you know the value of the one, and the villainy of the other, your property is more in the power of fortune than your own—but I, perhaps, err in offering my sentiments so freely."

"Mortimer, I thank you, for I believe what you say is, at least, well meant—but for the world, I fear *my* acquaintance with it will be but for a short time—Oh, Mortimer, it cannot be long but in the hope of"—Ellen touched his toe with her foot—the hint was taken, and Mortimer was left to the recollection of circumstances that explained the rest—he looked at Ellen—he rose, and taking Henry's hand, "This must not be, sir—this must not be."

"What, Mortimer, are you against us? Have you a course of argument to oppose to Love?"

"Oh, sir" (replied Mortimer), "you honour me by your attention to my daughter—but I feel an obligation to your uncle which exacts a grateful obedience to his will. Should I encourage or connive at an attachment which he would disapprove—consider, sir—consider, I am poor and old—my poverty would subject me to the imputation of design, and my age would be dishonoured by contempt."

Henry took the old man's hand—"Mortimer" (said he), "I am satisfied—you are as much my friend as you ought to be—when I return, you shall be my father."

Mortimer shook his head, and smiled—Ellen gave a sigh—and Henry, in a farewell glass, having drank to the health and happiness of both, arose to depart.

If the presence of Mortimer had been at any time unwelcome to the lovers, how much more so was it now—when to express the fulness of their hearts was so necessary to the relief of them.

In vain did Henry press Mortimer to his seat—the old man felt likewise a degree of anxiety on the occasion, which, though not so exquisite as that of Love—yet was such as led him to the outward gate before he could be prevailed upon to bid a last farewell to Henry—it came from his heart, and with evident emotions of affectionate respect.

Henry thanked his old friend, and assured him, that as his welfare depended principally on his hopes respecting his daughter, it was very much in his power to contribute to it—and having embraced his dear Ellen—he left the cottage of Hawthorn—resigning its virtuous possessors to the care of heaven, and himself to his future destiny.

But he had not gone many paces before he heard a pit-pat step behind him—and turning round, received in his arms the dear girl, almost breathless, who having replaced her father in his chair, had hastened after Henry to exonerate her bosom.

Ellen had again failed in her endeavour to preserve the dignity of her sex—Love bore too heavily on her heart for her to resist this humiliating effort for relief—she looked in his face—

"And can you leave me?"

"My angel!" (replied Henry), "heaven knows with what reluctance."

"Can you leave me thus?"

"What would you have me do?"

"Alas! I know not what—my heart is so oppressed—I cannot live—Oh heavens!"—she fainted in his arms.

On her recovering, she requested he would lead her home.

"It may trespass on more important engagements" (said the heart-broken maid), but—"Oh, Miss Mortimer" (replied Henry), "what can you allude to—what part of my conduct can have been so exceptionable, as to induce you to form a supposition so ungenerous—Trespass on more important engagements? Need I again invoke heaven to witness the truth of my former protestations:—or can the world produce to *my* notice an object more important than yourself?"

Ellen sighed—the absence of Henry was to her the absence of hope—the former suggestions of Mortimer, conjoined with the consciousness of her inferior fortune, had attached such a degree of doubt to the departure of her lover, as rendered a repetition of his vows necessary to her comfort.

"And will it always be so—and shall the idea of so humble an object as Ellen Mortimer resist the influence of foreign wealth and beauty?—Oh, my Henry!" (she threw herself into his arms)—"I am wholly thine—I gave my heart—it was all I had to give—you have thought it worthy of your acceptance, and the preservation of it will be most dear to me—should you reject it—it may beat a little longer to the sorrows of its humble mistress, and then, to rest, with all its other cares!"

There is often a promptness of thought and expression which avails a man in cases of little moment, the want of which in more important predicaments as often leaves the party in a state of embarrassed perplexity.—Such was Henry's case at this moment—he stood confounded—the idea of leaving so beautiful an object in doubt and distress, whose sole happiness was confessedly centered in him, and at the same time of leaving all that constituted his own felicity, precluded every other idea—and when, at last, his thoughts returned to their accustomed course, they offered but a repetition of his former remonstrances.

"Is then" (said he) "my honour become so degraded in your estimation as to be questionable at such a time as this?—Oh, Miss Mortimer—that I must term you cruel, at a time when your kindness is so necessary to my future peace—when your last words should bid repose to the disconsolate heart of him who adores you—what can assure you of his fidelity who has in vain called heaven to witness it?"—The sudden inattention of Ellen suspended any further appeal, and the alarmed lover accompanied his thoughtful mistress to the garden gate.

Ellen made a sudden stop, and catching his hand, fixed her eyes on the ground, and then on him, and then looked to heaven, and then on him again—she paused—she sighed—she languished on him—but it was with that kind of wild affection which betrays despair.

"Wait till I return," (said she).

She entered the gate—then stopped—she came back—she saw his hands clasped, and raised to heaven—she believed him sincere, and re-entered the gate—Henry followed a few paces—he saw her pass through the serpentine avenue that led to the house, and all his

ambition centered within its rural confines.

"Happy dwelling!" (said the enamoured youth) "where Peace resides;—enriched with calm Content, long may Oppression withhold its sacrilegious hand from thy annoyance—Why must I leave thee, and for what?—for a world whose giddy vortex attracts, and then ingulphs, the whole of real bliss, ejecting fictitious semblances of happiness to allure its unwary and deluded votaries!"

The return of Ellen interrupted the progress of his thoughts, which now were wholly diverted by the expectation of her last adieu!

In her return from the house, he observed her to fix her eyes on something which seemed to interest her feelings—as she approached the gate, he saw it was a picture set in pearls—she hung it on his neck.

"What is this, my angel?"

"It is the picture of my mother" (she replied), "and has been said to resemble me."

"Your mother?—Good heaven!—Is not Mortimer, then, your father?"

"Oh! heaven preserve him—he is more—but I hear him call—should we meet again, this mystery shall be explained—should we not meet again!—this is my mother's picture—it has my youth—my features—every thing but my dress—and oh! may it preserve in your mind the memory of her unfortunate daughter!"—She burst into tears—he seized her hand—their last embrace was lost in mutual agony!—divided by their adverse destiny, they looked a last farewell, and parted—Ellen to her father—and Henry to the family at Ashbourne.

Every thing being ready for his departure—he, the next morning, took an affectionate leave of his uncle, who, with real concern, expressed his wishes for his future welfare, and promised him an unlimited support in the promotion of it.

His mother's caresses and concern, appearing more like a tribute to decency than the effusions of natural affection, were returned by that kind of attention which has more of education than nature in it.

As he had a very serious interest in his brother's future conduct, he was inclined to give him credit for as much sincerity in his adieu as he made appear in his promises, which went so far as to assure him, that he would concur in every

wish or desire which it might then, or at any future time, be in his power to assist him in the accomplishment of.

"Be kind to your lovely charge," were the last words, and only answer Henry made to the professions of his brother.

It may seem strange to the reader, that in the course of Ellen's intimacy with young Emersly, she had never informed him of the circumstances of her adoption, but, from a real principle of gratitude, she hesitated at lessening the consequence of her benefactor to exalt her own.—With respect to Mortimer, she knew she was the pride of his heart; and as he had been to her all that the best of fathers could be, she thought he had a just claim to that tender title.—With respect to herself, she had no expectation or hope of being restored to her natural parents, supposing them alive; and from the circumstances of her story, she had no reason to suppose even that. She knew likewise, that the prudence of Mortimer had concealed her real parentage, or rather her adoption, from all but Sir William, to prevent the invidious sneers and malignant misconstructions of the illiberal multitude—it had been entrusted to Sir William himself as a secret, and she had every reason to believe it had been buried with him—Henry was her lover, but he had avowed his love for her as Mortimer's daughter, and there was no necessity that he should know her as any other—but as love as well as war requires policy in the conduct of it, she had in this last instance given him reason to suspect more than he knew, and had left his suspicion unrevolved, conceiving it might act on his pride, at least, as a retaining balance, when the long absence of all that had induced his attachment, and the flatteries of a gay world, might render such a counterpoise necessary.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

A DISSERTATION on the USE of PEARLS as an ORNAMENT among the NATIONS of ANTIENTTY. By A. L. MILLIN, of the National Library of France, &c. &c.

THE use of pearls in dress is of very great antiquity. This custom originated in Asia; and the Phœnicians, most probably, first made them an article of commerce. The Greeks called the pearl, *margarites*, or *margaritis*,

and the Romans have from it the word *margarita*. The Indians went to fish for pearls principally on the coast of the island Taprobana (of Ceylon), where this fishery is still continued with great success; although those are the finest which come from the gulph of Persia.

The use of pearls, however, does not appear to have been known to the Greeks in the earliest ages; Homer does not mention them, nor does Herodotus. The various jewels of mythology, such as the necklace of Eriphyle, the trove presented to Venus by the Homer, and the bracelets, &c. which were fabricated by Vulcan, were of gold, and not of pearls. Theophrastus was not even acquainted with the nature of the pearl, for he imagines it to be a precious stone; but at the same time says, it is only produced by one particular sort of shell: Pliny also mentions the same thing. Besides the beautiful oriental pearls, which are used, there are those of the west, which are common in several parts of America, and in the different countries of Europe; these are found both in oysters and mussels. The Greeks fished for these pearls on the shores of Acarnania. According to Theophrastus, this substance is also found in the *pinna marina*; and for this reason, the more modern Greek writers have called it *πινναρίς λίθος*, *pinnee stone*.

It appears that the use of pearls became general in Greece principally after the war with the Persians, and after the conquests of Alexander. Their monuments shew that they were worn in profusion. The austere Pallas is even frequently adorned with a necklace of pearls; but on Venus especially the less ancient poets and sculptors bestowed them with prodigality; they pretend this goddess arose from the sea in the shell which produces this precious substance, and for that reason her statues have a necklace and earrings of pearls as her favourite ornaments. The corresponding pendant to that which Cleopatra dissolved in vinegar, was sawed in two, in order to adorn the ears of a statue of Venus. Alexander Severus placed in the ears of a statue of the same goddess two large pearls that had been presented to the Empress. The Venus de Medicis, which is now in the Museum Napoleon, has the ears pierced, and undoubtedly wore pearls; which ornament should be restored to her. The taste for pearls

extended over Asia Minor after the conquest of Lydia by Cyrus. The inhabitants of Syria, the Hebrews, so near to the Persian Gulph, where the finest pearls are to be found, were early acquainted with the use of them. In the sacred writings, Job is the first author who mentions them; he says, the price of wisdom is far above that of pearls; and this precious substance is frequently cited in the book of Proverbs.

Notwithstanding the vicinity of the Red Sea, and the commerce which must have subsisted at so very early a period with India, it does not appear that the ancient Egyptians made any use of pearls, as none of their monuments indicate them. But after the conquest of Alexander, when that the dominion of the Macedonian kings was established in Egypt, luxury was carried to the greatest excess, and pearls became one of the principal objects of this luxury. Cleopatra, the last princess of the dynasty of the Lagide, is represented on her medals with a triangular ornament of pearls. In short, it was from her the Romans called such pearls as were very remarkable, and worthy of being compared to those she possessed, *Cleopatine pearls*.

Pliny, in order to give an example of the extravagant luxury of that princess, relates, that she was possessed of two of the largest pearls ever seen. And notwithstanding the enormous sums Anthony spent in giving her entertainments, she ridiculed his feasts; he requested her to tell him what more could be done; Cleopatra then boasted of being able to spend ten millions of sesterces in a single repast; Anthony could not believe this, and a wager was laid. Cleopatra gave but a very ordinary supper; and Anthony rallying her, already asked for an account of the expense. She replied, that what he had seen was only an addition to it, for that she alone would eat the ten millions of sesterces. She then ordered the second course, and her officers, according to her instructions, placed before her a single vase filled with vinegar. Anthony with great impatience watched all her movements. She then took off one of her pearls, a chef-d'œuvre of nature, and throwing it into the vinegar, dissolved it, and drank it. She raised her hand to the other; but Plancus, who was to decide the bet, prevented her, and pronounced that Anthony had lost.

Anthony might have guessed the intention of the queen, for this senseless piece of extravagance was not then unknown at Rome. Pliny adds, that previous to this, Clodius, the son of the tragedian Æsopus, had committed the same absurdity, and without being provoked to it, but merely to learn what was the taste of pearls. He found it excellent; and that he might not possess this knowledge alone, he caused one to be served to each of his guests. If Horace is to be credited, Clodius did not carry his magnificence so far, but was contented with taking a pearl valued at one million of sesterces, which a lady named *Metella*, who honoured him with her favours, had given him, and swallowed it after it had been dissolved in vinegar. Caligula also, at one of his feasts, followed the example that had been given him by Clodius and Cleopatra.

It now remains to be proved, whether pearls actually do dissolve so quickly in vinegar. M. Jaussin pretends that the fact was impossible, because that vinegar cannot act upon pearls, and other absorbents of the same nature, until after it has triturated or levigated them; and he thinks it was a trick of Cleopatra, who did not swallow the pearl, but concealed it. In order to give probability to this doubtful fact, by the word *aretum* should be understood a particular sort of vinegar, the composition of which we are ignorant of. M. Beckman is of opinion, that after having dissolved the pearl, Cleopatra only drank a portion of the liquor mixed with water: this was sufficient to decide the wager, and it seems not improbable. It is well known, that the most caustic liquors, such as concentrated vinegar, and even vitriolic and nitrous acid, may be drank without any ill effects, when sufficiently diluted with water.

Fenestella has asserted, that the taste for pearls did not extend as far as Rome until after the conquest of Egypt, when the jewels and treasures amassed by its kings were brought thither. But the use of pearls amongst the ancients is certainly of much earlier date; as the beautiful medals of Sicily and Magna Græcia, and those vases which are ornamented with paintings, evidently attest that they were worn in all the rich and commercial towns on the coast of Italy. After the taking of Carthage, the Romans were, of course, acquainted with the use of pearls. And Pliny appears to

adopt this opinion, when, in order to refute that of Feneftella, who says pearls were unknown in Rome until the time of Sylla, he quotes the authority of Ælius Stilo, who informs us it was during the war against Jugurtha that the largest sort of pearls received the name of *Uniones*. It is an undoubted fact, that the number of pearls at Rome was greatly increased in the time of Sylla. The defeat of the kings of Syria and Pontus, of Pergamus and Macedonia, produced a very considerable quantity; which quantity was after greatly increased by the plunder of the riches of Cleopatra and her court.

The pearls which, according to Suetonius, excited the cupidity of Cæsar, and made him invade Britain, ought not to be mentioned here, because they were from the west. But unquestionably very fine pearls, such as were called *Uniones*, were known previous to the conquest of Egypt, since Cæsar presented to Servilia, the sister of Cato of Utica and mother of Brutus, a pearl valued at six millions of sesterces. This species of luxury was afterwards carried to the greatest height under the reign of the emperors. Pliny mentions having seen, not at a public ceremony, but at a very ordinary supper given in consequence of a couple being betrothed, Lollia Paulina, who was afterwards the wife of Caligula, entirely covered with emeralds and pearls. Her head and throat, her ears, hair, breast, and arms, were loaded with them, to the entire amount of forty millions of sesterces, for which she could produce the receipts. She did not obtain these riches from the prodigalities of the emperor, but from the dreadful extortions and violences committed by her grandfather Lollus in the east. Caligula himself was passionately fond of pearls, and he used to dissolve them, as Cleopatra and Clodius had done, in vinegar, in order to augment, not the excellence, but the extravagance of his feasts. The box which Nero presented to the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus has already been noticed; pearls were, therefore, amongst the presents made to the gods. Galba had given to a statue of Fortune, which he had consecrated at Tusculum, a very fine necklace of pearls and precious stones; but suddenly changing his mind, he took it from her to present it to the goddess of the capitol, as more worthy of receiving such a gift. Fortune, it is said, then appeared in a dream to

Galba, and threatened to take back all the favours she had bestowed on him. This event was considered as one of the presages of the defeat and death of that emperor.

Vitellius, being in want of money for a journey, took from the ears of his mother Servilia a pearl, on which he borrowed the sum he required. Therefore the use of them must have been very general, since Servilia, a woman distinguished by the purity of her conduct and the severity of her principles, wore pearls of such great value. Pearls also formed a part of the trimmings of their garments; those which were embroidered with them bore the Greek name *Margaritides*. In short, the philosophers, as well as Pliny, might declaim with all their eloquence against this extraordinary expense; the Christian orators might raise their voices in opposition; but it was the fashion, every one would have pearls, as at present every one has diamonds. Pliny says, that the Indians and the Arabs drew from the empire immense sums of money every year by the sale of pearls.

This species of luxury increased in a still greater degree, when that the empire was transported to Byzantium. Constantine not only wore a diadem enriched with pearls, but afterwards invented a head-dress in the form of a casque, which was entirely embroidered with large pearls. The emperors, after removing their court to the east, endeavoured to equal the magnificence of the Asiatic kings, and displayed all the pomp of Persia. Their robes of purple were entirely covered with embroidery of pearls and precious stones; and in imitation of the barbarian kings, they wore bracelets of them on their arms. Not only the imperial robes were adorned with pearls, but every thing belonging to the emperors was enriched with them, even to the cross, and the banner called *labarum*, which bore the monogram of Christ. Eusebius vainly tries to excuse this passion for extravagance. Julian very justly blames it, but was himself forced to yield to the torrent, and wear a diadem ornamented with pearls. In the reigns of the emperors who succeeded him, this species of profusion was still more increased. In a medal of gold which is in the cabinet at Vienna, Valentinian I. and Valens are seated on a throne entirely covered with precious stones. Under Theodory,

sius, this kind of splendor nearly reached its height: for in vain Synesius with his eloquence addressed the emperor; the representations of the Bishop of Ptolemais was without success. Indeed, the number of pearls in circulation towards the latter end of the empire must have been very considerable, since they appeared every where in profusion. The dress of several princes, whose names are scarcely known to us, formed a complete net of pearls; which was so close, that it scarcely allowed the under garment to be seen. This was the case with Theophilus, Leon Chazarus,* and the two latter Palæologues, who are clothed in this manner.

It was in imitation of the pomp and luxury of the eastern monarchs that pearls have become a principal decoration in the crowns of kings, and more especially before the cutting of the diamond was in practice. It appears, that those princes who were not rich enough to ornament their crown with pearls, supplied their place with some substance that had the appearance of them. It is, probably, for this reason, that the crown of Theolinda, the wife of Agilulfus, King of the Lombards, which is preserved in the cabinet of the Bibliothèque Nationale, has on the upper and lower border a range of flat round pieces of mother-of-pearl of the size of a single pearl.

Pliny gives us a detail of all the circumstances known at his time respecting pearl fisheries, and even relates all the stories told of the dangers attendant on this kind of fishing. He also informs us of the different names given to pearls, according to their size and form. In general, they were called *Margaritæ*, the name *unio* being only given to those of a remarkable size, and that were in the form of a pearl, like the little vases for essence called *Alabastrites*, which were named *elenchi*. Those which had one flat and one round side were called *tympania*, or little drums. And the ear-rings which were composed of several pearls that

made a noise like small bells, had the appellation of *Crotalaria*. Of this piece of extravagance Seneca accuses the Roman ladies. Loose pearls were called *Margaritæ extricate*. Those which were perforated were named *Monolinum*, *Dilinum*, *Trilinum*, accordingly as they were crossed by one, two, or three, threads.

As soon as a substance becomes of considerable value, avarice will discover means of imitating it. The ancients knew how to alloy gold, and counterfeited precious stones; they were also acquainted with the art of procuring pearls, either by forcing shells to produce them, or by fabricating them. This art, however, is not of very great antiquity. Pliny does not mention it. Yet the former process was undoubtedly known during the first age of the present era, since Philostratus describes it. He expressly says, that the Indians knew how to make shells produce pearls, by giving them a wound that was favourable to the formation of them; they then rejected these shells, but afterwards fished them up, and that they then contained well formed pearls.

Tzetzes mentions positively, that there are pearls said to be *moulded* or formed, and others which are the work of man. The first are made by wounding the animal with an instrument shaped like a pearl, and the discharge that collects in the wound produces a pearl, which takes the form of the hole that has been made. This liquor, as Tzetzes says, is not the basis of the substance of the pearl; but it is not the less true, that animals of various shells may be made to secrete the calcareous substance which produces them. This process, which is not new, has been repeated more than once, and was most generally practised in Scotland and Sweden, on those shells which produce the western pearls. The other sort of pearls, which are entirely artificial, are made, continues Tzetzes, from other small pearls reduced into powder. Massarini informs us, that in his time a glazier of Venice imitated fine pearls by means of a transparent enamel, to which he gave the requisite shape, and filled with a colouring matter. A vendor of chapelets, named Jacquin, brought the art of imitating pearls to the greatest perfection, by using a silvery substance, which he extracted from the scales of the fish called the Bleak.

* The Byzantine historians pretend, that this prince was so fond of pearls and precious stones, that he seized a crown of jewels which Maurice had consecrated in the church of Constantinople; and that immediately he had placed it upon his head, it fell into ashes. A few days after this event he died. This tale was most probably an invention; for this prince openly professed heresy, and was detested.

ON REASON AND INSTINCT.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

BEFORE I renew the prosecution of my subject, in continuation of what appeared in your last Number (page 296), I beg to explain a passage, which, it is likely, some one may criticise upon, as being inconsistent.

I have said (*inter alia*) of the man brought up in seclusion, that "he has heard the traditions of his grandmother."

—How, says the critique, if he was thus secluded, could he have heard such traditions?—A little deliberate thought would have satisfied any one, that I could not mean *absolute and entire* seclusion; as, in that case, the man would have been *wild, untractable, and without speech*.—I certainly had no other object in view than that of one brought up in the most retired rusticity.—And of *my other character*, who I have stated to have had all the opportunities of information, I could not be supposed to intend any other than one of those vain silly fellows, who, with a great stock of ideas, has none of that discriminative power that enables a man to make a judicious appropriation of them.

The seats of learning are thronged with these characters.

The mind of such an one is in a state despicably similar to that of a full stomach with a weak digestion: and, I believe, it might fairly be said, that the irregular discharges of a sick head are equally as offensive as those of a disordered chest.

I return to my subject.

I have said, in effect, that mankind, by nature, is no more endued with an efficient rational mind than any other of the animal species: in effect, also, that the *structure of the mind*, about which we are questioning, is *solely, and exclusively, the business and operation of the senses*.—If we have any ideas, any thought, or impression, that have an entry, or take possession of our susceptible powers, by any other means, or from any other source, let any one explain to me, *rationality*, how these natural and obvious means are dispensed with, in the formation of this inscrutable essence.

The condition of a human creature, who is restricted to a situation of still life, in which he has but little employment for his senses, is the best criterion of reference that I can resort to in sup-

port of my hypothesis. I mean, such an one as has had no intercourse with persons of information:—has not had communicated to his brain any other ideal impressions than what he has acquired by unassisted observation.—A man of this description (and such as he make up the largest proportion of human kind), upon being properly inquired into, will afford ample testimony of this fact. He may have a most excellent system of nerves, with the most prompt alacrity for administering to the brain; but if there be not a supply of external objects to set these nerves in motion, there will be no demonstration of what we are inquiring after: and if that man live to the age of the longest duration, he will have no mind to work up any power of itself, but there will be a dark void of intellect to the last period of his life.

It must be evident to any one, who will calmly, and without the influence of prejudice, turn his thoughts in upon himself, that *the nerves are the only sensitive agents by which we are made acquainted with ideas*; and that those *ideas are the immediate cause, and necessary instruments, of thought*.—It is in common observation, that a great flow of spirits, a contrary depression, a bright or disordered imagination, a clear perception, or a defect or derangement of thought, firmness or debility of mind, are all owing either to the vigour or derangement of the nervous system.

It is of necessary consequence, that he who has but little work for his sensitive organs is more or less deficient of those principles upon which the mind is formed and extended.

I verily believe, that the more ignorant part of mankind are much better fitted for the purpose of their nature than those who are trained up in the fictitious habits that are acquired in the higher orders of society.—A small society of villagers appear to be much more happy, more temperate, and more in union, than those of a city. In the first place, they receive their common notions of futurity, and their ideas of a Supreme Being, from one source of information, their common church: and on these points they are happily agreed, till some meddlesome intrusive wight of an enthusiast, professing to new-model their faith, steps in amongst them to disturb their union. Their passions have but little irritation; they

have no strong impulse for ambitious pursuits ; no great objects for contention ; and, when they do contend, a few blows will put an end to their quarrel.

And how is the case with those who profess to have a knowledge of the world, and to proclaim, of themselves, that they are an enlightened people ?

Why truly their whole nature is changed for the substitution of art. .

A child, intended for social and refined life, is placed at a seminary, where first he has to be taught the common, and accepted, terms of ideas :—in the course of time to get hold, by perception, through the means of the sensitive organs, of what those ideas are. Gradually he comes to the attainment of a large stock of those ideas ; which, in their association by thought, and in all their progress, turned, twisted, and modelled by the prejudices of education, are to direct the judgment, and determine the will.

It is admitted, there are but few things, the principles of which can be discovered by human philosophy :—few only, of which can be obtained any decisive information :—all other engagements of human inquiry are absorbed in mystery. The man of science, who presumes to turn his back upon Revelation, has nothing to depend on but the definitions of his reasoning faculties :—the man of faith can solve every thing, by means superior and independent of reason.

It surely will be granted, that theology is of so subtle a nature, as to be very far out of the bounds of a man's comprehension : and that all institutions of social order are partly made up of invention, and partly of incidental and fortuitous circumstances :—wholly artificial. And yet there are some so very sanguine, that they will dogmatically determine upon the one without doubt, and think to regulate the other without difficulty. In the great crowd of ideas that are thrust in upon the mind of every one, who is on terms of intimacy with a social world, there is an astonishing diversity of mixture in the association : so much so, that it is impossible any two can have correctly a like perception of any one doubtful object.—Besides, the associations of ideas in men's minds are often strange, unnatural, and whimsical ; as I shall endeavour to elucidate

by a very simple plain story.—A man had purchased a house, with a garden, in which was a bed of very fine leeks, to which he was very partial, and of which he abundantly gratified his appetite. After awhile, a suspicion arose that an infant had been murdered, and thrown down the privy of that house ; and it turned out that the soil of the privy had been subsequently taken out, and sunk in the bed where these leeks were growing. The consequence was, that the bed was searched ; where, in the midst of the soil, the skull of the infant was found. It had such an effect upon the man's mind, that he could never eat a leek afterwards ; the sight of a leek disgusted him, and excited horror. Every time he saw a leek, a bucket of soil came up instantly in his imagination, with a child's head at the top of it ; and he never afterwards could entertain the idea of one without the other.—These strange and inseparable connexions of ideas are attendant on every man's thoughts.

I have gone into a greater length than I intended—Some of your readers will say I have wandered from my subject. I believe, however, it will generally be acknowledged, that "*Reason and Instinct*" both emanate from that source (the mind) which I have been endeavouring to trace.

In my next, I will bring home the subject to my more immediate inquiry and discussion.

Sir,

Your obliged Correspondent.
17th May 1813. ALLHALLOWS.

STATE OF THE NAVY.

THE following is the state and disposition of the British Navy, made up to the first of May 1813 :—At sea, of the line, 98 ; from 50 to 44 guns, 12 ; frigates, 146 ; sloops, &c. 83 ; bombs and fire-ships, 7 ; brigs, 187 ; cutters, 34 ; schooners, &c. 52. Total, 619.—In port and fitting—Of the line, 21 ; from 50 to 44 guns, 9 ; frigates, 24 ; sloops, &c. 21 ; bombs and fire ships, 0 ; brigs, 25 ; cutters, 9 ; schooners, &c. 9. Total, 121.—Guardships.—Of the line, 5 ; of 50 to 44 guns, 1 ; frigates, 4 ; sloops, 5. Total, 15.—Hospital-ships, prison-ships, &c.—Of the line, 32 ; of 50 to 44 guns, 1 ; frigates, 3 ; sloops, &c. 2. Total,

494. *List of remarkable Books at the Duke of Roxburghe's Sale.*

38.—In commission—Of the line, 159; of 50 to 44 guns, 23; frigates, 177; sloops, &c. 111; bombs, &c. 7; brigs, 212; cutters, 43; schooners, &c. 61. Total, 793.—Ordinary and repairing for service—Of the line, 72; from 50 to 44 guns, 11; frigates, 80; sloops, &c. 37; bombs, &c. 4; brigs, 12; cutters, 1; schooners, &c. 3. Total, 220.—Building—Of the line, 28; 50 to 44 guns, 4; frigates, 25; sloops, 9; bombs, &c. 0; brigs, 7. Total, 73.—Grand Total, 1086.—Increase in the Grand Total this month, 77.

LIST of BOOKS which produced remarkable PRICES at the DUKE of ROXBURGHE'S late SALE, MAY 1. 12.

(Continued from page 305.)

	£	s.	d.
<i>Satires, Facetiæ, &c.</i>			
P ETRONII ARBITRI Fragmenta cui accedunt diver. Poet. 12mo. Paris, 1677	6	4	0
Petronii Arbitri Fragmenta Burmanni, 2 vol. 4to. M. C. Traject. 1709	3	3	0
Poggii Facetiæ, Ed. antiq. Char. Goth. sine lit. capital. pag. aut sign. 4to. Sine loco aut anno	21	0	0
Guarini de Differentia Veri Amici et Adulatoris.—Poggii et L. Aretini in Hypocritas et Delatores, 4to. Ed. per antiq. sine pag. aut sig.	5	0	0
A Laureat for Common Cursetors, vulgarely called Vagabones, by T. Harman with the 24 orders of Knaves, 4to. bl. let. Russia; very rare, Lond. 1567	10	10	0
<i>Fables, Embloms, &c.</i>			
Æsopi, &c. Fabulæ, Gr. fol. C. T. Venet. 1505	9	0	0
Æsop's Fables, by F. Barlow, fol. Lond. 1703	3	0	0
The Dialogues of Creatures Moralysed, 4to. with wood cuts, Morocco. See Herbert, 1551	15	15	0
The Dance of Death, painted by H. Holbein, and engraved by W. Hol- lar, to which is added the Dance of Macaber, 4to. M. G. L.	2	14	0
<i>Letters.</i>			
Ciceronis Epistolæ ad Atticum. Ed. princeps, fol. C. M. C. T. Exemp. eximie pulchretud. Rom. 1470	189	0	0
Ciceronis Epistolæ ad Familiars, fol. Edit. antiq. sine paginis aut sig. Exemp. nitid. Mediol. sine anno	8	0	0
Plinii Epistolæ, fol. C. T. exemp. nitid. Neap. 1476	10	10	0
<i>Polygraphy.</i>			
Corpus Auctorum Classicorum, in usum Delphini, omnibus numeris absolutum, compact. in 67 vol. 4to. corio Turcico, fol. deaurat. Paris, A. V.	504	0	0
Buchanani Opera Omnia, cura Ruddiman, 2 vol. fol. M. C. C. T. Edinb. 1715	4	0	0
Wolfii Lectiones Memorabiles, 2 vol. fol. C. R. F. D. rar. Lav. 1600	6	16	0
Oeuvres Complètes de Voltaire, 70 vol. 8vo. Gr. pap. meilleure Ed. avec les fig. de Moreau pr. épreuves, Paris, 1785	63	2	0
<i>Geography.</i>			
Ptolemæi Theatrum Geographiæ Veteris Bertii, fol. Lugd. Bat. 1618	7	12	0
<i>Voyages and Travels.</i>			
Collectio Peregrinationum in Indiam Orientalem et in Indiam Occi- dentalem 19 Partibus Comprehensa, cum multis figuris Fratrum De Bry, 4 vol. fol. Francof. 1590	51	9	0
Linchoten's Voyages, fol. Russia, Lond. 1598	10	15	0

Cooke's three Voyages of Discovery, 8 vol. 4to. <i>Russia, with the large plates bound in 2 vol. fol. very fine impressions, some proofs, Lond. 1713, &c.</i>	63	0	0
Eden's History of Travayle in the West and East Indies, 8vo. <i>bl. l. Lond. 1517</i>	6	10	0
Pennant's Journey from Chester to London, 4to. <i>Lond. 1782</i>	7	15	0
Pococke's Description of the East, 2 vol. fol. <i>Lond. 1743—5</i>	12	1	6
Itinerario di Varibemo nelle Paesi Orient. 12mo. <i>M. T. Let. Goth. Rome, 1517</i>	15	15	0

Universal History.

Justini Historia, fol. C. T. <i>Romæ Udal. Gal. sine anno</i>	17	17	0
, fol. <i>Mediol. Valdarfer. 1476</i>	10	10	0

Roman History.

Dionysii Halicarnassei Opera Hudsoni, Gr. et Lat. C. M. 2 vol. fol. <i>Lond. 1704</i>	15	0	0
Velleii Paterculi Hist. Rom. <i>Ed. Princeps, Exemp. nitid. fol. Basil. 1520</i>	3	6	0
Sallust's History of the War against Jugurtha, translated by Syr Alex. Barclay, fol. <i>Lond. Pynson, 1713</i>	23	2	0
Taciti Opera, <i>Ed. Princeps, fol. C. T. Liber Paris. Venet. Spira. 1468</i>	25	14	6
Taciti Opera, omnia quæ extant, <i>Ed. Princeps. Exemp. splendid. fol. C. T. Rom. 1515</i>	9	9	0
Hist. Augustæ Scriptores, fol. C. T. <i>Ed. Pr. Mediol. 1475</i>	6	6	0
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 6 vol. 4to. <i>London, 1776—1781</i>	12	7	0

Ecclesiastical History.

Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, 3 vol. fol. L. P. <i>Lond. 1721</i>	15	4	6
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Northern History.

Torfei Historia Rerum Norvegicarum, 4 vol. fol. <i>Hafniæ, 1711</i>	13	13	0
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History of France.

Chronique de France, &c. par Froissart, 4 tom. fol. <i>en 2, Lett. rondes. Lyons, 1559, 60, 1</i>	72	0	0
The same translated by Sir J. Bouchier Lord Berners, fol. <i>blue Morocco, Lond. Pinson, 1525</i>	63	0	0
Les Heros de la Ligue, M. B. 4to. <i>Paris, 1681</i>	4	0	0
Les Epitaphes, Inscriptions et Armoiries qui sont sur les Tombes dans toutes les Eglises et Cimetterres de la Ville de Paris, par Pierre d'Hozier, 3 vol. fol. <i>Al. S.</i>	16	16	0

History of Spain.

Vida y Hechos del Emperador Carlos V. por Sandoval, 2 vol. fol. <i>Pamp. 1618</i>	7	0	0
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History of Italy.

Blondi Flavii Italia illustrata. <i>Ed. Princeps, Exemp. splendid. fol. C. T. Romæ, 1474</i>	10	0	0
Hamilton's Campi Phlegreæ, fol. <i>Mor. Naples, 1776</i>	21	0	0

English History.

Fordun Sotichronicon, 5 vol. 8vo. <i>M. C. Oxonii, 1729</i>	16	5	6
Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, 2 vol. 8vo. <i>L. P. Ox. 1794</i>	15	15	0
The Cronycles of Englonde—sometimes called the Chronicle of St. Albans—and sometimes Caxton's Chronicle, fol. <i>Morocco, Lond. Julyan Notary, 1545</i>	28	7	0
The same Book, fol. <i>Lond. W. de Worde, 1528</i>	27	16	6

Arnold's Chronicle or the Customes of London, fol. 1st Edition, 1502, <i>fine copy, very rare.</i> Wherein is first inserted the celebrated Ballad of the "Notte Broune Mayde." 1528	22	1	0
Stukely's Itinerarium Curiosum, 2 vol. fol. <i>Edin.</i> 1776	16	10	0
Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, 13 vol. 4to. <i>Russia, Ant.</i> 1779	39	0	0
Vetusta Monumenta Societatis Antiq. Lond. 3 vol. folio, <i>Russia, Lond.</i> 1747	26	5	0
Thane's British Autography and Portraits, 11 Nos. <i>fine impressions,</i> 4to <i>Lond.</i> 1797	16	5	6
Dugdale. Monasticum Anglicanum, 3 vol. fol. comp. in 5, <i>Lond.</i> 1655	67	4	0
Dugdale Monasticon in English, with Steven's Continuation, 3 vol. fol. <i>Lond.</i> 1718	49	0	0
Dugdale History of St. Paul's, fol. <i>Lond.</i> 1658	10	0	0
Dugdale, The same Book, 2d ed. fol. <i>Lond.</i> 1716	11	0	6
Willis's Survey of the Cathedrals, 3 vol. 4to. <i>Russia, Lond.</i> 1727	11	11	0
The Cathedrals of Exeter, Bath, and Durham, and St. Stephen's Chapel, published by the Society of Antiquaries, fol. <i>Russia, Lond.</i> 1795	21	10	6
Segar's Baronagium Genealogicum continued by Edmonson, 6 vol. fol. <i>Lond.</i>	13	13	0
<i>Scottish History.</i>			
Boece's Croniklis of Scotland by Bellenden, fol. <i>Morocco, G. L. Edin.</i> 1474	65	0	0
Jonstoun Inscript. Hist. Regum Scotorum, 4to. <i>Amst.</i> 1602	13	13	0
<i>Antiquities.</i>			
Gronovii Thesaurus Græcarum Antiquitatum, 13 vol. fol. M. C. <i>Lugd. Bat.</i> 1697, &c.	44	0	0
Grævii Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum, 12 vol. fol. M. C. <i>Lugd. Bat.</i> 1694	44	0	0
Grævii Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum et Historiarum Italia, 30 vol. fol. M. C. <i>Lugd. Bat.</i> 1704, &c.	54	12	0
Grævii Thesaurus Antiquitatum Sicilia, Sardinia, Corsica, 15 vol. fol. <i>Lugd. Bat.</i> 1723, 25	54	12	0
Sallengre Novus Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum, 3 vol. fol. <i>Hagæ Com.</i> 1716	44	0	0
Les Antiquités expliquées de Montfaucon, fol. <i>Paris,</i> 1719. Avec Le Supplément, 1724, 15 vol. G. P.	43	1	0
Knight's Account of the ancient Worship of Priapus, with plates, 4to. <i>Morocco, Lond.</i> 1786	8	8	0
<i>Heraldry.</i>			
Les Blasons des Chevaliers et Compagnons de la Table Ronde, fol. M. R.—This beautiful M. S. on Vellum is ornamented with the Arms emblazoned	36	0	0
<i>Biography.</i>			
Probi Emillii (Cornelii Nepotis) Vitæ, <i>Ed. Princeps,</i> fol. C. T. <i>Exemp.</i> <i>splendid Venet. Jenson.</i> 1471	11	11	0
Les Cas et Ruyne des Nobles Hommes et Femmes par Johan Boccace, <i>fol. sur velin</i>	13	0	0
Dict. Historique et Critique par Bayle, 4 vol. fol. Gr. Pap. <i>Rott.</i> 1720	15	15	0
<i>English Biography.</i>			
Biographia Britannica, 7 vol. fol. L. P. <i>Lond.</i> 1747—66	23	0	0
Houbraken's Heads of illustrious Persons, with their Lives by Birch, fol. L. P. <i>Russia, Lond.</i> 1756	25	4	0
Johnson's Lives of Highwaymen and Murderers, fol. <i>Lond.</i> 1734	8	5	0

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR MAY, 1813.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Beauties of Christianity. By F. A. De Chateaubriand, Author of *Travels in Greece and Palestine, Atala*, &c. Translated from the French, by Frederic Shoberl With a Preface and Notes. By the Rev. Henry Kett, B.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Three volumes, 8vo. pp. 948.

THE original of this work, as soon as it was published, was received as a production of uncommon excellence, and it accordingly shone with extraordinary brilliancy. The advocates for infidelity in France, inflamed with resentment at so formidable an attack upon their systems, endeavoured to obscure its lustre and obstruct its circulation, by all their arts of ridicule and misrepresentation; and some superficial critics, without allowing themselves time to appreciate its general excellence, magnified its few obvious inaccuracies into great faults. But all these hostile attempts were made in vain: instead of extinguishing, they inflamed and increased the curiosity of the public, for the work passed through seven editions in two years, and its popularity was more widely extended over the continent, by translations, as we are informed by the editor of the last edition, into the Italian, German, and Russian languages.

How worthy the work is of such an extensive circulation and favourable reception, will be evident from a general outline of its contents. It displays the various and attractive charms, and the beneficial and widely-extended influence, of the Christian religion. Its author does not expatiate upon its external evidences to prove that the Christian religion had a divine origin; rightly judging, that such evidences had been sufficiently brought into public view by able writers in former times; but he takes another and a more delightful road, for he confirms its truth by

displaying its BEAUTIES; that is, he does not prove that the Christian religion is excellent because it is of divine origin, but he proves that it is of divine origin because it is excellent.

In order to establish and to elucidate this principle, our author presents a display of one of the most extensive, the grandest, and the most interesting prospects that can engage the attention. He commences his work with stating the peculiar *doctrines* and *mysteries* of the Christian religion; and he proves that such tenets and institutions as characterize Christianity are essential marks of a divine revelation. He establishes the leading truths of the *Old Testament*, and the superiority of the history given by Moses over all other accounts of the creation of the world. He confirms the Mosaical account of the *Fall of Man*, and the accuracy of the *Scripture Chronology*. He proceeds to give a survey of the *Universe*, and shews the goodness of the great *Creator* in the instincts of various animals, and in the order and economy that prevail throughout the works of Nature.

Another grand division of the work includes a view of the auspicious influence of Christianity upon works of genius, particularly upon *dramatic* and *epic* poetry. In the course of the comparison which the author makes between Pagan and Christian poets, he adduces some of the noblest passages that adorn the works of the ancients and moderns; he shews the superiority of the *inspired* to *profane* writers, of those who were enlightened by the truth of revelation to those who were deluded by the fictions of mythology; and he contrasts quotations from their respective works in a new and most pleasing manner.

Pursuing a similar train of observation, he displays the advantages which *painting*, *sculpture*, *music*, *history*, *eloquence*, and the different branches of philosophy, have derived from the

Christian religion. He describes the excellent institutions to which it has given rise; and in this division of the work, the detail of the travels of the various *missionaries* to the most distant parts of the globe; the difficulties they combated, and the temporal as well as spiritual benefits they imparted, constitute a history of some of the most astonishing enterprises that were ever undertaken. Nor is the account of the *monastic* and *military orders*, and of their extensive services, less curious and interesting. The prospect, combining so many striking and magnificent objects, is terminated by a view of the improvements which the same ameliorating spirit of Christianity has infused into *governments* and *laws*.

The parts which compose the work are so arranged as to be well calculated for perspicuity and effect. Much of the learning and the science of the ancients and the moderns, the observations made during extensive travels, and under the most trying vicissitudes of life, are all brought forward, and made conducive to the grand end of the author. The reader finds powerful arguments to convince his reason, sublime images to delight his fancy, and pathetic sentiments to touch his heart; whether the author sets before him the awful mysteries, the salutary precepts, or the soothing consolations of Christianity, or portrays its genial influence upon the institutions that uphold, the manners that improve, or the arts that adorn, the state of civilized society. In short, he proves Christianity to be the great operative and diffusive principle which has dispelled the shades of pagan darkness, given to mankind correct and clear views of the Deity and his works, and enlightened and refined every thing to which its divine spirit has been communicated by the gracious providence of the Almighty throughout the world. We enjoy the *effects* of this blessing every day and every hour of our lives; we taste its heaven-descended waters conveyed to us through innumerable channels; but we are indebted to Chateaubriand for conducting us through so many new and beautiful paths to a view of the *cause*; and the operations of that cause are delineated in a manner that, in point of originality, cannot fail to astonish, in point of elegance to charm, and in point of utility to instruct us.

Our author makes all the productions

of modern literature and the fine arts appear more venerable and more august, because he points out the extent of their obligations to that religion which has stamped her own image upon them, and consecrated them to her service. And Christianity, viewed through the medium of the works of MILTON, ROSSUET, MASSILLON, MICHAEL ANGELO, and RAPHAEL, appears more engaging, and more striking to the imagination. The infidels of France had misrepresented the spirit and vilified the character of Christianity; they had described her as austere and rigid, destitute of attractions and of tenderness; our author has nobly vindicated her cause, rescued her from their aspersions, and shewn, in a luminous and satisfactory manner, that she possesses all that is beautiful as well as sublime, every thing that is lovely and of good report; and that, with a comprehensive beneficence eminently her own, she has imparted to all who have embraced her faith, not only the noblest code of morality, not only "the means of grace and the hope of glory," but the means that have exalted and refined the human intellect, and all its various productions.

With regard to style, our author appears to have kept in his view the distinguished writers that adorned the Augustan era of French literature, the age of Louis XIV. which he so justly celebrates. Sometimes he writes with the simplicity of Fenelon, and sometimes he rises to the majesty of Bossuet; even where his language is unpolished and careless, his negligence is seldom without grace. As he addresses himself chiefly to the heart and the fancy, he abounds in the descriptive; and many of his descriptions would furnish excellent subjects for the pencil. The same *beau ideal* which fired the conceptions of a RAPHAEL, a CLAUDE, and a SALVATOR ROSA, seems to have animated him in his portraits and his landscapes. He has the happy art to place persons and objects before the eyes of his reader, who cannot fail to be delighted with their beauty and their animation.

Our author's views of subjects are comprehensive and extraordinary. He traversed the remote regions of the globe; he collected in various climes observations on the human character, and on the productions of nature; and with these results of his own experience he has enriched his pages. In many re-

spects he is truly original. His fruits and his flowers have not been deteriorated by passing through the hands of others; they are gathered by himself, and he presents them to the public fresh and glistening with the dew-drops of the morning.

The strain of pensive and solemn sentiment which pervades the work can be best accounted for by adverting to some particular circumstances of the author's life. He informs us, that during the horrors of the French Revolution, "he was doomed to six years of exile and misfortunes; and some events occurred in his family sufficient to overwhelm any common mind with despair, but which gave to him the most salutary turn. The account he inserted in the preface to the first edition of this work, of the misfortune alluded to, is the more interesting, because it is calculated to refute the insinuations that have been thrown out by his enemies respecting his sincerity.

"Those who attack Christianity," says he, "have often endeavoured to excite doubts as to the sincerity of its defenders. This species of attack employed to destroy the effect of a work in favour of religion is very common; it is, therefore, probable that I shall not escape it, particularly as I am conscious of having been guilty of certain errors.

"My religious opinions have not always been the same they are at present. Offended by the abuses of some institutions, and the vices of some men, I was formerly betrayed into declamation and sophistical arguments against Christianity. I might throw the blame upon my youth, upon the madness of the revolutionary times, and upon the company I kept; but I wish rather to condemn myself, for I do not know how to defend that which is indefensible. I will only relate simply the manner in which Divine Providence was pleased to call me back to my duty.

"My mother, after having been thrown, at seventy two years, into a dungeon, where she was an eye-witness of the destruction of some of her children, expired at last upon a pallet, to which her misfortunes had reduced her. The remembrance of my errors diffused great bitterness over her last days. In her dying moments, she charged one of my sisters to call me back to that religion in which I had

been brought up. My sister, faithful to the solemn trust, communicated to me the last request of my mother. When her letter reached me beyond the sea, far distant from my native country, my sister was no more; she had died in consequence of the rigours of her imprisonment. Those two voices issuing from the tomb, this death which served as the interpreters of death, struck me with irresistible force. I became a Christian. I did not yield, I allow, to great supernatural illuminations, but my conviction of the truth of Christianity sprung from the heart. I accepted, and I believed."

The appearance of such a work, of such an author, in an English dress, will prove a valuable addition to the stock of our national literature. Under that persuasion, the translation now submitted to the public was undertaken.

The Translator seems fully sensible of the difficulties of conveying to the English reader all the spirit and exactness of the original; yet he flatters himself, that his fidelity of representation, which has been extended as far as the respective idioms of the English and French languages allow, may be depended upon; and his hopes of the approbation of the public are founded upon that presumption.

To this testimony may be added that of the present *Bishop of Llandaff*, who, like our author, employed himself in combating infidel writers. The following are the remarks of this able prelate upon that part of these volumes in which the author demonstrates the existence of a God, by the wonderful productions of nature.

"The work is not calculated for the instruction of philosophers, but it will enlarge the views of the ignorant, it will arrest the attention of the thoughtless, and it will give an impulse to the piety of sober-minded men. There are passages in it which emulate the eloquence of Bossuet."

It is remarkable, that although this is the first considerable work which our author published, it is the last that has been completely translated into English that we know of. *Itala, The Travels into Greece and Palestine*, and the *Martyrs*, have already appeared, and been well received. It is to be hoped that the English, who are never deficient in justice and gratitude, whose constitution, national character, and

men of genius, our author so highly celebrates in this work, will, by their reception of this attempt to naturalize its excellence, add another laurel to his brow, and be the promoters of his fame, as he has been of theirs.

The Wife: or, Caroline Herbert. By the late Mrs. Cooper, Author of the Exemplary Mother. 2 vol. foolscap 8vo. 10s. boards.

Though, as a novel, it offers nothing very new or striking, it is moral, pious, and orthodox, and may be safely recommended for its excellent tendency. If it be not quite in the style, it is *after the manner* of Hannah More, and parents may like to put it into the hands of their daughters.

A Description of more than Three Hundred Animals: including Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, and Insects: forming a Compendium of Natural History, confirmed by actual and personal Observations; with original Remarks, and interesting Quotations from Ancient and Modern Authors. To which is subjoined, a new and curious Appendix upon Allegorical and Fabulous Animals. The Whole illustrated by elegant and appropriate Figures, copied from Nature, and engraved on Wood, with Taste and Accuracy. A new Edition, carefully revised, corrected, and considerably augmented, by A. D. M. H. F. S. A. 8vo. pp. 378. 10s. 6d.

This book is intended for the amusement and instruction of children, and for the use of seminaries and boarding-schools; and is purposely calculated to impart a superficial, yet sufficient, knowledge of the animal creation, in order to raise the mind towards its Divine Author.

Publications upon natural history are, in general, too voluminous, and, consequently, too expensive, to be put in common use; and, besides, we must confess that the necessary details and investigations into which the naturalist is obliged to enter, in order to lift up, as much as possible, the thick veil which Providence, in her wisdom, has dropped between us and the origin of things, are not to be laid under the eyes of all readers indiscriminately; yet that naturalist, which every one has towards knowledge; the dread of ignorance, and

the prurieny of investigating, called aloud for a substitute; and in that view, the *Description of at least Three Hundred Animals*, as it has been entitled from the beginning, is offered to the public. Its utility was soon and generally felt; the book was adopted and patronized by private families, and chiefly in those useful seminaries where youth is educated; and the editions succeeded each other with astonishing rapidity. In this the compiler has spared neither trouble nor expense to render it worthy of every enlightened reader; instructive to the ignorant, amusing to the idle, and consensaneous with the ideas and pursuits of the religious of all persuasions. With the pruning knife of delicacy in his hands, he has lopped off every thing which might have given the least uneasiness to the strictest sense of modesty, or the slightest offence to the lovers of truth; and we are confident that it may assume the following French line for its motto:

“La mere en prescrive la lecture a sa fille.”

Mothers will bid their daughters to peruse it.

To this new edition are added, alphabetical indexes to the different sections of the work, and giving the names of the animals in English, in Latin, and in French, in order to lead the reader who may wish still for a more extensive history of them to a more ample source of knowledge. In fact, nothing seems to have been neglected on the part of the Editor; and we trust that his zeal and liberal intention will effectually produce the double object he has in view—intellectual amusement, and useful instruction.

The New Pocket Cyclopadia; or, Elements of useful Knowledge, methodically arranged; with Lists of select Books on every important Subject of Learning and Science. Designed for the higher Classes in Schools, and for young Persons in general. By John Millard, Assistant Librarian of the Surrey Institution. Second Edition, with many important Additions and Corrections. 12mo. pp. 645. 7s.

Of all the particulars which distinguish the present age from those which have preceded it, few, perhaps, are more honourable or important than the very superior character of its books of instruction.

The times are not very remote, in which the juvenile library was totally destitute of any book of real merit, except the School Classics. Until within a very few years, fables much above the comprehension of children, and tales almost as unfit to promote rational entertainment as they were incapable of producing intellectual improvement, constituted nearly the whole stock of the recreative reading provided for young persons.

It is probably true, as Dr. Johnson has observed, that "a voluntary descent from the dignity of science to the hardest lesson humility can teach." The authors were, perhaps, unwilling to condescend to the infirmities of juvenile intellect :

"Pride often guides the author's pen."

But this cause of complaint, however it may have originated, exists no longer.

Books of instruction of all kinds have multiplied prodigiously. Erudition has condescended to assist instruction in guiding our youth to the temple of Wisdom.

Of all the publications which issue from the press, for the improvement of youth, none appear to correspond more exactly to this recommendation, than the *Cyclopædia*—books which, like the present volume, without pretending to exhibit the entire circle of the sciences, convey a familiar and instructive exposition of the most important of them : together with a competent account of the most useful arts and institutions of civil life.

A distinguishing characteristic of this work is, the *Recommendation of Select Books* on every important subject of learning and science.

The utility of this must be obvious to all persons. Nothing is more common than for young readers to be impeded in their studies by not knowing what books to consult. And we may venture to assert, that those who have the superintendence of education may safely commit this work to the hands of their pupils.

The Advantages of early Piety displayed, in a Memoir of Mr. John Clement, Surgeon, late of Weymouth, who died in the Twentieth Year of

his Age. Compiled from his Letters and Diary, and interspersed with occasional Reflections. By John Hooper, M.A. 8vo pp. 190, 4s 6d.

In the present day, the press is teeming with works whose tendency is to vitiate and corrupt the minds of our youth. Works of fiction and romance are making unfavourable impressions, giving a wrong bias, leading astray from the sober useful walks of life into the airy regions of fancy, unfitting many for the regular discharge of necessary and important duties, and rendering them tire-some burdens to themselves, and useless lumber in society. But in the memoirs of a Clement, we see a youth leaving the bosom of parental indulgence, departing from under the wing of parental care, going into the wide world, engaging in the duties of a laborious profession, in a situation where he was exposed to great temptations ; yet amidst all, resisting temptation, discharging his numerous duties with fidelity and diligence, and securing some time for intellectual pursuits. If any benefit shall be reaped from the perusal of the following pages, if any young man, especially any of the same profession, shall be led to adopt the maxims, and cultivate the spirit, of young Clement, the compiler will think that he has not laboured in vain.

The French Primer; or, An Introduction to French Conversation: Containing a Select Vocabulary, and a new Set of Elementary Dialogues, in French and English, for the Use of Beginners. By W. A. Belleuget, Author of a Dictionary of Idioms, Modern Conversation, Fables, &c. &c.

THINKING as the present publication may appear, we hope it will not be unacceptable to that class of the students in French for whom it is intended. To have in one small volume those French words which are first wanted for common use, with those forms of expression and short phrases which may be called the elements of speech, and which children always get first in their mother-tongue, was a desideratum in the schools, and which Mr. Belleuget appears to have accomplished.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

COVENT-GARDEN, April 27.—A new Comedy, entitled "EDUCATION," and written by Mr. Morton, was produced, the following being the

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Count Villars Mr. YOUNG.
 Sir Guy Staunch Mr. MATTHEWS.
 Mr. Templeton Mr. FAWCETT.
 Vincent Templeton .. Mr. C. KEMBLE.
 Suckling Mr. LISTON.
 Aspic Mr. JONES.
 Damper Mr. BARRYMORE.
 Broadcast Mr. EMERY.
 George, his son Master CHAPMAN.
 Mrs. Templeton Mrs. C. KEMBLE.
 Ellen Miss S. BOOTH.
 Rosine Miss BOLTON.
 Dame Broadcast Mrs. DAVENPORT.

Rosine, the daughter of Count Villars (a French emigrant officer), and grandchild of a Mr. Cleveland, by the latter of whom her mother had been disinherited for marrying against his consent, is, by the reverse of fortune which befel her father during the French Revolution, reduced to the necessity of becoming a tutress at an English seminary, where she is seen and admired by Vincent Templeton, who wins her affections, and induces her to quit her employment, under the pretence that he will introduce her to, and obtain the consent of, his parents to their union. Instead of immediately doing this, Vincent Templeton places her to board at the house of Farmer Broadcast, where she is accidentally seen by Mr. Cleveland, who discovers, by an ornament on her person, and a strong resemblance to his discarded daughter, that it is his grandchild, who has run to his assistance at a moment in which his life is in imminent danger, but he is too much exhausted to explain himself. Vincent Templeton, at the instigation of Mr. Aspic (a libeller and satirical novelist of the modern school), in a moment of inebriation, makes dishonourable proposals to Rosine, who indignantly repulses him; and, to avoid farther insult, she, assisted by Broadcast's son, escapes from the house.

Ellen, the daughter of Sir Guy Staunch (a fox-hunting baronet), whose education had given her a strong propensity to botany, chemistry, and the learned affectation of modern female attainments, accidentally meets Rosine, who had rambled thither, not knowing where to find an asylum. In Rosine, Ellen recognizes her kind tutress, and procures her the protection of Sir Guy. Mr. Templeton's mercantile concerns are completely deranged by the imprudent speculations of his son, who, deeply repenting his folly, resolves to sacrifice the affections of his heart, to retrieve his father's fallen for-

tunes; for which purpose, he pays his addresses to Ellen; this is discovered by Rosine, who utterly discards him. The lover rushes out in despair; and, while ruminating on his misery, he is encountered by Count Villars, who has come to England in search of his daughter, and traced her into the neighbourhood. The Count, seeing the similitude of his daughter in the hands of Templeton, violently snatches it from him, and the latter delivers him into the custody of Broadcast, the constable, charging him with a robbery. The affairs of Sir Templeton are now brought to a crisis; when the death of old Cleveland (whose whole property, it is supposed, will devolve to him) revives his hopes—the old gentleman's will is opened in due form, and his wishes appear to be realized; but a slip of paper, which was folded in the will, again overwhelms him, for by it, the whole property of the testator is bequeathed to Rosine. Templeton, in a paroxysm of despair and irresistible temptation, conceals this paper unobserved; but, after a struggle between his honour and his interest, the former prevails, and he replaces Rosine in the possession of the paper, and of her grandfather's wealth. The Count, pleased with this act, drops his resentment, and gives the hand of his daughter to her lover, to whom she is reconciled. Damper has secretly retrieved the affairs of his former partner, Templeton; and Sir Guy bestows the hand of his daughter upon his nephew, Suckling, with whom she had made a vain attempt to elope, to avoid, what she feared, the addresses of Aspic.

In this Comedy, Mr. Morton has paid more attention to exposition of character than to novelty in the plot, which bears some resemblance to that of *The Road to Ruin*. Mrs. Templeton, a London banker, imprudently takes a wife much younger than himself, who aspires to be a fine lady, and wishes, without regard to expense, to display her taste in all sorts of embellishments. To this she is urged by Aspic, who affects the character of a man of taste and literature, but who turns out to be a coxcomb, a sponge, a libeller of private families, and a beggar; who courts persons of property for the purpose of living at their expense, and afterwards defaming them. Mrs. Templeton, though well-intentioned, owes her extravagance and procrastination to her education; and to the same cause Vincent Templeton is indebted, for half-vices that spoil a disposition naturally good.—In Farmer Broadcast, all the national preju-

dices of honest John Bull when meeting with a Frenchman, and the excellence of his heart on finding him in misery, are well depicted. In Count Villars, modesty, feeling, and dignity, are happily blended; and we were much pleased with the following check to undiscriminating national vanity: Broadcast, addressing Villars, says, "You will allow that an Englishman is a match for a dozen Frenchmen;" to which the other replies, "A dozen, sir, is a great many. But I will say, that the Englishman who boasts of his superiority makes himself a Frenchman's inferior." — Boniface Suckling is a silly oaf, who has been so educated, as to have no taste but for cookery and eating. — Miss Ellen's character is intended to satirize those young ladies who obtain a superficial knowledge of all the modern branches of education, as botany, chemistry, &c. &c.; but probability is sadly violated, by making her fall in love with, and marry, her contemptible booby cousin Suckling.

The Comedy was received throughout with great approbation, was announced for repetition without a dissenting voice, and has been since acted almost every successive night.

KING'S THEATRE, HAYMARKET, May 1.—A scandalous violation of peace and order took place this evening at the Opera House, in consequence of Madame Pucitta being substituted for the Catalani, in the opera of Henry IV.; the latter having given notice in the papers, that she would not perform until the arrears of salary due to her were paid.

Strong symptoms of disapprobation were manifested during the first act of the opera, which increased when the ballet came to be performed. Cries of "Off, off!" and "Manager! Manager!" resounded from various parts of the theatre, and the opera concluded amidst a tempest of disapprobation. When the entertainment commenced, a number of persons, who had previously expressed their disapprobation before the curtain, now came upon the stage with the performers, and a regular row commenced between the actors and the malcontents; each striving to obtain possession of the stage, to the exclusion of the others. In the course of the struggle between the adverse parties, the drop-scene was torn; but the malcontents at length obtained possession of the stage, and gave three cheers, in token of their victory. Loud cries of "Manager! Manager!" now again prevailed, and the

deputy manager came forward; but so much confusion prevailed in the house, that not a word that he said could be heard. The malcontents, in the meanwhile, kept possession of the stage; and it was deemed necessary to send for a guard of soldiers to dispossess them, who accordingly marched upon the stage, but one of them was disarmed, and the others withdrawn by the officer who commanded them. The conquerors now paraded the stage in triumph, and one of them expressed his contempt of the disapprobation manifested by the audience, by turning his back in a certain vulgar, but significant manner. This outrageous indecorum was violently resented by some who had hitherto been among the foremost of the rioters, who seized upon the offender, and insisted on an apology, or on the alternative of throwing him over into the orchestra. They forced him upon his knees, but could obtain no apology from him; and, in the struggle, several of his punishers were themselves pushed into the orchestra. Mr. Coates, the theatrical *Amateur*, endeavoured, at some length, to address the audience, but was soon interrupted. Many now quitted the stage, and repaired to the boxes. The clock was just upon twelve, and the curtain finally fell.—In consequence of the above disturbance, the Lord Chamberlain has issued an order, which has appeared in the Gazette, that in future, no person, except the performers, shall be admitted behind the scenes, under the penalty of withdrawing the licence from the theatre.

The gentleman who behaved so indecorously, by turning his rear to the audience, has since apologised in the papers, and declared that he was wholly unconscious of his conduct, being in a state of inebriation.

KING'S THEATRE, May 6.—Mr. Lacy's benefit, after many difficulties and delays, took place at the above Theatre; when Rowe's interesting tragedy of *The Fair Penitent*—that poet, who "next to Shakespeare skill'd to draw the tender tear," was represented. The *Amateur* of Fashion appeared for the first time on this stage in the character of *Lothario*, and gratified those who had not before seen him, and compared the original with the copy. Whatever may be the demerits of this gentleman, considered as an actor, they, perhaps, are more for want of instructions than for want of requisites—as he undoubtedly

has an elegant figure, and a voice not unpleasing. If he would regulate the gesture of the former, and modulate the tones of the latter, he would, perhaps, find his account in it. But every man must applaud him in that character he so well performs, that of a humane and benevolent man!

"Here rest his noblest praise, his highest fame:

All else a bubble and an empty name."

The Elder Colman's Epitaph on Powell's Monument in Bristol Cathedral.

Mr. Lacy, in the character of *Sciotto* (notwithstanding the uproar of the evening) was heard with every attention and favour. *Lavinia* was well adapted to Miss Royce; and Mrs. Brereton, in the haughty *Calista*, was dignified, plaintive, and affecting. In the last scene, she appeared, with her dishevelled tresses, a most beautiful penitent. After the play, Tramezzani sung "*God save the King*," accompanied by the Opera chorus, and the whole Theatre!—The other performances gave the greatest satisfaction. Mr. Palmer danced for the first time on the Opera stage; and Mrs. Harlowe sung "*All in a liverie*" to her own accompaniment and the applause of the audience.

Before the play, Mr. Lacy came forward and addressed the audience; saying, that in making his acknowledgments to his patrons and friends, he must not suppose that the very numerous and splendid assemblage consisted entirely of such, which would be too assuming, and depreciate the great celebrity and professional talent that had directed and been the occasion of it. But though he did not presume to consider all those his friends, yet he hoped he might confidently say, none were his enemies:—(*general applause*)—and that in his desire of taking a part in the performance of the evening, though of late disused to professional exertion, he should meet with that candour and indulgence with which he had been so often honoured by the public.*

DRURY-LANE, May 13.—A new Melodrama, of two acts, was produced at this theatre, under the title of "*THE RUSSIAN*."

The first scene opens with the view of a Russian village, in which the Hettman is deploing the loss of his son Orloff, who, it is presumed, has been slain in a conflict with the French army. Natee, the wife of Orloff, on hearing the dismal news, resolves to inspect the field of battle in person, with the pious view of interring the body of her beloved husband; and, in pursuance of this resolution, requires some of the party to accompany her; but on their refusal, she is determined to proceed thither with her child. At this instant, Patrick (an Irish soldier) offers to accompany her, in consideration of the remembrance of many kindnesses he had received from her husband. In the next scene, Orloff is discovered as reclining on a rock, but very faint from the wounds he had received in battle. After much struggling to get forward, he falls prostrate upon the stage; when Patrick and his wife and child arrive, and administer such succour as partially restores him. When they are on the point of retiring to some cabin for shelter, three French soldiers rush upon the scene; one of whom, in the attempt to kill Orloff, is by him shot, and the other two run off, on beholding a troop of Cossacks. The second act commences with a dreary winter scene, and Orloff is seen at a distance, leading his wife and son down the declivities of some rocks: but, in consequence of a snow storm, they lose the path, and are reduced to a state of extreme desperation. In this dilemma, Orloff carries away his child at the instance of his wife, who is left to the mercy of the elements, and, probably, to the sword of the enemy. After a series of heart-rending calamities, she is discovered and relieved by Patrick, who induces the Cossacks to carry her to her home on a litter of burlles. The consequent scene to this is, the wretchedness of Orloff for the loss of his beloved wife. At length, a shout is heard, and Sarcoff is seen in the background, on horse back, bearing to him his affectionate Natee. After many fond congratulations from all the parties, a commissary arrives with presents from the people of England, which extracts many high-ensured eulogiums upon the honour and bravery of Britons, from the felicitous Russians, who signify their happiness by dancing, and the piece terminates.

This piece is strongly cast, comprising the histrionic talents of Messrs. Baunister, Ellison, and Johnstone, and Miss Smith, who exerted them with zeal and success. The music is partly composed and partly compiled by Messrs. Kelly and Horn. The dialogue is, in general, good, and the situations are impressive; and the entertainment was received with much applause; which has accompanied every repetition of it.

* For a Portrait and Memoir of JAMES LACY, Esq. his father, and late Patentee of Drury-lane Theatre, see *European Magazine*, Vol. LV. page 273.

POETRY.

LINES

Written by JOHN GRENFELL, Esq.

*And recited by THOMAS ROWCROFT, Esq.
in the presence of His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF SUMMER, at the Dinner of the
German Patriots at the City of London
Tavern, May 10, 1813.*

OUR age has seen the western world advance

Beneath the banners of ambitious France,
Marshall'd in dread array of modern war,
To wreak Napoleon's vengeance on the Czar.

From Bayonne's towers, wash'd by th' Atlantic main,

From the bleak Pyrenees to Batavia's plain;
From where Calabria's waves conflicting roar,

Rebellow'd from the hoarse Trinacrian shore;

From hoary Tiber's venerable side,
O'er Apennine and Alp arose the tide:
The wondrous Rhine beheld the Conscript hands,

Rushing tumultuous to far distant lands,
Where German warriors swell'd the servile train,

And delug'd Poland's harvest-crowned plain:
They pass the Niemen, and, insulting, boast
To Petersburg to lead their conqu'ring host;
Wilna, Smolensko, Moscow, yield to fate,
And drink large draughts of th' Invader's hate.

The torrent stop!—when from the angry north

Dire ministers of vengeance issued forth:
Frost, famine, and fatigue, dismay, disease,
Death's harbingers, the houseless victims seize;

By these a-sail'd, the stoutest soldier dies;
But from the conflict the base leader flies.

So Hector, when enrag'd Achilles might
Urged the "Great Prince" to ignominious flight,

Oft as the walls of weeping Troy he eyed,
Thither his course to woe, unhappy, tried,
The Pelian spear close brandished behind,
Still to the field the flying chief confin'd.

From Moscow's ruins would the treacherous foe

To warmer regions "for refreshments" go;
Southwards he cast his thoughts—Kutusoff there

Like fierce Pelides wav'd his threat'ning spear;

Forc'd back the fugitive the way he came,
To Paris in disguise, o'erwhelm'd with shame.

Not all the flattery Paris may afford
Will make him ere forget the Russian sword.

For Germany oppress'd my voice I raise;
Her ancient fame deserves my humble praise:
In arts inventive, much renown'd in arms,
That to Rome's Capitol oft spread alarms;

For independence this heroic race,
Rous'd from their slumber, every danger face:

The merchant quits his desk; the peasants rise;

"To arms! to arms!" th' indignant burgher cries.

The sacred love of country warms each heart,

And e'en from distant regions to impart
The kind resource of voluntary aid,

In public contributions nobly made,
Each German hastes, nor Britons will refuse

In the same stream their bounty to diffuse:
"Twill cheer the widow, soothe the orphan's cry,

And to the youth arms for defence supply.
Let not the Tyrant's first successes shake

The patriot nerve—great efforts he may make:

'Tis Hector turning from disgrace and flight;
Falsely encourag'd to renew the fight—

He meets Achilles, by him doom'd to fall—
And soon the Rhine shall see the flying Gaul.

ODE

To the Authors of the celebrated "Rejected Addresses," and "Horace in London."

WIT, like beauty's glances bright,
Kindles in the soul delight,

Though fiery, half enchanting,
Kills dusky care in spirits rife,

Revives in hermit-bosoms life,
Gold cheerless gloom supplanting.

But the wanton's practis'd smile,
Stings while striving to beguile,

And thus is wit mischievous;
Discretion e'er should spring the mine,

Its magic else indeed may shine,
But just as surely grieve us.

Stars of satire, twins of song,
Rais'd above the muses throng,

Of woful toiling debtors,
With genius' various powers blest,

To lash the worst, nor fear the best,
That tread the world of letters.

Bursting on a waning age,
Thalia calls you to the stage,

Behold her mangled tresses,
Finger she hails regarding fame,

Points to your hope-inspiring name,
And seals it with "Addresses."

Friends, accept this hasty lay,
Brief and barren as it may,

You'll by it ne'er be undone;
'Tis but the payment of your due,

For pleasure I receiv'd from you,
Per Odes to Horace in London,

Islington, March 17, 1813.

J. B.

OLD BALLADS.

No. VII.

PECUNIA'S DEPARTURE;

*A Hiss and Cry after MADAM MONEY, with
a considerable Reward to those who can
bring her to our full Satisfaction.
Tune of 'The Scotch Haymakers.'*

WE have lost a Lady, belov'd of rich and
poor,
And great has been her power this potent
land all o'er.

But, alas! she's fled away, therefore now
this very day.

Quite through the nation, lamentation threat-
ens our decay;

If you would know what her name is call'd,
Tis Madam Money, whom many thousands
have extoll'd:

O yes, O yes, I cry, tell me, you standers
by,

If Madam Money, Madam Money, you of
late did spy.

She has conquer'd kingdoms, and many sieges
form'd,

And many castles taken, with cities never
storm'd,

Having batter'd fenced walls more than roar-
ing cannon balls;

Old Lewis ever does endeavour, still by
golden calls,

To conquer more than he could by strength,
Yet she is gone we fear from the needy world
at length:

O yes, O yes, I cry, tell me, you standers
by,

If Madam Money, Madam Money, you of
late did spy.

She has been admir'd more than a charming
saint,

Therefore since she's withdrawn you may
hear a sad complaint,

From the courtier to the clown, as we travel
up and down.

Both weeping, whining, sighing, pining,
many others frown,

Crying they never shall find her more,
Whose sweet and pleasant charms like an
idol they adore:

O yes, O yes, I cry, tell me, you standers
by,

If Madam Money, Madam Money, you of
late did spy.

Let us but consider, she was a loving mate,
And then we must acknowledge the loss of
her great estate;

For I'd have you understand we might travel
through the land

With her about us, none would flout us, all
things at command.

Strait would be brought for her sake alone,
But she's gone, alas! and for her we
make our moan.

O yes, I cry, tell me, you standers
by,

Madam Money, Madam Money, you of
late did spy.

She has cloth'd the naked in time of sad dis-
tress,

And has been a daily friend to the poor and
fatherless,

And a very potent aid to the great affairs of
trade,

Without the penny there's not any can be
happy made;

Therefore to find out our loving friend
A speedy hue and cry through the nation
now we send.

O yes, O yes, I cry, tell me, you standers
by,

If Madam Money, Madam Money, you of
late did spy.

Farmers they have wanted her loving com-
pany,

Likewise the wealthy graziers to yield a
fresh supply.

But alas, alas, in vain they may bitterly com-
plain,

That she has left them and bereft them of
their former gain;

They are unwilling their debts to pay,
They cry they have no coin, therefore they
must longer stay.

O yes, O yes, I cry, tell me, you standers
by,

If Madam Money, Madam Money, you of
late did spy.

We have search'd the city with more than
common care,

The misers bags and coffers, but could not
find her there,

Where herself she us'd to hide, then the mi-
sers wept and cry'd,

She is departed broken-hearted, we must still
abide

Till she returns for to make us glad,
Without her company there's no pleasure to
be had.

O yes, O yes, I cry, tell me, you standers
by,

If Madam Money, Madam Money, you of
late did spy.

London: Printed for J. Deacon, at the
Angel in Giltspur Street.

SONNET.

DRESS'D in her gayest colours, smiling
Spring

Returning wakes each bird of varied wing,
And gives new life unto the torpid earth;

To each glad sense an added pleasure gives,
Man, Nature's offspring, glories that he lives,

And thanks the kind Creator for his birth,
But sorrow veils to me this verdure fair,

No friend, alas! the rapturous view can
share,

Memory points to the cold silent earth;
She tells of one, who baid the season mild,

Fed by fond hope the hours of pain beguil'd,
And trusting to the spring with pleasure
smil'd.

Ah! doom'd no spring to see, alas! she
sleeps,

Cold, and unconscious that a sufferer
weeps.

FURTHER DOCUMENTS RESPECTING THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

(Concluded from page 343.)

MRS. LISLE. It should also be observed, was, at the time of her examination, under the severe oppression of having, but a few days before, heard of the death of her daughter—a daughter, who had been happily married, and who had lived happily with her husband, in mutual attachment till her death. The very circumstance of her then situation would naturally give a graver and severer cast to her opinions. When the question was proposed to her, as a general question (and I presume it must have been so put to her), whether my conduct was such as would become a married woman, possibly her own daughter's conduct, and what she would have expected of her, might present itself to her mind. And I confidently submit to your Majesty's better judgment, that such a general question ought not, in a fair and candid consideration of the case, to have been put to Mrs. Lisle, or any other woman. For, as to my conduct being, or, not being, becoming a married woman; the same conduct, or any thing like it, which may occur in my case, could not occur in the case of a married woman, who was not living in my unfortunate situation; or, if it did occur, it must occur under circumstances which must give it, and most deservedly, a very different character. A married woman, living well and happily with her husband, could not be frequently having one gentleman at her table, with no other company but ladies of her family,—she could not be spending her evenings frequently in the same society, and separately conversing with that gentleman, unless either with the privity and consent of her husband, or by taking advantage, with some management, of his ignorance and his absence;—if it was with his privity and consent, that very circumstance alone would unquestionably alter the character of such conduct,—if with management she avoided his knowledge, that very management would betray a bad motive. The cases, therefore, are not parallel: the illustration is not just; and the question, which called for such an answer from Mrs. Lisle, ought not, in candour and fairness, to have been put.—I entreat your Majesty, however, not to misunderstand me; I should be ashamed, indeed, to be suspected of pleading any peculiar or unfortunate circumstance in my situation, as an excuse for any criminal or indecent act. With respect to such acts, most unquestionably such circumstances can make no difference, and afford no excuse. They must bear their own character of disgrace and infamy, under all circumstances. But there are acts, which are unbecoming a married woman,—which ought to be avoided by her, from an apprehension lest they should render her husband uneasy, not because they might give him any reason to distrust her charity, her virtue, or her morals, but because they might wound his feelings, by indicating a preference to the society of another man, over his, in a case, where she had the option of both. But surely, as to such acts, they must necessarily bear a very different character, and receive a very different construction, in a case, where, unhappily, there can be no such apprehension, and where there is no such option. I must, therefore, be excused for dwelling so much upon this part of the case; and I am sure your Majesty will feel me warranted in saying, what I say with a confidence, exactly proportioned to the respectability of Mrs. Lisle's character, that whatever she meant by any of these expressions, she could not, by possibility, have meant to describe conduct, which, to her mind, afforded evidence of crime, vice, or indecency. If she had, her regard to her own character, her own delicacy, her own honourable and virtuous feelings, would, in less than the two years which have since elapsed, have found some excuse for separating herself from that intimate connexion, which, by her situation in my household, subsists between us. She would not have remained exposed to the reputation of so gross an offence and insult, to a modest, virtuous, and delicate woman, as that of being made, night by night, witness to scenes, openly acted in her presence, offensive to virtue and decorum.—If your Majesty thinks I have dwelt too long and tediously on this part of the case, I entreat your Majesty to think what I must feel upon it. I feel it a great hardship, as I have frequently stated, that, under

the cover of a grave charge of High Treason, the proprieties, and decency, of my private conduct and behaviour, have been made the subject, as I believe so unexpectedly, of a formal investigation upon oath. And that, in consequence of it, I—at this moment, be exposed to the danger of forfeiting your Majesty's good opinion, and being degraded and disgraced in reputation throughout the country, because what Mrs. Lisle has said of my conduct,—that it was “only that of a woman who liked flirting,” has become recorded in the Report on this formal inquiry, made into matters of grave crimes, and of essential importance to the state.—Let me conjure your Majesty, over and over again, before you suffer this circumstance to prejudice me in your opinion, not only to weigh all the circumstances I have stated, but to look around the first ranks of female virtue in this country, and see how many women there are of most unimpeached reputation, of most unsullied and unsuspicious honour, character, and virtue, whose conduct, though living happily with their husbands, if submitted to the judgment of persons of a severer cast of mind, especially if saddened, at the moment, by calamity, might be styled to be “flirting.” I would not, however, be understood as intending to represent Mrs. Lisle's judgment, as being likely to be marked with any improper austerity, and therefore I am certain she must either have had no idea that the expressions she has used, in the manner which she used them, were capable of being understood in so serious a light as to be referred to, amongst circumstances deserving the most serious consideration; and which must occasion most unfavourable interpretations; or she must, at the moment, have been in a situation, in private examination before four such grave characters, have been surprised into the use of expressions, which, with a better opportunity of weighing them, she would either not have used at all, or have accompanied with still more of qualification than that, which she has, however, in some degree, as it is, annexed to them.

But my great complaint is, the having, not particularly Mrs. Lisle's opinion, but any person's opinion, set up, as it were, in judgment against the propriety of my private conduct.—How would it be endured, that the judgment of one man should be acknowledged, and recorded in a solemn Report, against the conduct of another, either with respect to his behaviour to his children, or to his wife, or to any other relative? How would it be endured, in general, and I trust that my case ought not, in this respect, to form an exception, that one woman should, in a similar manner, be placed in judgment upon the conduct of another? And that judgment be reported, where her character was of most importance to her, as amongst things which must be credited to her decidedly contradicted? Let every one put these questions home to their own breasts, and before they impute blame to me, for protesting against the fairness and justice of this procedure, ask how they would feel upon it, if it were their own case?—But, perhaps, they cannot bring their imaginations to conceive that it could ever become their own case. A few months ago I could not have believed that it would have been mine. But the just ground of my complaint may perhaps be more easily appreciated and felt, by supposing a more familiar, but an analogous case. The High Treason, with which I was charged, was supposed to be committed in the foul crime of adultery. What would be the impression on your Majesty's mind would be the impression upon the mind of any one, acquainted with the excellent laws of your Majesty's kingdom, and the admirable administration of them, if upon a Commission of this kind, secretly to inquire into the conduct of any man, upon a charge of High Treason against the State, the Commissioners should not only proceed to inquire, whether, in the judgment of the witness, the conduct of the accused was such as became a loyal subject; but, when the result of their inquiry disclosed them to report directly against the charge of Treason, they, nevertheless, should record an imputation on him, against his character for loyalty, and reporting, as a part of the evidence, the opinion of the witness, that the conduct of the accused was such as did not become a loyal subject, should

further report, that the evidence of that witness, without specifying any part of it, must be credited till decidedly contradicted, and deserved the most serious consideration? How could he appeal from that report? How could he decidedly contradict the opinion of the witness? Sir, there is no difference between this supposed case and mine, but this. That, in the case of the man, a character for loyalty, however injured, could not be destroyed by such an insinuation. His future life might give him abundant opportunities of falsifying the justice of it. But a female character, once so biased, what hope or chance has it of recovery?—Our Majesty will not fail to perceive, that I have proved this part of the case, with an earnestness which shews that I have felt it. I have no wish to diminish my own Majesty, that I have felt it, and felt it strongly. It is the only part of the case, which I conceive to be in the least degree against me, that rests upon a witness who is at all worthy of your Majesty's credit. How unfair it is, that any thing she has said should be pressed against me, I trust I have sufficiently shewn. In examining, however, Mrs. Lisle's evidence, I hope I have never forgotten what was due to Mrs. Lisle, I have been as anxious not to do her injustice, as to do justice to myself. I retain the same respect and regard for Mrs. Lisle now, as I ever had. If the unfavourable impressions, which the Commissioners seem to suppose, really arise out of the expressions she has used, I am confident they will be understood, in a sense, which was never intended by her. And I should scorn to purchase any advantage to myself, at the expense of the slightest imputation, unjustly cast, on Mrs. Lisle, or any one else.—Leaving, therefore, with these observations, Mrs. Lisle's evidence, I must proceed to the evidence of Mr. Bidgood. The parts of it which apply to this part of the case, I mean my conduct to Captain Manby at Montague House, I shall detail. They are as follows: "I first observed Captain Manby come to Montague House either the end of 1803, or the beginning of 1804. I was waiting one day in the anti room; Captain Manby had his hat in his hand, and appeared to be going away: he was a long time with the Princess, and, as I stood on the steps waiting, I looked into the room in which they were, and in the reflection on the looking-glass I saw them salute each other. I mean that they kissed each other's lips. Captain Manby then went away. I then observed the Princess have her handkerchief in her hands, and wipe her eyes, as if she was crying, and went into the drawing-room." In his second deposition, on the 3d July, talking of his inspection of what passed at Southend, he says, "they drove from seeing their kiss each other, as I mentioned before, like people fond of each other—a very close kiss."—In these extracts from his deposition, there can undoubtedly be no complaint of any thing being left to inference. Here is a fact, which must unquestionably occasion almost as unfavourable interpretations, as any fact of the greatest impropriety and indecorum, short of the proof of actual crime. And this fact is positively and affirmatively sworn to. And if this witness is truly represented, as one who must be credited till he is decidedly contradicted; and the decided construction of the parties caused, should be considered as unavailing, it constitutes a charge which cannot possibly be an error. For the scene is so laid, that there is no eye to witness it but his own, and therefore there can be no one who can possibly contradict him, however false his story may be, but the persons whom he accused. As for me, Sir, there is no mode, the most solemn that can be devised, in which I shall not be anxious and happy to contradict it. And I do here now solemnly, before the face of Heaven, most directly and positively affirm, that it is as foul, malicious, and wicked falsehood, as ever was invented by the malice of man. Captain Manby, to whom I have been under the necessity of applying, for that purpose, in his deposition which I annex, most expressly and positively denies it also. Beyond these, our two depositions, there is nothing which can by possibility be directly opposed to Mr. Bidgood's evidence.—All that remains to be done is, to exonerate Mr. Bidgood's credit, and to see how far he deserves the character which the Commissioners give to him.—I am profoundly they gave such a character to Mr. Manby, about Majesty, I am satisfied, must be fully corrected.—I suppose there must be some mistake, and I will call it by any harsher name, for I think it was no more than a mistake, in Mr. Bidgood's saying, that the first time he knew Captain Manby

came to Montague House, was at the end of 1803, or beginning of 1804; for he first came at the end of the former year; and the fact is, that Mr. Bidgood must have seen him then.—But, however, the date is comparatively immaterial, the fact it is, that is important.—And here, Sir, surely I have the same complaint which I have so often urged. I would ask your Majesty, whether I, not as a Princess of Wales, but as a party accused, had not a right to be thought, and to be presumed innocent, till I was proved to be guilty? Let me ask, if there ever could exist a case, in which the credit of the witness ought to have been more severely sifted and tried? This act is done solely upon his single assertion. However false, it could not possibly receive contradiction, but from the parties. The story itself surely is not very probable. My character cannot be considered as under inquiry; it is already gone, and decided upon, by those, if there are any such, who think such a story probable.—That in a room, with the door open, and a servant known to be waiting just by, we should have acted such a scene of gross indecency. The indiscretion at least might have rendered it unrobable, even to those whose prejudices against me, might be prepared to conceive nothing improbable in the indecency of it. Yet this seems to have been received as a fact, that there was no reason to question. The witness is assumed, without hesitation, to be the witness of truth, of unquestionable veracity. Not the faintest trace there to be found of a single question put to him, to try and sift the credit which was due to him, or to his story.

As he asked, as I suggested before should have been done with regard to Mr. Cole—on whom he told this fact before? When he told it? What was ever done in consequence of this information? If he never told it, till for the purpose of supporting Lady Douglas's statement, how could he, in his statement as an old servant of the Prince, with whom, as he swears, he had lived twenty three years, creditably to himself, account for having concealed it so long? And how came Lady Douglas and Sir John to find out that he knew it, if he never had communicated it before? If he had communicated it, it would then have been useful to have heard how far his present story was consistent with his former; and if it should have happened that this and other matters, which he may have stated, were at that time, made the subject of any inquiry; then how far that inquiry had tended to confirm or shake his credit. His first examination was, it is true, taken by Lord Greyville and Lord Spencer alone, without the aid of the experience of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice, this undoubtedly may account for the omission; but the noble Lords will forgive me if I say, it does not excuse it, especially as Mr. Bidgood was examined again on the 3d of July, by all the Commissioners, and this fact is again referred to then, as the foundation of the suspicion which he afterwards entertained of Captain Manby at Southend. Nay, that last deposition affords, on my part, another ground of similar complaint of the strongest kind. It opens thus: "The Princess used to go out in her phaeton with coachman and helper towards Long Reach, eight or ten times, carrying luncheon and wine with her, when Captain Manby's ship was at Long Reach, always Mrs. Fitzgerald with her.—She would go out at one, and return about five or six; sometimes sooner or later." The date when Captain Manby's ship was lying at Long Reach, is not given; and, therefore, whether this was before or after, the scene of the supposed scene does not appear. But for what was this statement of Mr. Bidgood's made? Why was it introduced? Why were these drives towards Long Reach with luncheon, connected with Captain Manby's ship being there at the time, examined to by the Commissioners? The first point, the matter foremost in their minds, when they call back this witness for his re-examination, appears to have been these drives towards Long Reach. Can it have been for any purpose but to have the benefit of the insinuation, to have it open to be inferred, that those drives were for the purpose of meeting Captain Manby? If this fact was material, why, in the name of Justice, was it so left? Mrs. Fitzgerald was mentioned by name, as accompanying me in them all: Why was not she called? She, perhaps, was my confidant: no truth could have been hoped for from her—still there were my coachman and helper, who likewise accompanied me: Why were they not called? they are not surely confidants too.—But it is, for what reason I

cannot pretend to say, thought sufficient to leave this fact, or rather this insinuation, upon the evidence of Mr. Bidgood, who only saw, or could see the way I went when I set out upon my drive, instead of having the fact from the persons who could speak to the whole of it; to the places I went to; to the persons whom I met with—Your Majesty will think me justified in dwelling upon this the more, from this circumstance, because I know, and will shew to your Majesty, on the testimony of Jonathan Partridge, which I annex, that these drives, or at least one of them, have been already the subject of previous, and, I believe, nearly contemporary investigation. The truth is, that it did happen upon two of these drives that I met with Captain Manby; IN ONE of them that he joined me, and went with me to Lord Eardley's at Belvidere, and that he partook of something which we had to eat: that some of Lord Eardley's servants were examined as to my conduct upon this occasion;—and am confidently informed that the servants gave a most satisfactory account of all that passed; nay, that they felt, and have expressed, some honest indignation at the foul suspicion which the examination implied. On the other occasion, having the boys to go on board the *Africaine*, I went with one of my ladies to see them on board, and Captain Manby joined us in our walk round Mr. Calcraft's grounds at Long Park, opposite to Long Beach, where we walked while my horses were baiting. We went into no house, and on that occasion had nothing to eat.—I felt extremely unable to account why these facts were not more fully inquired into, I thought proper to be inquired into at all, I return again to Mr. Bidgood's evidence. As far it respects my conduct at Montague House, it is confined to the circumstances which I have already mentioned. And, upon those circumstances, I have no further observation which may tend to illustrate Mr. Bidgood's credit to offer. But I trust if, from other parts of his evidence, your Majesty sees traces of the strongest prejudices against me, and the most scandalous insinuations, drawn from circumstances which can in no degree support them, your Majesty will then be able justly to appreciate the credit due to every part of Mr. Bidgood's evidence.—Under the other head, into which I have divided this part of the case, I mean my conduct at Southend as relative to Captain Manby, Mr. Bidgood is more substantial and particular. His statement, on this head, begins by shewing that I was at Southend about six weeks before the *Africaine*, Captain Manby's ship arrived. That Mr. Sicard was looking out for its arrival, as if she was expected. And as it is my practice to require as constant a correspondence to be kept up with my chatty boys, when on board of ship, as the nature of their situation will admit of; and as Mr. Sicard is the person who manages all matters concerning them, and enters into their interests with the most friendly anxiety, he certainly was apprized of the probability of the ship's arrival off Southend, before she came. And here I may as well, perhaps, by the way, remark, that as this correspondence with the boys is always under cover to the captain, this circumstance may account to your Majesty for the fact, which is stated by some of the witnesses, of several letters being put into the post by Sicard, some of which he may have received from me, which were directed to Captain Manby.—Soon after the arrival of the *Africaine*, however, Bidgood says, the Captain put off in his boat. Sicard went to meet him, and immediately brought him up to me and my ladies;—he dined there then, and came frequently to see me. It would have been as candid if Mr. Bidgood had represented the fact as it really was, though perhaps the circumstance is not very material.—that the Captain brought the two boys on shore with him to see me, and this, as well as many other circumstances connected with these boys, the existence of whom, as accounting in any degree for the intercourse between me and Captain Manby, could never have been collected from out of Bidgood's depositions, Sicard would have stated, if the Commissioners had examined him to it. But though he is thus referred to, though his name is mentioned about the letters sent to Captain Manby, he does not appear to have been examined on any of them; and all that he appears to have been asked is, as to his remembering Captain Manby visiting at Montague House, and to my paying the expense of the linen furniture for his cabin. But Mr. Sicard was, I suppose, represented by my enemies to be a confidant, from whom no truth could be extracted, and therefore that it was idle waste of time to examine him to such

points; and so unquestionably he, and every other honest servant in my family, who could be supposed to know any thing upon the subject, were sure to be represented by those, whose conspiracy and falsehood, their honesty and utility were the best means of detecting. The conspirators, however, had the first word, and, unfortunately, their venality was not questioned, nor their unfavourable bias suspected.

Mr. Bidgood then proceeds to state the situation of the house, two of which, with a part of a third, I had at Southend. He describes No. 9, as the house in which I slept; No. 8, as that in which we dined; and No. 7, as containing a drawing-room, to which we retired after dinner. And he says, "I have several times seen the Princess, after having gone to No. 7, with Captain Manby and the rest of the company, retire with Captain Manby from No. 7, through No. 8, to No. 9, which was the house where the Princess slept. I suspect that Captain Manby slept very frequently in the house.—Hints were given by the servants, and I believe that others suspected it as well as myself."—What those hints were, by what servants given, or to whom, which do not seem to have been of thought necessary matters of inquiry; at least there is no trace in Mr. Bidgood's, or any other witness's examination, of any such inquiry having been made.

In his second deposition, which applies to the same fact, after saying that we went away the day after the *Africaine* sailed from Southend, he says, "Captain Manby was there three times a week at the end, while his ship lay for six weeks off Southend at the Nore;—he came as tide served in a morning, and to dine and drink tea. I have seen him six mornings by ten o'clock. I suspected he slept at No. 9, the Princess's. She always put out the candles herself in the drawing-room at No. 9, and bid me not wait to put them up. She gave me the orders as soon as she went to Southend. I used to see water jugs, basins, and towels, set out opposite the Princess's door in the passage. Never saw them so left in the passage at any other time, and I suspected he was there at that time; there was a general suspicion through the house. Mrs. and Miss Fitzgerald then, and Miss Hammond (now Mrs. Hood) there. My suspicion arose from seeing them in the glass," &c., as mentioned before.—Her behaviour like that of a man attached to a man, used to be by themselves at luncheon, at Southend, when the ladies were not sent for, a number of times. There was a pony which Captain Manby used to ride; it stood in the stable ready for him, and which Sicard used to ride." Then he says, the servants used to talk and laugh about Captain Manby, and that it was matter of discourse amongst them; and this, with what has been alluded to before, respecting Sicard's putting letters for him into the post, which he had received from me, contains the whole of his deposition as far as respects Captain Manby. And, sure, as to the fact of retiring through No. 8, from No. 7, to No. 9, along with Captain Manby, I have no recollection of ever having gone with Captain Manby, though but for a moment, from the one room to which the company was sitting through the dining-room to the other drawing-room. It is, however, now above two years ago, and to be confident that such a circumstance might not have happened, is more than I will undertake to be. But in the only sense in which he uses the expression, as retiring alone, connected with the immediate context that follows, it is most false and scandalous. I know no means of absolutely proving a negative. If the fact was true, there must have been other witnesses who could have proved it as well as Mr. Bidgood. Mrs. Fitzgerald is the only person of the party who was examined, and her evidence proves the negative so far as the negative can be proved; for she says, "he dined there, but never stayed late. She was at Southend all the time I was there, and cannot recollect to have seen Captain Manby there, or known him to be there, later than nine, or half past nine." Miss Fitzgerald and Miss Hammond (now Mrs. Hood) are not called to this fact, although a fact so extremely important, as it must appear to your Majesty, not, indeed, are they examined at all. As to the putting out of the candles, it seems, he says, I gave the order as soon as I went to Southend, which was six weeks before the *Africaine* arrived; so this plan, of excluding him from the opportunity of knowing what was going on at No. 9, was part of a long meditated scheme, as he would represent it, planned and thought of six weeks before it could be executed; and which, when it was executed, your Majesty will

recollect, according to Mr. Bidgood's evidence, there was no little contrivance to conceal, that the basins and towels, which the Captain is insinuated to have used, were exposed to sight, as if to declare that he was there. It is tedious and disgusting, Sir, I am well aware, to trouble your Majesty with such particulars; but it doubtless is true, that I bid him not to take the candles away from No. 9. The candles which are used in my drawing room, are considered as his perquisites. Those on the contrary which are used in my private apartment, are the perquisites of my maid. I thought that upon the whole it was a fairer arrangement, when I was at Southend, to give my maid the perquisites of the candles used at No. 9; and I made the arrangement accordingly, and ordered Mr. Bidgood to leave them. This, Sir, is the true account of the fact respecting the candles; an arrangement which very possibly Mr. Bidgood did not like. But the putting out the candles myself, was not the only thing from which the inference is drawn, that Captain Manby slept at my house, at No. 9, and, as is evidently insinuated, if not stated, in my bed-room. There were water-jugs, and basins, and towels, left in the passage, which Mr. Bidgood never saw at other times. At what other times does he mean? At other times than those at which he suspected, from seeing them there, that Captain Manby slept in my house? If every time he saw the basins and towels, &c. in the passage, he suspected Captain Manby slept there, it certainly would follow, that he never saw them at times when he did not suspect that fact. But, Sir, upon this important fact, important to the extent of convicting me, if it were true, of High Treason, if it were not the indignation which such scandalous licentious wickedness and malice excite, it seems hardly be possible to treat it with any grace. Whether there were or were not basins and towels sometimes left in a passage at Southend, which were not there generally, and ought to have been never there, I really cannot inform your Majesty. It certainly is possible, but the utmost it can prove, I should trust, might be some slovenliness in my servant, who did not put them in their proper place; but surely it must be left to Mr. Bidgood alone to trace any evidence, from such a circumstance, of the crime of adultery in me. But I cannot thus leave this fact, for I trust I shall here again have the same advantage from the excess and extravagance of this man's malice, as I have already had on the other part of the charge, from the excess and extravagance of his confidence, Lady Douglas. What is the charge that he would insinuate? That I in detail and effect a stolen secret, clandestine intercourse with an adulteress? No.—Captain Manby, it seems, according to his insinuation, slept with me in my house, under circumstances with such notoriety, that it was impossible that any of my male attendants at least should not have known it. Their duty was to look on the occasion; they had to supply basins and towels in places where they never were supplied, except when prepared for him; and they were not only prepared to report it, but prepared in an open passage, exposed to view, in a manner to excite the suspicion of those who were not admitted into the secret. And what a secret was it, that was thus to be hazarded! No less than what, if discovered, would fix Captain Manby and myself with High Treason! Not only, therefore, must I have been thus careless of reputation and eager for infamy, but I must have been careless of my life as of my honour.—Lost to all sense of shame, surely I must have still retained some regard for life. Captain Manby too, with a fully and manly equal to his supposed inquiry, must then have put his life in the hands of my servants, and depended for his safety upon their fidelity to me, and their perjury to the Prince their master. If the excess of vice and crime in all this is believed, could it be indiscretion, imprudence, and credulity to adopt it almost upon my evidence? But what must be the state of that man's mind, as to prejudicial, who could come to the conclusion of believing it, from the fact of some water-jugs and towels being found in an unusual place, in a passage near my bed-room? For as to his suspicion being raised by what he says he saw in the looking-glass, if it was as true as it is false, it could not occasion his believing, on any particular night that Captain Manby slept in my house, the situation of these towels and basins is what leads to that belief. But, Sir, may I ask, did the Commissioners believe this man's suspicions? If they did, what do they meanly say that these facts of great in-

decency, &c. went to a much less extent than the principal charges? And that it was not for them to state their bearing and effect? The bearing of this fact unquestionably, if believed, is the same as that of the principal charge: namely, to prove me guilty of High Treason. They therefore could not believe it. But if they did not believe it, and as it seems to me, Sir, no men of common judgment could, on such a statement, how could they bring themselves to name Mr. Bidgood as one of those witnesses on whose unbiased testimony they could so rely? or how could they (in pointing him out with the other three as speaking to facts, particularly with respect to Captain Manby, which must be credited until decidedly contradicted), omit to specify the facts which he spoke to, that they thus thought worthy of belief, but leave the whole, including this incredible part of it, recommended to belief by their general and unqualified sanction and approbation.

But the falsehood of this charge does not rest on its incredibility alone. My friend, Mrs. Sander, who attended constantly on my person, and whose bedroom was close to mine, was examined by the Commissioners; she must have known this fact if it had been true; she positively swears, "that she did not know or believe that Captain Manby stayed till very late hours with me; that she never suspected there was any improper familiarity between us." M. Wilson, who made my bed, swears, "that she had been in the habit of making it ever since she lived with me; that another maid, whose name was Ann Bye, assisted with her in making it, and swears from what she observed, that she never had any reason to believe that two persons had slept in it. Referring this to my name to her fellow-servant, who made the bed with her; but that servant, who I know not, is not examined; as your Majesty then finds the inference drawn by Bidgood to amount to a fact so openly and undeniably prodigious, as to outrage all credibility, as your Majesty finds it negatived by the evidence of three witnesses, one of whom, in particular, if such a fact were true, must have known it: as your Majesty finds one witness appealing to another, who is pointed out as a person who must have been able, with equal means of knowledge, to have confirmed her if she spoke true, and to have contradicted her if she spoke false. And, Sir, when added to all this, your Majesty is graciously pleased to recollect that Mr. Bidgood was one of those who, though in my service, submitted themselves voluntarily to be examined previous to the appointment of the Commissioners, in confirmation of Lady Douglas's statement, without informing me of the fact; and when I state to your Majesty upon the evidence of Philip Kracker and Robert Eaglesome, whose deposition I suspect, that these examinations before the Commissioners, was seen to be in confidence and communication with Lady Douglas, my most sensible accuser, do I raise my expectations too high, when I confidently trust that his malice and his falsehood, as well as his connexion in this conspiracy against my honour, my station in this kingdom, and my life, will appear to your Majesty too plainly for him to receive any credit, either in this or any other part of his testimony.—The other circumstances to which he speaks, are comparatively too trifling for me to trouble your Majesty with any more observations upon his evidence.—The remaining part of the case which respects Captain Manby, relates to my conduct at East Cliff.—How little Mrs. Lisle's examination affords for observations upon this part of the case, except as shewing how very seldom Captain Manby called upon me while I was there, I have already observed. Mr. Cole says nothing upon this part of the case, nor Mr. Bidgood. The only witness is amongst the four, whose testimonies are distinguished by the Commissioners as most material, and as those on which they particularly rely, who says any thing upon this part of the case, is Fanny Lloyd. Her deposition is as follows:—"I was at Ramsgate with the Princess in 1803. One morning when we were in the house at East Cliff, somebody, I don't recollect who, knocked at my door, and desired me to prepare breakfast for the Princess. This was about six o'clock; I was asleep. The whole time I was in the Princess's service, I had never been called up before to make the Princess's breakfast. I slept in the housekeeper's room, on the ground-floor. I opened the shutters of the window for light. I knew at that time that Captain Manby's ship was in the Downs. When I opened the shutters, I saw the Princess walking down the

gravel-walk towards the sea. No orders had been given me over-night to prepare breakfast early. The gentleman the Princess was with, was a tall man. I was surprised to see the Princess walking with a gentleman at that time in the morning. I am sure it was the Princess.—What this evidence of Fanny Lloyd applies to, I do not feel certain that I recollect. The circumstances which she mentions might, I think, have occurred twice while I was there; and which time she alludes to, I cannot pretend to say—I mean on occasion of two water parties which I intended, one of which did not take place at all, and the other not so early in the day as was intended, nor was its object effected. Once I intended to pay Admiral Montague a visit to Deal; but wind and tide not serving, we sailed much later than we intended; and instead of landing at Deal, the Admiral came on board our vessel, and we returned to East Cliff in the evening; on which occasion Captain Manby was not of the party, nor was he in the Downs—but it is very possible, that having prepared to set off early, I might have walked down towards the sea, and been seen by Fanny Lloyd. On the other occasion, Captain Manby was to have been of the party, and it was to have been on board his ship. I desired him to be early at my house in the morning, and if the day suited me, we would go. He came; I walked with him towards the sea, to look at the morning; I did not like the appearance of the weather, and did not go to sea. Upon either of these occasions, Fanny Lloyd might have been called up to make breakfast and might have seen me going. As to the orders not having been given her over-night, to that I can say nothing,—but upon this statement, what inference can be intended to be drawn from this fact? It is the only one in which F. Lloyd's evidence can in any degree be applied to Captain Manby; and she is one of the important witnesses referred to, as proving something which most particularly, as with regard to Captain Manby, he credited till contradicted, and as deserving the most serious consideration. From the examination of Mrs. Fitzgerald I collect, that she was asked whether Captain Manby ever slept in the house at East Cliff; to which she, to the best of her knowledge, answers in the negative. Is this evidence then of Fanny Lloyd's relied upon, to afford an inference that Captain Manby slept in my house; or was there at an improper hour; or in a manner, and under circumstances, which afforded reason for unfavourable interpretations? If this were so, can it be believed that I would, under such circumstances, have taken a step, such as calling for breakfast at an unusual hour, which must have made the fact more notorious and remarkable, and brought the attention of the servants, who must have witnessed the breakfast, more particularly and pointedly to it?

But if there be any truth which rests, or is supposed to rest, upon the credit of this witness,—though she is one of the four, whose credit, your Majesty will recollect it has been stated that there was no reason to question, yet she stands in a predicament in which, in general, at least, I had understood it to be supposed, that the credit of a witness was not only questionable, but materially shaken. For, towards the beginning of her examination, she states, that Mr. Mills attended her for a cold; he asked her, if the Prince came to Blackheath, backwards and forwards; or something to that effect. For the Princess was with child; or looked as if she was with child. This must have been three or four years ago. She thought it must be some time before the child (W. Austin) was brought to the Princess. To this fact she positively swears, and in this she is as positively contradicted by Mr. Mills; for he swears, in his deposition before the Commissioners, that he never did say to her, or any one, that the Princess was with child, or looked as if she was with child,—that he never thought so, nor surmised any thing of the kind. Mr. Mills has a partner, Mr. Edmeades. The Commissioners, therefore, conceiving that Fanny Lloyd might have mistaken one of the partners for the other, examined Mr. Edmeades also. Mr. Edmeades, in his deposition, is equally positive that he never said any such thing—so the matter rests upon these depositions; and upon that state of it, what pretence is there for saying, that a witness who swears to a conversation with a medical person, who attended me, of so extremely important a nature, and is so expressly and decidedly contradicted in the important fact which she speaks to, is a witness whose credit there appears no reason to question? Two important circumstances must surely have been overlooked when

that statement was made.—But this fact of Mr. Mills and Mr. Edmeades's contradiction of Fanny Lloyd, appears to your Majesty, for the first time, from the examination before the Commissioners.—But this is the fact which I charge as having been known to those who are concerned in bringing forward this information, and which, nevertheless, was not communicated to your Majesty.—The fact that Fanny Lloyd declared, that Mr. Mills told her the Princess was with child, is stated in the declarations which were delivered to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and by him forwarded to your Majesty.—The fact that Mr. Mills denied ever having so said, though known at the same time, is not stated.—That I may not appear to have represented so strange a fact without sufficient authority, I subjoin the declaration of Mr. Mills, and the deposition of Mr. Edmeades, which prove it. Fanny Lloyd's original declaration which was delivered to his Royal Highness, is dated on the 15th of February. It appears to have been taken at the Temple; I conclude, therefore, at the chambers of Mr. Lowen, Sir John Douglas's solicitor, who, according to Mr. Cole, accompanied him to Cheltenham to procure some of these declarations. On the 13th of February, the next day after Fanny Lloyd's declaration, the Earl of Moira sends for Mr. Mills, upon pressing business. Mr. Mills attends him on the 14th; he is asked by his Lordship upon the subject of this conversation; he is told he may rely upon his Lordship's honour, that what passed should be in perfect confidence (a confidence which Mr. Mills, feeling it to be on a subject too important to his character, at the moment disclaims);—that it was his (the Earl of Moira's) duty to his Prince, as his councillor, to inquire into the subject, which he had known for some time.—Fanny Lloyd's statement being then related to Mr. Mills, Mr. Mills, with great warmth, declared that it was an infamous falsehood.—Mr. Lowen, who appears also to have been there by appointment, was called into the room, and he furnished Mr. Mills with the date to which Fanny Lloyd's declaration applied. The meeting ends in Lord Moira's desiring to see Mr. Mills's partner, Mr. Edmeades, who not being at home, cannot attend him for a few days. He does, however, upon his return, attend him on the 20th of May; on his attendance, instead of Mr. Lowen, he finds Mr. Conant, the magistrate, with Lord Moira. He denies the conversation with Fanny Lloyd, as positively and preposterously as Mr. Mills. Notwithstanding, however, all this, the declaration of Fanny Lloyd is delivered to his Royal Highness, unaccompanied by these contradictions, and forwarded to your Majesty on the 29th. Mr. Lowen was the solicitor of Sir John Douglas in this business, cannot be doubted; that he took some of these declarations, which were laid before your Majesty, is clear; and that he took this declaration of Fanny Lloyd's, seems not to be questionable. That the inquiry by Earl Moira, two days after her declaration was taken, must have been in consequence of an early communication of it to him, seems necessarily to follow from what is above stated; that it was known, on the 14th of May, that Mr. Mills contradicted this assertion; and, on the 20th, that Mr. Edmeades did, is perfectly clear; and yet, notwithstanding all this, the fact, that Mr. Edmeades and Mr. Mills contradicted it, seems to have been not communicated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for he, as it appears from the Report, forwarded the declaration which had been delivered to his Royal Highness, through the Chancellor, to your Majesty; and the declaration of Fanny Lloyd, which has been as falsified, to the knowledge of the Earl Moira and of Mr. Lowen, the solicitor for Sir John Douglas, is sent into your Majesty as one of the documents, on which you were to ground your inquiry, unaccompanied by its falsification by Mills and Edmeades; at least, no declarations by them, are amongst those, which are transmitted to me as copies of the original declarations which were laid before your Majesty. I know not whether it was Lord Moira, or Mr. Lowen, who should have communicated this circumstance to his Royal Highness, but that, in all fairness, it ought unquestionably to have been communicated by some one—I dare not trust myself with any interferences from this proceeding; I content myself with remarking, that it must now be felt, that I was justified in saying, that neither his Royal Highness, nor your Majesty, any more than myself, had been fairly dealt with, in not being fully informed upon this important fact; and your Majesty will forgive a weak, unprotected woman, like myself,

who, under such circumstances, should apprehend that, however Sir John and Lady Douglas may appear my ostensible accusers, I have other enemies, *whose ill-will I may have occasion to fear*, without feeling myself assailed, that it will be strictly regulated, in its proceeding against me, by the principles of fairness and of justice—I have now, sure, gone through all the evidence which respects Captain Manby, whether at Montague House, South End, or East Cliff; and I do trust, that your Majesty will see, upon the whole of it, how mistaken a view the Commissioners have taken of it. The pressure of other duties engrossing their time and their attention, has made them leave the important duties of this investigation, in many particulars, unspectfully discharged—a more thorough attention to it must have given them a better and truer insight into the characters of those witnesses, upon whose credit, as I am convinced your Majesty will now see, they have without sufficient reason relied. There remains nothing for me, on this part of the charge, to perform; but, adverting to the circumstance which is falsely sworn against me by Mr. Bidgood, of the salute, and the false inference and insinuation, from other facts, that Captain Manby slept in my house, either at South End or East Cliff, on my own part, most solemnly to declare, that they are both utterly false; that Bidgood's assertion as to the salute, is a malicious slanderous invention, without the slightest shadow of truth to support it; that his suspicions and insinuations, as to Captain Manby's having slept in my house, are also the false suggestions of his own malicious mind: and that Captain Manby never did, to my knowledge or belief, sleep in my house at South End, East Cliff, or any other house of mine whatever; and, however often he may have been in my company, I solemnly protest to your Majesty, as I have done in the former cases, that nothing ever passed between him and me, that I should be ashamed, or unwilling that all the world should have seen. And I have also, with great pain, and with a deep sense of wounded delicacy, applied to Captain Manby to attest to the same truth, and I subjoin to this letter his deposition to that effect.

I related to your Majesty, that I should be obliged to return to other parts of Fanny Lloyd's testimony.—At the end of it she says, "I never told Cole that M. Wilson, when she supposed the Princess to be in the library, had gone into the Princess's bed room, and had found a man there at breakfast with the Princess; or that there was a great deal about it, and that M. Wilson was sworn to secrecy, and threatened to be turned away, if she divulged what she had seen." This part of her examination, your Majesty will perceive, must have been called from her, by some precise question, addressed to her, with respect to a supposed communication from her to Mr. Cole. In Mr. Cole's examination, there is not one word upon the subject of it. In his original declaration, however, there is; and there your Majesty will perceive, that he affirms the fact of her having reported to him M. Wilson's declaration in the very same words in which Fanny Lloyd denies it, and it is therefore evident that the Commissioners, in putting this question to Fanny Lloyd, must have put it to her from Cole's declaration. She positively denies the fact; there is then a flat and precise contradiction, between the examination of Fanny Lloyd and the original statement of Mr. Cole. It is therefore impossible that they both can have spoken true. The Commissioners, for one reason, don't examine Cole in this point at all: don't endeavour to trace out this story; if they had, they must have discovered which of these witnesses spoke the truth; but they leave this contradiction not only unexplained, but unrequired after, and in the next report both these witnesses, Cole and Fanny Lloyd, thus speak to the two sides of a contradiction, and who therefore cannot by possibility both speak truth, as witnesses who cannot be suspected of partiality, whose credit they see no reason to question, and whose story must be believed till contradicted.—But what is, if possible, still more extraordinary, this supposed communication from F. Lloyd to Cole, as your Majesty observes, relates to something which M. Wilson is supposed to have seen and to have said; yet though M. Wilson appears himself to have been examined by the Commissioners on the same day with Fanny Lloyd, in the copy of her examination, as delivered to me, there is no trace of any question relating to this declaration having been put to her.

And I have not less reason to lament than to be surprised, that it did not occur to the Commissioners

to see the necessity of following this inquiry still further; for, if properly pursued, it would have demonstrated two things, both very important to be kept in mind in the whole of this consideration. First, how heinous representations of this kind, arising out of little or nothing, become magnified and exaggerated by the circulation of prejudiced or malicious Reporters; and, secondly, it would have shewn the industry of Mr. and Mrs. Bidgood, as well as Mr. Cole, in collecting information in support of Lady Douglas's statement, and in improving what they collected by their false colourings and malicious additions to it. They would have found a story in Mrs. Bidgood's declaration, as well as in her husband's (who relates it as having heard it from his wife), which is evidently the same as that which W. Cole's declaration contains; for the Bidgoods' declarations state, that Fanny Lloyd told Mrs. Bidgood, that Mary Wilson had gone into the Princess's bed room, and had found her Royal Highness and Sir Sidney in the most criminal situation; that she had left the room, and was so shocked, that she fainted away at the door. Here, then, are Mrs. Bidgood and Mr. Cole, both declaring what they had heard from Fanny Lloyd say, and Fanny Lloyd denying it. How extraordinary is it that they were not all confronted! and your Majesty will see presently how much it is to be lamented that they were not; for, from Fanny Lloyd's original declaration, it appears that the truth would have come out, as she there states, that, "to the best of her knowledge, Mary Wilson said, that she had seen the Princess and Sir Sidney in the Blue Room, but never heard Mary Wilson say she was so alarmed as to be in a fit." If then, on confronting Fanny Lloyd with Mrs. Bidgood and Mr. Cole, the Commissioners had found Fanny Lloyd's story to be what she related before, and had then put the question to Mary Wilson, and had heard from her what it really was which she had seen and related to Fanny Lloyd, they could not have been at a loss to have discovered which of these witnesses told the truth. They would have found, I am perfectly confident, that all that Mary Wilson ever could have told Fanny Lloyd, was that she had seen Sir Sidney and myself in the blue room; and they would then have had to refer to the malicious, and condemned inventions of the Bidgoods and Mr. Cole, for the conversion of the blue room into the bed room; for the vile slander of what M. Wilson was supposed to have seen, and for the violent effect which this scene had upon her. I say their *condemned inventions*, as it is impossible to suppose that they could have been concerned in inventing the same addition to Fanny Lloyd's story, unless they had communicated together upon it. And when they had once found Mrs. Bidgood and Mr. Cole thus conspiring together, they would have had no difficulty in connecting them both in the same conspiracy with Sir John Douglas, by shewing how connected Cole was with Sir John Douglas, and how acquainted with his proceedings, in collecting the evidence which was to support Lady Douglas's declaration.

But, by referring to Mr. Cole's declaration, made on the 23d of February, they would have seen that Mr. Cole, in explaining some observation about Sir Sidney's supposed possession of a key to the garden-door, says that it was what "Mr. Lampert, the servant of Sir John Douglas, mentioned at Cheltenham to Sir John Douglas and Mr. Lowten."—How should Mr. Cole know that Sir John Douglas and Mr. Lowten had been over to Cheltenham, to collect evidence from this old servant of Sir John Douglas? How should he have known what that evidence was? unless he had either accompanied them himself, or at least had had such a communication either with Sir John Douglas, or Mr. Lowten, as it never could have occurred to any of them to have made to Mr. Cole, unless, instead of being a mere witness, he were a party to this accusation. But whether they had conspired themselves that Fanny Lloyd spoke true, and Cole and Mrs. Bidgood falsely; or whether they had convinced themselves of the reverse; it could not have been possible that they both could have spoken the truth; and, consequently, the Commissioners could never have reported the veracity of both to be free from suspicion, and deserving of credit.—There only remains that I should make a few observations on what appears in the examinations relative to Mr. Hood (now Lord Hood), Mr. Chester, and Captain Moore: and I really should not have thought a single observation necessary upon either of them, except that what refers to them is stated in the examinations of Mrs. Lisle.—With respect to Lord Hood,

it is as follows:—"I was at Catherington with the Princess; I remember Mr. (now Lord) Hood there, and the Princess going out airing with him, alone in Mr. Hood's little whiskey; and his servant was with them; Mr. Hood drove, and stayed out two or three times more than once; three or four times. Mr. Hood dined with us several times; once or twice he slept in a house in the garden; she appeared to pay no attention to him, but that of common civility to an intimate acquaintance." Now, Sir, it is undoubtedly true that I drove out several times with Lord Hood in his one-horse chaise, and some few times, twice, I believe, at most, without any of my servants attending us; and considering the time of life, and the respectable character of my Lord Hood, I never should have conceived that I incurred the least danger to my reputation in so doing. If, indeed, it was the duty of the Commissioners to inquire into instances of my conduct, in which they may conceive it to have been less reserved and dignified than what would properly become the exalted station which I hold in your Majesty's Royal Family, it is possible that, in the opinion of some, these drives with my Lord Hood were not consistent with that station, and that they were particularly improper in those instances in which we were not attended by more servants, or any servants of my own. Upon this I have only to observe, that these instances occurred after I had received the news of the lamented death of your Majesty's brother, the Duke of Gloucester. I was at that time down by the sea-side for my health. I did not like to forgo the advantage of air and exercise for the slight remainder of the time which I had to stay there: and I purposely chose to go out, not in my own carriage, and unattended, that I might not be seen, and known to be driving about, (myself and my attendants out of mourning), while his Royal Highness was known to have been so recently dead. This statement, however, is all that I have to make upon my part of the case; and whatever impropriety or impropriety of behaviour the Commissioners have fixed upon me by this circumstance, it must remain; for I cannot deny the truth of the fact, and have only the above explanation to offer of it. As to what Mrs. Lisle's examination contains with respect to Mr. Chester and Captain Moore, it is so connected, that I must trouble your Majesty with the statement of it altogether.

"I was with her Royal Highness at Lady Sheffield's, at Christmas, in Sussex. I inquired what company was there when I came; she said, only Mr. John Chester, who was there by her Royal Highness's orders; that she could get no other company to meet her, on account of the roads and the season of the year. He dined and went there that night. The next day other company came; Mr. Chester remained. I heard her Royal Highness was well, and been ill in the night, and came out for a walk, it lighted her candle in her servant's room. I came in from Sheffield, place to Blackheath with the Princess; Captain Moore dined there; I left him and the Princess twice alone, for a short time; he stayed alone half-an-hour with her in the room below, in which we had been sitting. I went to look for a book to complete a set her Royal Highness was lending Captain Moore. She made him a present of an understand, to the best of my recollection. He was there one morning in January last, on the Princess's birthday; he went away before the rest of the company. I might be about twenty minutes the second time I was away, the night Captain Moore was there. At Lady Sheffield's her Royal Highness paid more attention to Mr. Chester than to the rest of the company. I know of her Royal Highness walking out alone; twice, with Mr. Chester, in the morning alone; once, a short time, it rained; the other not an hour, not long. Mr. Chester is a pretty young man; her attentions to him were not uncommon; not the same as to Captain Moore."

At first, Sir, as to what relates to Mr. Chester, if there is any imputation to be cast upon my character by what passed at Sheffield-place with Mr. Chester (and by the Commissioners relating to examine Mrs. Lisle upon my attention to Mr. Chester, my walking out with him, and, above all, "as to his being a pretty young man," I conceive it to be so intended, I am sure your Majesty will see, that it is the hardest thing imaginable upon me, that, upon an occurrence which passed in Lady Sheffield's house, on a visit to her, Lady Sheffield herself was never examined; for, if she had been, I am convinced that these noble Lords, the Commissioners, never could have put me to the painful degradation

of stating any thing upon this subject.—The statement begins by Mrs. Lisle's inquiring, what company was there? and Lady Sheffield saying, "only Mr. John Chester, who was there by her Royal Highness's orders; that she could get no other company, on account of the roads." Is not this, Sir, left open to the inference that Mr. John Chester was the only person who had been invited by my orders? If Lady Sheffield had been examined, she would have been able to have produced the very letter in which, in answer to her Ladyship's request, that I would let her know what company it would be agreeable for me to meet, I said, "every thing of the name of North; all the Legges and Chesters, William and John, &c. &c. and Mr. Elliott." Instead of shutting out, therefore, Mr. John Chester, I included him in the enumeration which I made of the new relations of Lady Sheffield, and your Majesty, from this alone, cannot fail to see how false a colour even a true fact can assume, if it be sufficiently inquired into and explained.—As to the circumstances of my having been taken ill in the night, being obliged to get up, and light my candle, why this fact should be recorded, I am wholly at a loss to conceive. All the circumstances, however, respecting it, connected very much as they are with the particular disposition of Lady Sheffield's house, would have been fully explained, if thought material to have been inquired after, by Lady Sheffield herself; and I should have been relieved from the painful degradation of alluding at all to a circumstance which I could not further detail, without a great degree of delicacy; and as I cannot possibly suppose such a detail can be necessary for my defence, it would, especially in addressing your Majesty, be wholly inexcusable. With respect to the attention which I paid to Mr. Chester, and my walking out twice along with him for a short time, I have now to notice it. At this distance of time I am not certain that I can, with perfect accuracy, account for the circumstance. It appears to have been a rainy morning; it was on the 27th or 28th of December, and whether, wishing to take a walk, I did not desire Lady Sheffield, or Mrs. Lisle, or any lady to accompany me in doing what, in such a morning, I might think might be disagreeable to them, I really cannot precisely state to your Majesty.—But here, again, perhaps, in the judgment of some persons, may be an instance of familiarity, which was not consistent with the dignity of the Princess of Wales; but, surely, prejudice against me and my character must exceed all natural bounds in those minds in which any inference of crime or moral depravity can be drawn from such a fact. As to Captain Moore, it seems he was left alone with me, and twice in one sitting, as Mrs. Lisle was alone with me half an hour. The six times Mrs. Lisle left me, her examination says, it was to look for a book which I wished to lend to Captain Moore. How long she was absent on that occasion she is not asked; but it could have been but ten minutes, as she appears to have been absent twenty minutes the second time. The Commissioners, though they particularly return to the inquiry with respect to the length of time of her second absence, did not require her to tell them the occasion of it; if truly told, she would have told them, that it was in search of the same book; that having on the first occasion looked for it in the drawing-room, she went afterwards to see for it in Mrs. Lisle's room. But I made him a present of an understand. I hope your Majesty will not think I am trifling with your patience when I take notice of such trifles. But it is of such trifles as these that the evidence consists, when it is the evidence of respectable witnesses speaking to facts, and, consequently, speaking only the truth. Captain Moore had confessed to me what I felt was a considerable obligation. My Mother is very partial to the late Dr. Moore's writing. Captain Moore, as your Majesty knows, is his son, and he promised to lend me, for the purpose of sending it to my mother, a manuscript of an unpublished work of the Doctor's. In return, for this civility, I begged the acceptance of a trifling present.—There is one circumstance alluded to in these examinations which I know not how to notice, and yet feel it impossible to omit: I mean what respects certain anonymous papers or letters, marked A. B. and C., to which Lord Cholmondeley appears to have been examined, upon the supposition of their being my hand-writing. A letter marked A. appears, by the examination of Lady Douglas, to have been produced by her; and the two papers marked B. and C. cover marked C. appear to have

tion, therefore, and the evidence, I have nothing further to remark. And, conscious of the length at which I have trespassed on your Majesty's patience, I will forbear to waste your time by any endeavour to recapitulate what I have said. Some few observations, however, before I conclude, I must hope to be permitted to submit.—In many of the observations which I have made, your Majesty will observe that I have noticed what have appeared to me to be great omissions on the part of the Commissioners, in the manner of taking their examinations; in forbearing to put any questions to the witnesses, in the nature of a cross-examination of them; to confront them with each other; and to call other witnesses, whose testimony must either have confounded or falsified, in important particulars, the examinations as they have taken them. It may perhaps occur, in consequence of such observations, that I am desirous that this Inquiry should be opened again; that the Commissioners should recommence their labours; and that they should proceed to supply the defects in their previous examinations by a fuller execution of their duty.—I therefore think it necessary, most distinctly and emphatically to state, that I have no such meaning; and whatever may be the risk that I may incur of being charged with betraying a consciousness of guilt, by thus flying from an extension or repetition of this Inquiry, I must distinctly state, that so far from requesting the revival of it, I humbly request your Majesty would be graciously pleased to understand me, as renouncing and protesting against it, in the strongest and most solemn manner in my power.—I am yet to learn the legality of such a Commission to inquire, even in the case of high treason, or any other crime known to the laws of the country. If it is lawful in the case of high treason, supposed to be committed by me, surely it must be lawful also in the case of high treason, supposed to be committed by other subjects of your Majesty.—Thus there is much objection to it, in reason, and principle, my understanding assures me. That such inquiries, carried on upon *ex parte* examination, and a Report of the result by persons of high authority, may, may must, have a tendency to prejudice the character of the parties who are exposed to them, and thereby influence the further proceedings in their case; that they are calculated to keep back from notice, and in security, the person of a false accuser, and to leave the accused in the predicament of neither being able to look forward for protection to an acquittal of himself, nor for redress to the conviction of his accuser.—That these and many other objections occur to such a mode of proceeding, in the case of a crime known to the laws of this country, appears to be quite obvious. But if Commissioners acting under such a power, or your Majesty's Privy Council, or any regular magistrates, when they have satisfied themselves of the falseness of the principal charge, and the absence of all legal and substantive offence, are to be considered as empowered to proceed in the examination of the particulars of private life; to report upon the proprieties of domestic conduct, and the decencies of private behaviour, and to pronounce their opinion against the party, upon the evidence of dissatisfied servants, whose veracity they are to hold up as unimpeachable; and to do this without permitting the persons, whose conduct is inquired into, to suggest one word in explanation or contradiction of the matter with which they are charged: it would, I submit to your Majesty, prove such an attack upon the security and confidence of domestic life, such a means of recording, under the sanction of great names and high authority, the most malicious and foulest imputations, that no character could possibly be secure; and would do more to break in upon and undermine the happiness and comfort of life, than any proceeding which could be imagined.—The public in general, perhaps, may feel not much interest in the establishment of such a precedent in my case. They may think it to be a course of proceedings, scarcely applicable to any private subject. yet, if once such a court of honour, of decency, and of manners, was established, many subjects might occur, to which it might be thought advisable to extend its jurisdiction, beyond the instance of a Princess of Wales. But should it be intended to be confined to me, your Majesty, I trust, will not be surprised to find that it does not reconcile me the belief to it, should I learn myself to be the single instance in your Kingdom, who is exposed to the scrutiny of so severe and formidable a tribunal. So far, therefore, from giving that sanction or consent to any such Inquiry upon similar principles, which I

should seem to do, by requiring the renewal of these examinations, I must protest against it; protest against the nature of the proceeding, because its result cannot be fair. I must protest, as long at least as it remains doubtful, against the legality of what has already passed, as well as the legality of its repetition. If the course be legal, I must submit to the laws, however severe they may be; but I trust new laws is not to be found out, and applied to my case. If I am guilty of crime, I know I am amenable; I am most contented to continue so to the impartial laws of your Majesty's kingdom; and I fear no charge brought against me, in open day, under the public eye, before the known tribunals of the country, administering justice under those impartial and enlightened laws. But secret tribunals, created for the first time for me, to form and pronounce opinions upon my conduct without hearing me; to record, in the evidence of the witnesses which they report, imputations against my character upon *ex parte* examinations—till I am better reconciled to the justice of their proceedings, I cannot fail to fear. And till I am better informed as to their legality, I cannot fail in duty to my dearest interests, most solemnly to remonstrate and to protest against them. If such tribunals as these are called into action against me, by the false charges of friends turned enemies, of servants turned traitors, and acting as spies, by the foul conspiracy of such social and domestic treason, I can look to no security to my honour in the most spotless and most cautious innocence.

By the contradiction and denial which in this case I have been enabled to procure, of the most important facts which have been sworn against me by Mr. Cole and Mr. Bidgood; by the observations and the reasonings which I have addressed to your Majesty, I am confident, that to those whose sense of justice will lead them to wade through this long detail, I shall have removed the impressions which have been raised against me. But how am I to ensure a patient attention to all this statement? How many will hear that the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the First Lord of the Treasury, and one of your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, have reported against me, upon evidence which they have declared to be unbiassed and unquestionable; who will never have the opportunity, or if they had the opportunity, might not have the inclination to correct the error of that Report, by the examination of my statement.—I feel, therefore, that by this proceeding, my character has received essential injury. For a Princess of Wales to have been placed in a situation, in which it was essential to her honour to request one gentleman to swear, that he was not awake at midnight in a room with her alone; and another, that he did not give her a lascivious salute, and never slept in her house, is to have been actually degraded and disgraced. I have been, Sir, placed in this situation: I have been cruelly, your Majesty will permit me to say so, cruelly degraded into the necessity of making such requests. A necessity which I never could have been exposed to, even under this Inquiry, if more attention had been given to the examination of these malicious charges, and of the evidence on which they rest.—Much solicitude is felt, and justly so, as connected with this Inquiry, for the honour of your Majesty's illustrious family. But surely a true regard to that honour should have restrained those who really felt for it, from casting such severe reflections on the character and virtue of the Princess of Wales.—If, indeed, after the most diligent and anxious inquiry, penetrating into every circumstance connected with the charge, searching every source from which information could be derived, and scrutinizing with all that acuteness into the credit and character of the witnesses, which great experience, talent, and intelligence could bring to such a subject; and, above all, it, after giving me some opportunity of being heard, the force of truth had, at length, compelled any persons to form, as reluctantly and as unwillingly as they would, against their own daughters, the opinion that has been pronounced; no regard, unquestionably, to my honour and character, nor to that of your Majesty's family, as, in some degree, involved in mine, could have justified the supposition of that opinion, if legally called for, in the course of official and public duty. Whether such caution and reluctance are really manifest in these proceedings, I must leave to less partial judgments than my own to determine.—In the full examination of these proceedings, which justice to my own character has

required of me, I have been compelled to make many observations, which, I fear, may prove offensive to persons in high power.—Your Majesty will easily believe, when I so humbly assure you, that I have been deeply atry to yield to the necessity of so doing. This proceeding manifests that I have enemies enough; I could not wish unnecessarily to increase their number, or their weight. I trust, however, I have done it, I know it has been my purpose to do it, in a manner as little offensive as the justice due to myself would allow of; but I have felt that I have been deeply injured; that I have had much to complain of; and that my silence now would not be taken for forbearance, but would be ascribed to me as a confession of guilt. The Report itself announced to me, that these things, which had been spoken by the witnesses, "great un-proprieties and indecencies of conduct," necessarily occasioning most unfavourable interpretations, and deserving the most serious consideration, "must be credited till decidedly contradicted." The most satisfactory disproof of these circumstances (as the contradiction of the accused is always received with caution and distrust) rested in the proof of the foul malice and falsehood of my accusers and their witnesses. The Report announced in your Majesty, that those witnesses, whom I felt to be foul confederates in a base conspiracy against me, were not to be suspected of unavowable bias and their veracity, in the judgment of the Commissioners, not to be questioned.—Under the circumstances, Sir, what could I do? Could I forbear, in justice to myself, to announce to your Majesty the existence of a conspiracy against my honour, and my station in this country at least, if not against my life? Could I forbear to point out to your Majesty, how long this intended mischief had been meditated against me? Could I forbear to point out my doubts, at least, of the legality of the Commission under which the proceeding had been had? or to point out the errors and inaccuracies, to which the greatest able men who were named in this Commission, under the hurry and pressure of their great official occupations, had fallen, in the execution of this duty? Could I forbear to state, and to urge, the great injustice and injury that had been done to my character and my honour, by opinions pronounced against me without hearing me? And if, in the execution of this great task, so essential to my honour, I have let drop any expressions which a colder and more cautious prudence would have checked, I appeal to your Majesty's warm heart and generous feelings, to suggest my excuse and to afford my pardon.—What I have said, I have said under the pressure of much misfortune, under the provocation of great and accumulated injustice. Oh! Sir, to be unknown, and scarce to feel at liberty to lament; to be cruelly wronged, and to feel it almost an offence and a duty to be silent, is a hard lot; but use had, in some degree, inured me to it; but to find my misfortunes and my injuries imputed to me as faults; to be called to account upon a charge made against me by Lady Douglas, who was thought at first worthy of credit, a thought she had believed veracity to the fact, of my having admitted that I was myself the aggressor in every thing of which I had to complain, has subdued all power of patient bearing, and when I was called upon by the Commissioners, either to admit, by my silence, the guilt which they imputed to me, or to enter into my defence, in contradiction to it—no longer at liberty to remain silent, I, perhaps, have not known how, with exact propriety, to limit my expressions.—In the iniquity of my life, before my spirit had been yet at all lowered by my misfortunes, I should have been disposed to have met such a charge with the contempt which, I trust, by this time, your Majesty thinks due to it; I should have been disposed to have defied my enemies to the utmost, and to have scorned to answer to any thing but a legal charge, before a competent tribunal; but, in my present misfortune, such force of mind is gone. I ought, perhaps, so far to be thankful to them for their wholesome lessons of humility. I have, therefore, entered into this long detail, to endeavour to remove, at the first possible opportunity, any unfavourable impressions; to rescue myself from the dangers which the continuance of these suspicions might occasion, and to preserve to me your Majesty's good opinion, in whose kindness, hitherto, I have found infinite consolation, and to whose justice, under all circumstances, I can confidently appeal.—Under the impression of these sentiments, I throw myself at your Majesty's feet. I know, that whatever sentiments of resentment,—whatever wish for redress, by the

punishment of my false accusers, I ought to feel, your Majesty, as the Father of a Stranger, smiling under false accusation, as the Head of your illustrious House dishonoured in me, and as the great Guardian of the Laws of your Kingdom, thus loudly attempted to have been applied to the purposes of injustice, will not fail to feel for me. At all events, I trust your Majesty will restore me to the blessing of your Gracious Presence, and confirm to me, by your own Gracious Words, your satisfactory conviction of my innocence.—I am, Sir, with every sentiment of gratitude and loyalty, your Majesty's most affectionate and dutiful Daughter-in-law, subject, and servant.

Montague House, 2d of Oct. 1806.

The Deposition of Thomas Manby, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy.

Having had read to me the following passage, from a Copy of the Deposition of Robert Bidgood, sworn the 6th of June last, before Lords Spencer and Grenville, viz.—"I was waiting one day in the anti-room; Captain Manby had his hat in his hand, and appeared to be going away; he was a long time with the Princess, and, as I stood on the steps waiting, I looked into the room in which they were, and, in the reflection on the looking-glass, I saw them salute each other—I mean, that they kissed each other's lips. Captain Manby then went away; I then observed the Princess have her handkerchief in her hands, and wipe her eyes, as if she was crying, and went into the drawing room."—I do solemnly, and upon my oath, declare, that the said passage is a vile and wicked invention; that it is wholly and absolutely false; that it is impossible he ever could have seen, in the reflection of any glass, any such thing, as I never, upon any occasion, or in any situation, ever had the presumption to salute her Royal Highness in any such manner, or to take any such liberty, or offer any such insult to her person. And having had read to me another passage, from the same Copy of the same Deposition, in which the said Robert Bidgood says—"I suspected that Captain Manby spent frequently in the house; it was a subject of conversation in the house. Hints were given by the servants; and I believe that others suspected it as well as myself."—I solemnly swear, that such suspicion is wholly unfounded, and that I never did, at Montague House, Southend, Ramsgate, East Cliff, or any where else, ever sleep in any house occupied by, or belonging to, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and that there never did any thing pass between her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and myself, that I should be in any degree unwilling that all the world should have seen.

(Signed) THO. MANBY.
Sworn at the Public Office, Watton
Garden, London, the 23d day of
September, 1806, before me,
(Signed) THOMAS LEACH.

The Deposition of Thomas Lawrence, of Greek-street, Soho, in the County of Middlesex, Portrait Painter.

Having had read to me the following Extract from a Copy of a Deposition of William Cole, purporting to have been sworn before Lords Spencer and Grenville the 10th day of June, 1806, viz.—"Mr. Lawrence, the painter, used to go to Montague House about the latter end of 1801, when he was painting the Princess, and he has slept in the house two or three nights together. I have often seen him alone with the Princess, at eleven or twelve o'clock at night; he has been there as late as one or two o'clock in the morning. One night I saw him with the Princess in the blue room, after the ladies had retired; some time afterwards, when I supposed he was gone to his bed-room, I went to see that all was safe, and found the blue room door locked, and heard a whispering in it, and then went away."—I do so humbly, and upon my oath, depose, that having received the commands of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, to paint her Royal Highness's portrait, and that of the Princess Charlotte, I attended for that purpose at Montague House, Blackheath, several times, about the beginning of the year 1801, and having been informed that Sir William Beechey, upon a similar occasion, had slept in the house, for the greater convenience of executing his painting; and that having been intimated to me, that I might probably be allowed the same advantage, I signified my wish to avail myself of it, and,

accordingly, I did sleep at Montague House several nights:—that, frequently, when employed upon this painting, and occasionally, between the close of a day's sitting and the time of her Royal Highness's dressing for dinner, I have been alone in her Royal Highness's presence; I have likewise been graciously admitted to her Royal Highness's presence in the evenings, and remained there till twelve, one, and two o'clock; but, I do solemnly swear, I was never alone in the presence of her Royal Highness in an evening, to the best of my recollection and belief, except in one single instance, and that for a short time, when I remained with her Royal Highness in the blue room, or drawing room, as I remember, to answer some question which had been put to me, at the moment I was about to retire, together with the ladies in waiting, who had been previously present as well as myself; and though I cannot recollect the particulars of the conversation which then took place, I do solemnly swear, that nothing passed between her Royal Highness and myself, which I could have had the least objection for all the world to have seen and heard. And I do further, upon my oath, solemnly declare, that I never was alone in the presence of her Royal Highness in any other place, or in any other way, than as above described; and that neither, upon the occasion last mentioned, nor upon any other, was I ever in the presence of her Royal Highness, in any room whatever, with the door locked bolted, or fastened, otherwise than in the common and usual manner, which leaves it in the power of any person on the outside of the door to open it.

(Signed) THOMAS LAWRENCE.
Sworn at the Public Office, Hatton
Garden, this 24th day of September,
1806, before me,
(Signed) THOMAS LEACH. *

*The Deposition of Thomas Edmeades, of Greenwich,
in the County of Kent, Surgeon.*

On Tuesday, May 26th, 1806, I waited upon Earl Moira, by his appointment, who, having introduced me to Mr. Conant, a Magistrate for Westminster, proceeded to mention a charge preferred against me, by one of the female servants of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, of my having said, that her Royal Highness had been pregnant. His Lordship then asked me, if I had not told her Royal Highness, and whether, at that time, I did not mention to a servant, that I thought her Royal Highness in the family way; and whether I did not also ask, at the same time, if the Prince had been down to Montague House? I answered, that it had never entered my mind that her Royal Highness was in such a situation, and that, therefore, certainly, I never made the remark to any one; nor had I asked whether his Royal Highness had visited the house.—I said, that, at that time, a report, of the nature alluded to, was prevalent, but that I treated it as the infamous lie of the day. His Lordship adverted to the circumstance of her Royal Highness's having taken a child into her house; and observed, how dreadful mistakes about succession to the throne were, and what confusion might be caused by any claim of this kind: I observed, that I was aware of it; but repeated the assertion, that I had never thought of such a thing as was suggested, and therefore considered it impossible, in a manner, that I could have given it utterance. I observed, that I believed, in the first instance, Mr. Stokeman, the page, had mentioned this child to her Royal Highness, and that it came from Deptford, where I went, when her Royal Highness first took it, to see if any illness prevailed in the family. Mr. Conant observed, that he believed it was not an unusual thing for a medical man, when he imagined a Lady was pregnant, to mention his suspicion to some confidential domestic in the family.—I admitted the bare possibility, if such had been my opinion; but remarked, that if he must have been removed, before I could have committed myself in so absurd a manner.—Lord Moira, in a very significant manner, with his hands behind him, his head over one shoulder, his eyes directed towards me, with a sort of smile, observed, "that he could not help thinking that there must be something in the servant's deposition;" as if he did not give perfect credit to what I had said. He observed, that the matter was then confined to the knowledge of a few; and that he had hoped, if there had been any foundation for the affidavit, I might have acknowledged it, that the affair might

have been hushed. With respect to the minor question, I observed, that it was not probable, that I should condescend to ask any such question, as that imputed to me, of a medical servant; and that I was not in the habit of conferring confidentially with servants. Mr. Conant cautioned me to be on my guard, as, that if it appeared, on further investigation, I had made such inquiry, it might be very unpleasant to me, should it come under the consideration of the Privy Council. I said, that I considered the report as a malicious one; and was ready to make oath, before any Magistrate, that I had not, at any time, asserted, or even thought, that her Royal Highness had ever been in a state of pregnancy, since I had had the honour of attending the Princess. Mr. Conant asked me, whether, whilst I was attending her Royal Highness, or after I had performed the operation, I did not make some comment on the situation of her Royal Highness, from the state of the body, and whether I recommended the operation; I answered in the negative to both questions. I said, that her Royal Highness had sent for me to bleed her, and that I did not then recollect on what account. I said, that I had bled her Royal Highness twice; but did not remember the dates. I asked Lord Moira, whether he intended to proceed in the business, or whether I might consider it as at rest, that I might have an opportunity, in I thought necessary, of consulting my friends relative to the mode of conduct I ought to adopt; he said, that if the subject was moved any further, I should be apprized of it; and that, at present, it was in the hands of a few. I left them, and, in about an hour, on further consideration, wrote the note, of which the following is a copy, to which I never received any reply:—"Mr. Edmeades presents his respectful compliments to Lord Moira, and, on mature deliberation, after leaving his Lordship, upon the conversation which passed at Lord Moira's this morning, he feels it necessary to advise with some friend, on the propriety of making the particulars of that conversation known to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales; as Mr. Edmeades would be very sorry that her Royal Highness should consider him capable of such infamous conduct as that imputed to him, on the deposition of a servant, by Lord Moira this morning.

"London, May 30, 1806."

I have been enabled to state the substance of my interview with Lord Moira and Mr. Conant with the more particularity, as I made some madams of it within a day or two afterwards. And I do further depose, that the papers herewith annexed, marked A. and B. are in the hand writing of Samuel Graham Mills, of Greenwich aforesaid, my Father; and that he is at present, as I very believe, upon his road from Wales, through Gloucester to Bath.

(Signed) THOMAS EDMEADES.
Sworn at the Public Office, Hatton
Garden, this 30th day of September,
1806.
(Signed) THOMAS LEACH.

(A.)
*Memorandum of the Hall of Conversation between
Lord Moira, Mr. Lomen, and myself.*

May 14, 1806.
May 15, 1806. I received a letter from Lord Moira, of which the following is an exact copy:

St. James's place, May 15, 1806.
Sir,—A particular circumstance makes me desire to have the pleasure of seeing you, and, indeed, renders it indispensable that you should take the trouble of calling on me. As the trial in Westminster Hall occupies the latter hours of the day, I will beg you to be with me as early as nine o'clock to-morrow morning; in the mean time, it will be better that you should not apply any one of my having requested you to converse with me.—I have the honour, &c. to be your obedient servant,
(Signed) MORA.

To Mr. Mills.
This is the Page A. referred to by
the Affidavit of Thomas Edmeades, sworn before me this
26th September, 1806.
(Signed) THOMAS LEACH.

(B.)
In consequence of the above letter, I waited on his Lordship, exactly at nine o'clock. In less than five

minutes I was admitted into his room, and by him received very politely. He began the conversation by stating, he wished to converse with me on a very delicate subject; that I might rely on his honour, that what passed was to be in perfect confidence; it was his duty by his Prince, as his Counsellor, to inquire into the subject, which he had known for some time; and the inquiry was due also to my character. He then stated, that a deposition had been made by a domestic of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, deposing, as a declaration made by me, that her Royal Highness was pregnant, and that I made inquiries when interviews might have taken place with the Prince. I answered, that I never had declared the Princess to be with child, nor ever made the inquiries stated; that the declaration was an infamous falsehood. This being expressed with some warmth, his Lordship observed, that I might have made the inquiries very innocently, conceiving that her Royal Highness could not be in that situation but by the Prince. I repeated my assertion of the falsehood of the declaration, adding, that though the conversation was intended to be confidential, I felt my character strongly attacked by the declaration, therefore it was necessary that the declaration should be investigated; I had no doubt but the character I had so many years maintained, would make my assertion believed before the deposition of a domestic. I then requested to know, what date the declaration bore? His Lordship said, he did not remember; but he had desired the Solicitor to meet me, who would shew it me. I then observed, that I should, in confidence, communicate to his Lordship why I was desirous to know the date; I then stated to his Lordship, that soon after her Royal Highness came to Blackheath, I attended her in an illness, with Sir Francis Millman, in which I bled her twice. Soon after her recovery, she thought proper to form a regular medical appointment, and appointed myself and Mr. Edmeades to be Surgeons and Apothecaries to her Royal Highness. On receiving my warrant for such appointment, I declined accepting the honour of being appointed Apothecary, at being inconsistent with my character, being educated as Surgeon, and having had an honorary degree of Physic conferred on me. Her Royal Highness consented to appoint me her Surgeon only. His Lordship rang to know if Mr. Lowten was come; he was in the next room. His Lordship left me for a few minutes, returned, and introduced me to Mr. Lowten with much politeness, as Dr. Mills; repeating the assurance of what passed being confidential. I asked Mr. Lowten the date of the declaration, that had been asserted to be made by me? He said, in the year 1802. I then, with permission of his Lordship, gave the history of my appointment, adding, since then I had never seen the Princess as a patient. Once she sent for me to bleed her; I was from home, Mr. Edmeades went; nor had I visited any one in the house, except one Mary, and that was in a very bad case of surgery; I was not sure whether it was before or after my appointment. Mr. Lowten asked me the date of it; I told him I did not recollect. He observed, from the warmth of my expressing my contradiction to the deposition, that I saw it in a wrong light; that I might suppose, and very innocently, her Royal Highness to be pregnant, and then the doubts were so innocently made. I answered, that the idea of pregnancy never entered my head; that I never attended her Royal Highness in any sexual complaint; whether she ever had any I never knew. Mr. Lowten said, I might think so, from her increase of size; I answered, no; I never did think her pregnant, therefore never could say it, and that the deposition was an infamous falsehood. His Lordship then observed, that he perceived there must be a mistake, and that Mr. Edmeades was the person meant, whom he wished to see; I said, he was then at Oxford, and did not return before Saturday; his Lordship asked, if he came through London, I said I could not tell.—Finding nothing new coming from conversation, I asked to retire; his Lordship attended me out of the room with great politeness.—When I came home, I sent his Lordship a letter, with the date of my warrant, April 10, 1801; he answered my letter, with thanks for my immediate attention, and wished to see Mr. Edmeades on Sunday morning. The letter came on the Saturday early on the Sunday; I sent Timothy to Mr. Edmeades, who, Mr. Edmeades would not return till Monday; on Tuesday I promised he should attend, which he did.—The preceding Me-

morandum is an exact copy of what I made the day after I had seen Lord Moira.

(Signed) SAM. GILLAM MILLS.

Croome Hill, Greenwich, Aug. 20, 1806.

This is the paper marked B. referred to by the Affidavit of Thomas Edmeades, sworn before me this 20th Sept. 1806.

(Signed) THOMAS LEACH.

The Deposition of Jonathan Partridge, Porter to Lord Lardley, at Belshire.

I remember being informed by Mr. Kenny, Lord Eardley's Steward, accordingly, that I was wanted by Lord Moira, in town; accordingly I went with Mr. Kenny to Lord Moira's in St. James's-place, on the King's Birth-day of 1801. His Lordship asked me, if I remembered the Princess coming to Belshire some time before? I said, yes; and told him that there were two or three ladies, I think three, with her Royal Highness, and a gentleman with them, who came on horseback; that they looked at the pictures in the house, had their luncheon there, and that her Royal Highness's servants waited upon them, as I was not disoblige. His Lordship asked me, whether they went upstairs; and I told him that that they did not. He asked me, how long they stayed? and I said, as far as I recollected, they did not stay above an hour, or an hour and a quarter; that they waited some little time for the carriage, which had gone to the public-house, and, till it came, they walked up and down all together in the portico before the house. His Lordship, in the course of what he said to me, said, it was a subject of importance, and might be of consequence. His Lordship, finding that I had nothing more to say, told me I might go.—Sometime afterwards his Lordship sent for me again, and asked me, if I was sure of what I said being all that I could say respecting the Princess? I said, it was; and that I was ready to take my oath of it. His Lordship thought proper. He said, it was very satisfactory; said, I might go, and he should not want me any more.

(Signed) JONATHAN PARTRIDGE.
Sworn at the County Court of Middlesex, in Finsbury's Court, the 25th day of September, 1806, before me,
(Signed) THOMAS LEACH.

The Deposition of Philip Krackeler, one of the Footmen of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and Robert Eaglestone, Park-keeper to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

These Deponents say, that on or about the 28th day of June last, as they were walking together at Grosvenor Park, they saw Robert Bidgood, one of the Pages of her Royal Highness, walking in a direction, as if he were going from the town of Greenwich towards the house of Sir John Douglas, and which is a different road from that which leads to Montague House, and they at the same time perceived Lady Douglas walking in a direction to meet him. And this Deponent, Philip Krackeler, then desired the other Deponent to take notice, whether Lady Douglas and Mr. Bidgood would speak to each other; and both of these Deponents observed, that when Lady Douglas and Mr. Bidgood met, they stopped, and conversed together for the space of about two or three minutes, whilst in view of these Deponents; but how much longer their conversation lasted, these Deponents cannot say, as they, these Deponents, proceeded on their road which took them out of sight of Lady Douglas and Mr. Bidgood.

(Signed) PHILIP KRACKELER,
ROBT. EAGLESTONE,
Sworn at the Public Office, Hatton Garden, this 27th day of September, 1806, before me,
(Signed) THOMAS LEACH.

To the King.

Sire,—I trust your Majesty, who knows my constant affection, loyalty, and duty, and the sure confidence with which I readily repose my honour, my character, my happiness, in your Majesty's hands, will not think me guilty of any disrespect or undue impatience, when I thus again address myself to your Royal grace and justice.—It is, Sir, mine

weeks to-day, since my counsel presented to the Lord High Chancellor my letter to your Majesty, containing my observations, in vindication of my honour and innocence, upon the Report presented to your Majesty by the Commissioners, who had been appointed to examine into my conduct. The Lord Chancellor informed my counsel, that the letter should be conveyed to your Majesty on that very day; and further, was pleased, in about a week or ten days afterwards, to communicate to my solicitor, that your Majesty had read my letter, and that it had been transmitted to his Lordship, with directions that it should be copied for the Commissioners, and that when such copy had been taken, the original should be returned to your Majesty.—Your Majesty's own gracious and royal mind will easily conceive what must have been my state of anxiety and suspense, whilst I have been fondly indulging in the hope, that every day, as it passed, would bring me the happy tidings, that your Majesty was satisfied of my innocence, and convinced of the unfounded malice of my enemies, in every part of their charge. Nine long weeks of daily expectation and suspense have now elapsed, and they have brought me nothing but disappointment. I have remained in total ignorance of what has been done, what is doing, or what is intended upon this subject. Your Majesty's goodness will, therefore, pardon me, if, in the step which I now take, I act upon a mistaken conjecture with respect to the fact. But from the Lord Chancellor's communication to my Solicitor, and from the time which has elapsed, I am led to conclude, that your Majesty had directed the copy of my letter to be laid before the Commissioners, requiring their advice upon the subject; and, possibly, that official occupations, and their other duties to the State, may not have as yet, allowed them the opportunity of attending to it. But your Majesty will permit me to observe, that however excusable this delay may be on their parts, yet it operates most injuriously upon me; my feelings are severely tortured by the suspense, while my character is sinking in the opinion of the public.—It is known, that a Report, though acquitting me of crime, yet imputing matters highly disreputable to my honour, has been made to your Majesty; that that Report has been communicated to me; that I have endeavoured to answer it; and that I still remain, at the end of nine weeks from the delivery of my answer, unacquainted with the judgment which is formed upon it. May I be permitted to observe upon the extreme prejudice which this delay, however to be accounted for by the numerous important occupations of the Commissioners, produces to my honour? The world, in total ignorance of the real state of the facts, but in full belief of my guilt from it, I feel myself already sinking in the estimation of your Majesty's subjects, as well as of what remains to me of my own family, into a state intolerable to a mind conscious of its purity and innocence; a state in which my honour appears at least equivocal, and my virtue suspected. From this state I humbly entreat your Majesty to perceive, that I can have no hope of being restored, until either your Majesty's favourable opinion shall be graciously notified to the world, by receiving me again into the Royal Presence, or until the full disclosure of the facts shall expose the malice of my accusers, and do away every possible ground for unfavourable inference and conjecture.—The various calamities with which it has pleased God of late to afflict me, I have endeavoured to bear, and trust I have borne, with humble resignation to the Divine will. But the effect of this infamous charge, and the delay which has suspended its final termination, by depriving me of the consolation which I should have received from your Majesty's presence and kindness, have given a heavy addition to them all; and, surely, my bitterest enemies could hardly wish that they should be increased. But on this topic, as possible too much affecting the justice, though it does the Lordship, of my case, I forbear to dwell.—Our Majesty will be graciously pleased to recollect, that an occasion of assembling the Royal Family and your subjects, in dutiful and happy commemoration of her Majesty's birth-day, is now near at hand. If the increased occupations which the approach of Parliament may occasion, or any other cause, should prevent the Commissioners from enabling your Majesty to communicate your pleasure to me before that time, the world will infallibly conclude (in their present state of ignorance), that my answer must have proved unsatisfactory, and that the infamous charges have been thought but too true.—

These considerations, sire, will, I trust, in your Majesty's gracious opinion, rescue this address from all imputation of impatience. For, your Majesty's sense of honourable feeling will naturally suggest, how utterly impossible it is that I, conscious of my own innocence, and believing that the malice of my enemies has been completely detected, can, without abandoning all regard to my interests, my happiness, and my honour, possibly be contented to perceive the approach of such utter ruin to my character, and yet wait, with patience and in silence, till it overwhelms me. I therefore take this liberty of throwing myself again at your Majesty's feet, and entreating and imploring of your Majesty's goodness and justice, in pity for my miseries, which this delay so severely aggravates, and in justice to my innocence and character, to urge the Commissioners to an early communication of their advice.—To save your Majesty and the Commissioners all unnecessary trouble, as well as to obviate all probability of further delay, I have directed a duplicate of this letter to be prepared, and have sent one copy of it through the Lord Chancellor, and another through Colonel Taylor, to your Majesty.—I am, sire, with every sentiment of gratitude and loyalty, your Majesty's most affectionate and dutiful daughter-in-law, servant, and subject,

Montague House, Dec. 8th, 1806.

C. P.

The Lord Chancellor has the honour to present his most humble duty to the Princess of Wales, and to transmit to her Royal Highness the accompanying Message from the King, which her Royal Highness will observe he has his Majesty's commands to communicate to her Royal Highness.—The Lord Chancellor would have done himself the honour to have waited personally upon her Royal Highness, and have delivered it himself; but he considered the sending it sealed, as more respectful and acceptable to her Royal Highness. The Lord Chancellor received the original paper from the King yesterday, and made the copy now sent in his own hand.

January 8th, 1807.

To Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

The King having referred to his confidential Servants the proceedings and papers relative to the written declarations which had been before his Majesty, respecting the conduct of the Princess of Wales, has been apprized by them, that after the fullest consideration of the examinations taken on that subject, and of the observations and affidavits brought forward by the Princess of Wales's legal advisers, they agreed in opinion, and submitted to his Majesty, the original Report of the four Lords, by whom his Majesty directed that the matter should in the first instance be inquired into; and that, in the present stage of the business, upon a mature and deliberate view of this most important subject in all its parts and bearings, it is their opinion, that the facts of this case do not warrant their advising that any further steps should be taken in the business by his Majesty's Government, or any other proceedings instituted upon it, except such only as his Majesty's Law Servants may, on reference to them, think fit to recommend for the prosecution of Lady Douglas, on those parts of her dispositions which may appear to them to be justly liable thereto.—In this situation, his Majesty is advised, that it is no longer necessary for him to decline receiving the Princess into his Royal Presence.—The King sees, with great satisfaction, the agreement of his confidential Servants, in the decided opinion expressed by the four Lords, upon the falseness of the accusations of pregnancy and delivery, brought forward against the Princess by Lady Douglas.—On the other matters produced in the course of the inquiry, the King is advised, that none of the facts or allegations stated in preliminary examinations, carried on in the absence of the parties interested, can be considered as legally, or conclusively, established. But in these examinations, and even in the answer drawn in the name of the Princess by her legal advisers, there have appeared circumstances of conduct on the part of the Princess, which his Majesty never could regard but with serious concern. The elevated rank which the Princess holds in this country, and the relation in which she stands to his Majesty and the Royal Family, must always deeply involve both the interests of the State and the personal feelings of his Majesty, in the propriety and correctness of her conduct. And his Majesty cannot, therefore, flatter himself to express, in the conclusion of the business, his desire and expectation

that such a conduct may in future be observed by the Princess, as may fully justify those marks of paternal regard and affection which the King always wishes to shew to every part of his Royal Family.

The Majesty has directed that this message should be transmitted to the Princess of Wales by his Lord Chancellor; and that copies of the proceedings, which had taken place on the subject, should also be communicated to his dearly beloved Son, the Prince of Wales.

Montague House, Jan. 25, 1807.

Sire,—I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of the paper, which, by your Majesty's direction, was yesterday transmitted to me, by the Lord Chancellor, and to express the unfeigned happiness which I have derived from one part of it. I mean that, which informs me that your Majesty's confidential Servants here, at length, thought proper to communicate to your Majesty their advice; "that it is no longer necessary for your Majesty to decline receiving me into your Royal Presence." And I, therefore, humbly hope that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to receive, with favour, the communication of my intention to avail myself, with your Majesty's permission, of that advice, for the purpose of waiting upon your Majesty on Monday next, if that day should not be inconvenient; when I hope again to have the happiness of throwing myself, in filial duty and affection, at your Majesty's feet.—Your Majesty will easily conceive, that I reluctantly name so distant a day as Monday; but I do not feel myself sufficiently recovered from the measles, to venture upon so long a drive at an earlier day. Feeling, however, very anxious to receive again, as soon as possible, that blessing of which I have been so long deprived, if that day should happen to be, in any degree, inconvenient, I humbly entreat and implore your Majesty's most gracious and paternal goodness to name some other day, as early as possible, for that purpose.—I am, &c.

(Signed) C. P.

To the King.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 25, 1807.

The King has this moment received the Princess of Wales's letter, in which she intimates her intention of coming to Windsor on Monday next; and his Majesty, wishing not to put the Princess to the inconvenience of coming to this place so immediately after her illness, wishes to acquaint her, that he shall prefer to receive her in London, upon a day subsequent to the ensuing week, which will also better suit his Majesty, and of which he will not fail to apprise the Princess.

(Signed) GEORGE, R.

To the Princess of Wales.

Windsor Castle, Feb. 19, 1807.

As the Princess of Wales may have been led to expect, from the King's letter to her, that he would fix an early day for seeing her, his Majesty thinks it right to acquaint her, that the Prince of Wales, upon receiving the verbal documents, which the King directed his Cabinet to transmit to him, made a formal communication to him of his intention to put them into the hands of his Lawyers; accompanied by a request, that his Majesty would suspend any further steps in the business, until the Prince of Wales should be enabled to submit to him the statement which he proposed to make. The King, therefore, considers it incumbent upon him to defer naming a day to the Princess of Wales, until the further result of the Prince's intention shall have been made known to him.

(Signed) GEORGE, R.

To the Princess of Wales.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to the King.

Sire,—I received yesterday, and with inexpressible pain, your Majesty's last verbal communication. The duty of stating, in a representation to your Majesty, the various grounds upon which I feel the hardship of my case, and upon which, I confidently think, that upon a review of it, your Majesty will be disposed to recall your last determination, is one I owe to myself; and I cannot forbear, at the moment when I acknowledge the receipt of your Majesty's letter, to announce to your Majesty, that I propose to execute this duty without delay.—After having suffered the punishment of banishment from your

Majesty's presence for seven months, pending an inquiry which your Majesty had directed to be made into my conduct, affecting both my life and my honour—after that inquiry had at length terminated in the advice of your Majesty's confidential and sworn Servants, that there was no longer any reason for your Majesty's declining to receive me—after your Majesty's gracious communication, which led me to rest assured that your Majesty would appoint an early day to receive me—if, after all this, be a renewed application on the part of the Prince of Wales (upon whose communications the first inquiry had been directed), I now find, that that punishment to which I had been condemned during the same seven months' inquiry previous to the determination in my favour, should, contrary to the opinion of your Majesty's Servants, be continued after that determination, to await the result of some new proceeding, to be suggested by the Lawyers of the Prince of Wales, it is impossible that I can fail to ascribe to your Majesty, with the effort due to truth, that I am, in the consciousness of my own innocence; and with a strong sense of my unmerited sufferings, Sire, your Majesty's most dutiful and affectionate, but much injured, subject and daughter-in-law,

(Signed)

CAROLINE.

Montague House, Blackheath, Feb. 18, 1807.

Sire,—By my short letter to your Majesty of the 18th instant, in answer to your Majesty's communication of the 10th, I notified my intention of representing to your Majesty the various grounds on which I felt the hardship of my case; and a review of which, I confidently hoped, would dispose your Majesty to recall your determination to adjourn, to an indefinite period, my reception into your Royal Presence; a determination which, in addition to all the other pain which it brought along with it, affected me with the disappointment of hopes, which I had fondly cherished with the most perfect confidence, because they rested on your Majesty's gracious assurance.—Independently, however, of that communication from your Majesty, I should have felt myself bound to have troubled your Majesty with much of the contents of the present letter.

—Upon the receipt of the paper, which, by your Majesty's commands, was transmitted to me by the Lord Chancellor, on the 28th of last month, and which communicated to me the joyful intelligence, that your Majesty was "advised, that it was no longer necessary for you to decline receiving me into your Royal Presence," I conceived myself necessarily called upon to send an immediate answer to so much of it as respected that intelligence. I could not wait the time which it would have required to state those observations which it was impossible for me to refrain from making, at some period, upon the other important particulars which that paper contained. Accordingly, I answered it immediately; and, as your Majesty's gracious and instant reply of last Thursday fortnight, announced to me your pleasure that I should be received by your Majesty on a day subsequent to the then ensuing week, I was led most confidently to assure myself, that the "last week" would not have passed, without my having received that satisfaction. I, therefore, determined to wait in patience, without further intrusions upon your Majesty, till I might have the opportunity of guarding myself from the possibility of being misunderstood, by personally explaining to your Majesty, that whatever observations I had to make upon the paper so communicated to me on the 28th ultimo, and whatever complaints respecting the delay, and the many cruel circumstances which had attended the whole of the proceedings against me, and the unsatisfactory state in which they were at length left by that last communication, they were observations and complaints which affected those only, under whose advice your Majesty had acted, and were not, in any degree, intended to intimate even the most distant indignation against your Majesty's justice or kindness.—That paper established the opinion which I certainly had ever confidently entertained, but the justice of which I had not before any document to establish, that your Majesty had, from the first, deemed this proceeding a high and important matter of state, in the consideration of which your Majesty had not felt yourself at liberty to trust to your own generous feelings, and to your own loyal and gracious judgment. I never did believe that the cruel state of anxiety in which I had been kept, ever since the delivery of my Answer (for at least sixteen weeks), could be at all attributable to your Majesty; it was most unlike every thing which I had ever experienced

from your Majesty's condescension, feeling, and justice; and I found from that paper, that it was to your confidential servants I was to ascribe the length of banishment from your presence, which they, at last, advised your Majesty it was no longer necessary should be continued. I perceive, therefore, what I always believed, that it was to them, and to them only, that I owed the protracted continuance of my sufferings and of my disgrace, and that your Majesty, considering the whole of this proceeding to have been instituted and conducted under the grave responsibility of your Majesty's servants, had not thought proper to take any step, or express any opinion, upon any part of it, but such as was recommended by their advice. Influenced by these sentiments, and anxious to have the opportunity of conveying them, with the overflowings of a grateful heart, to your Majesty, what were my sensations of surprise, mortification, and disappointment, on the receipt of your Majesty's letter of the 10th instant, your Majesty may conceive, though I am utterly unable to express.—That letter announces to me, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon receiving the several documents which your Majesty directed your Cabinet to transmit to him, made a personal communication to your Majesty of his intention to put them into the hands of his Lawyers, accompanied by a request, that your Majesty would suspend any further steps in the business, until the Prince of Wales should be enabled to submit to your Majesty the statement which he proposed to make; and it also announces to me, that your Majesty therefor considered it incumbent on you to defer naming a day to me, until the further result of the Prince of Wales's intention should have been made known to your Majesty.—This determination of your Majesty, on this request, made by his Royal Highness, I humbly trust your Majesty will permit me to entreat you, in your most gracious justice, to reconsider. Your Majesty, I am convinced, must have been surprised at the time, and prevailed upon by the impotency of the Prince of Wales, to think this determination necessary, or your Majesty's generosity and justice would never have adopted it. And if I can satisfy your Majesty of the unparalleled injustice and cruelty of this interposition of the Prince of Wales, at such a time, and under such circumstances, I feel the most perfect confidence that your Majesty will hasten to recall it—I should basely be wanting to my own interest and feelings, if I did not plainly state my sense of that injustice and cruelty; and if I did not most loudly complain of it. Your Majesty will better perceive the just grounds of my complaint when I retrace the course of these proceedings from their commencement.—The four noble Lords, appointed by your Majesty to inquire into the charges brought against me, in their Report of the 14th of July last, after having stated that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had laid before him the charge which was made against me, by Lady Douglas, and the declarations in support of it, proceed in the following manner:—

“In the painful situation in which his Royal Highness was placed by these communications, we learnt that his Royal Highness had adopted the only course which could, in our judgment, with propriety, be followed. When informations such as these had been thus confidentially alleged, and particularly detailed, and had been in some degree supported by collateral evidence, applying to other facts of the same nature (though going to a far less extent), one line only could be pursued.—Every sentiment of duty to your Majesty, and of concern for the public welfare, required that these particulars should not be withheld from your Majesty, to whom more particularly belonged the cognizance of a matter of State, so nearly touching the honour of your Majesty's Royal Family, and, by possibility, affecting the succession of your Majesty's Crown.—Your Majesty had been placed, on your part, to view the subject in the same light.—Considering it as a matter which, on every account, demanded the most immediate investigation, your Majesty had thought fit to commit into our hands the duty of ascertaining, in the first instance, what degree of credit was due to the informations, and thereby enabling your Majesty to decide what further conduct to adopt respecting them.”

His Royal Highness then, pursuing, as the four Lords say, the only course which could, in their

judgment, with propriety, be pursued, submitted the matter to your Majesty.—Your Majesty directed the Inquiry by the four noble Lords.—The four Lords in their Report upon the case, justly acquitted me of all crime, and expressed (I will not wait now to say how unjustly) the credit which they gave, and the consequence they ascribed to other matters, which they did not, however, characterize as amounting to any crime.—To this Report I made my answer.—That answer, together with the whole proceedings, was referred by your Majesty to the same four noble Lords, and others of your Majesty's confidential servants. They advised your Majesty, amongst much other matter (which must be the subject of further observations), that there was no longer any reason why you should decline receiving me.—Your Majesty will necessarily conceive that I have always looked upon my banishment from your Royal Presence, as, in fact, a punishment; and a severe one too. I thought it sufficiently hard, that I should have been suffering that punishment during the time that this Inquiry has been pending, while I was yet only under accusation, and upon the principles of the just laws of your Majesty's kingdom, entitled to be presumed to be innocent, till I was proved to be guilty. But I find this does not appear to be enough, in the opinion of the Prince of Wales. For now, when after this long Inquiry into matters which required immediate investigation, I have been acquitted of every thing which could call for my banishment from your Royal Presence. After your Majesty's confidential servants have thus expressly advised your Majesty that they see no reason why you should any longer decline to receive me into your presence;—after your Majesty had graciously notified to me your determination to receive me at an early day, His Royal Highness interposes the demand of a new delay: desires your Majesty not to take any step; desires you not to act upon the advice which your own confidential servants have given you, that you need no longer decline seeing me;—not to execute your intention and assurance, that you will receive me at an early day;—because he has laid the documents before his Lawyers, and intends to prepare a further statement. And the judgment of your Majesty's confidential servants is, as it were, appealed from by the Prince of Wales (whom, from this time, at least, I must be permitted to consider as assuming the character of my accuser);—the justice due to me is to be suspended, while the judgment of your Majesty's sworn servants is to be submitted to the revision of my accuser's Counsel; and I, though acquitted in the opinion of your Majesty's confidential servants, of all that should induce your Majesty to decline seeing me, am to have that punishment which had been inflicted upon me during the Inquiry, continued after that acquittal, till a fresh statement is prepared, to be again submitted, for as yet I know, to another Inquiry, of as extended a continuance as that which has just terminated.—Can it be said, that the proceedings of the four noble Lords, or of your Majesty's confidential servants, have been so lenient and considerate towards me and my feelings, as to induce a suspicion that I have been too favourably dealt with by them? And that the advice which has been given to your Majesty, that your Majesty need no longer decline to receive me, was hastily and partially delivered? I am confident that your Majesty must see the very reverse of this to be the case—that I have every reason to complain of the inexplicable delay which so long withheld that advice. And the whole character of the observations with which they accompanied it, marks the reluctance with which they yielded to the necessity of giving it.—For your Majesty's confidential servants advise your Majesty, “that it is no longer necessary for you to decline receiving me into your Royal Presence.” If this is their opinion and their advice now, why was it not their opinion and their advice four months ago, from the date of my answer? Nay, why was it not their opinion and advice from the date even of the original Report itself? For not only had they been in possession of my answer for above sixteen weeks, which, at least, furnished them with all the materials on which this advice was at length given, but further, your Majesty's confidential servants are forward to state, that, after having read my observations, and the affidavits which were annexed to them, they agree in the opinion (not in any single opinion upon any particular branch of the case, but in the opinions generally) which were submitted to your Majesty, in the original Report of the four Lords. If, therefore, notwithstanding their con-

currence in all the opinions contained in the Report, they have, nevertheless, given to your Majesty their advice, "that it is no longer necessary for you to decline receiving me," what could have prevented their offering that advice, even from the 14th of July, the date of the original Report itself? Or what could have warranted the withholding of it, even for a single moment? Instead, therefore, of any trace being observable, of hasty, precipitate, and partial, determination in my favour, it is impossible to interpret their conduct and their reasons together in any other sense, than as amounting to an admission of your Majesty's confidential servants themselves, that I have, in consequence of their withholding that advice, been unnecessarily and cruelly banished from your Royal Presence, from that 14th of July to the 26th of January, including a space of above six months; and the effect of the interposition of the Prince, is to prolong my sufferings and my disgrace under the same banishment, to a period perfectly indefinite.—The principle which will admit the effect of such interposition now, may be acted upon again; and the Prince may require a further prolongation upon fresh statements and fresh charges, kept back possibly for the purpose of being, from time to time, conveniently interposed, to prevent for ever the arrival of that hour, which, disclosing to the world the acknowledgment of my unmerited sufferings and disgrace, may, at the same time, expose the truly malicious and unjust quality of the proceedings which have been so long carried on against me.—This unreasonable, unjust, and cruel, interposition of his Royal Highness, as I must ever deem it, has prevailed upon your Majesty to recede, to my prejudice, your gracious purpose of receiving me, in pursuance of the advice of your servants. The alienation myself too much, when I feel assured that my just entreaty, founded upon the reasons which I urge, and directed to counteract only the effect of that unjust interposition, will induce your Majesty to return to your original determination?—Nevertheless, however, as I should feel myself to a state of comparative security, as well as credit, by being, at length, permitted, upon your Majesty's gracious reconsideration of your last determination, to have access to your Majesty; yet, under all the circumstances, under which I should now receive that mark and confirmation of your Majesty's opinion of my innocence, my character would not, I fear, stand cleared in the public opinion, by the mere fact of your Majesty's reception of me. This revocation of your Majesty's gracious purpose has hung an additional cloud about the whole proceeding, and the inferences drawn in the public mind, from this circumstance, so mysterious and so perfectly inexplicable, upon its grounds which are open to their feelings had been honest, and will leave so deep an impression to my prejudice, as scarce any thing short of a public exposure of all that has passed can possibly efface.

The publication of all these proceedings to the world, then, seems to me, under the present circumstances (whatever reluctance I feel against such a measure, and however I regret the hard necessity which drives me to it), to be almost the only remaining resource for the vindication of my honour and character. The falsehood of the accusation is, by no means, all that will, by such publication, appear to the credit and clearance of my character; but the course in which the whole proceedings have been carried on, or rather delayed, by those to whom your Majesty referred the consideration of them, will shew, that whatever measure of justice I may have ultimately received at their hands, it is not to be expected as arising from any merciful and indulgent consideration of me, of my feelings, or of my case.—It will be seen how my feelings had been harassed, and my character and honour exposed, by the delays which have taken place in these proceedings; it will be seen, that the existence of the charge against me had avowedly been known to the public from the 7th of June in the last year. I say, known to the public; because it was on that day that the Commissioners, acting, as I am to suppose (for so they state in their Report), under the authority, which, that their trust should be executed with as little publicity as possible, authorised that unnecessary insult and outrage upon me, as I must always consider it, which, however intended, gave the utmost publicity and exposure to the existence of these charges; I mean, the sending two attorneys, armed with their Lordships' warrant, to my house, to bring before them at once, about one half of my household for examination. The idea of privacy, after an act so much calculated,

from the extraordinary nature of it, to excite the greatest attention and surprise, your Majesty must feel to have been impossible and absurd; for an attempt at secrecy, mystery, and concealment, on my part could, under such circumstances, only have been construed into the fearfulness of guilt.—It will appear also, that from that time I heard nothing authentically upon the subject till the 11th of August, when I was furnished, by your Majesty's command, with the Report. The several papers necessary to my understanding the whole of these charges, in the authentic state in which your Majesty thought fit proper graciously to direct that I should have them, were not delivered to me till the beginning of September. My answer to these various charges, though the whole subject of them was new to those whose advice I had recourse to, long as that answer was necessarily obliged to be, was delivered to the Lord Chancellor, to be forwarded to your Majesty by the 6th of October; and, from the 6th of October to the 26th of January, I was kept in total ignorance of the effect of that answer. Not only will all this delay be apparent; but it will be generally shewn to the world, how your Majesty's servants had, in this important business, treated your daughter-in-law, the Princess of Wales; and what measure of justice she, a female, and a stranger in your land, has experienced at their hands.

Undoubtedly against such a proceeding I have ever felt, and still feel, an almost invincible repugnance. Every sentiment of delicacy with which a female mind must shrink from the act of bringing before the public such charges, however conclusive of their scandal and falsity, and however clearly that scandal and falsity may be manifested by the answer to those charges, the respect still due from me to persons employed in authority under your Majesty, however little respect I may have received from them; my duty to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; my regard for all the members of your august Family; my esteem, my duty, my gratitude to your Majesty; my affectionate gratitude for all the paternal kindness which I have ever experienced from you; my anxiety not only to avoid the risk of giving any offence or displeasure to your Majesty, but also to fly from every occasion of creating the slightest sentiment of uneasiness in the mind of your Majesty, whose happiness it would be the pride and pleasure of my life to consult and to promote; all these various sentiments have compelled me to submit, as long as human forbearance could endure, to all the unreasonable inferences which were through this delay daily increasing in the public mind. What the strength and efficacy of these motives have been, your Majesty will do me the justice to feel, when you are pleased graciously to consider how long I have been contented to suffer those suspicions to exist against my innocence, which the bringing before the public of my accusation, and my defence to it, would so indispensable and immediately have dispelled.—The measure, however, of making these proceedings public, whatever mode I can adopt (considering especially the absolute impossibility of suffering any partial production of them, and the necessity, that, if for any purpose any part of them should be produced, the whole must be brought before the public) remains surrounded with all the objections which I have enumerated; and nothing could ever have prevailed upon me, or could now even prevail upon me, to have recourse to it, but an imperious sense of indispensable duty to my future safety, to my present character and honour, and to the feelings, the character, and the interests of my child. I had flattered myself, when once this long proceeding should have terminated in my reception into your Majesty's presence, that that circumstance alone would have so strongly implied my innocence of all that had been brought against me, as to have been perfectly sufficient for my honour and my security; but accompanied, as it now must be, with the knowledge of the fact, that your Majesty has been brought to hesitate upon its propriety, and accompanied also with the very unjustifiable observations, as they appear to me, on which I shall presently proceed to remark; and which were made by your Majesty's servants, at the time when they gave you their advice to receive me, I feel myself in a situation, in which I deeply regret that I cannot rest in silence, without an immediate reception into your Majesty's presence; nor, indeed, with that reception, unless it be attended by other circumstances, which may mark my satisfactory acquittal of the charges which have been brought against me.

It shall at no time be said, with truth, that I.

fringe the terms of the restriction, by proposing at any period a connexion of a more particular nature, I shall now finally close this disagreeable correspondence, trusting that, as we have completely explained ourselves to each other, the rest of our lives will be passed in uninterrupted tranquillity.—I am, Madam, with great truth, very sincerely yours,
(Signed) "GEORGE P."

And that to this letter I sent the following answer:—

"J'ai eu de votre conversation avec Lord Cholmondeley ne m'étoit, ni ne m'offense. C'étoit me confirmer ce que vous m'avez tacitement insinué depuis une année. Mais il y aurait après cela, un manque de délicatesse ou, pour mieux dire, une bassesse indigne de une pléiade des conditions, que vous vous imposez à vous même.—Je ne vous aurois point fait de réponse, si votre lettre n'étoit conçue de manière à faire douter, si cet arrangement vient de vous, ou de moi, et vous sçavez que vous m'annonçez l'honneur. La lettre que vous m'annoncez comme la dernière, m'oblige de communiquer au Roy, comme à mon Souverain, et à mon Père, votre aveu et vos réponses. Vous trouverez qu'il incline la copie de cette que j'écris au Roy. Je vous en prie pour ne pas m'attribuer de votre part la moindre reproche de duplicité. Comme je n'ai dans ce moment, d'autre protecteur que sa Majesté, je m'en rapporte uniquement à lui. Et si ma conduite excite son approbation, je serai, du moins en partie, consolé.—Du reste, je conserve toute la reconnaissance possible de ce que je me propose par votre moyen, comme Princesse de Galles, dans une situation à prouver me librer sans contrainte, à une vertu chère à mon cœur, je veux dire la bienfaisance. Ce sera pour moi un devoir d'agir ce plus par un autre motif sçavoir celui de donner l'exemple de la pitié, et de la résignation dans toutes sortes d'épreuves. Répétez moi la justice de me croire, que je ne cesserais jamais de faire des vœux pour votre bonheur, et d'être votre bien dévouée.
(Signed) "CAROLINE."

"Ce 6 de May, 1796."

The date of his Royal Highness's letter is the 30th of April, 1796. The date of our marriage, your Majesty will recollect, is the 8th day of April, in the year 1795, and that of the birth of our only child the 7th January 1796.

On the letter of his Royal Highness I offer no comment. I only entreat your Majesty not to understand me to introduce it, as affording any supposed justification or excuse, for the least departure from the strictest line of virtue, or the slightest deviation from the most refined delicacy. The crime which has been imputed against me, would be equally criminal and detestable; the indelicacy imputed to me would be equally odious and abominable, whatever renunciation of conjugal authority and affection, the above letter of his Royal Highness might, in any construc-

TRANSLATION.

The avowal of your conversation with Lord Cholmondeley neither surprises nor offends me. It merely confirmed what you have tacitly insinuated for this twelve months. But after this, it would be a want of delicacy, or rather an unworthy meanness in me, were I to complain of those conditions which you impose upon yourself.—I should have returned in answer to your letter, if it had not been conceived in terms to make it doubtful whether this arrangement proceeds from you or from me, and you are aware that the credit of it belongs to you alone.—The letter which you announce to me as the last, obliges me to communicate to the King, as to my Sovereign and my Father, both your avowal and my answer. You will find enclosed the copy of my letter to the King. I apprise you of it, that I may not incur the slightest reproach of duplicity from you. As I have at present no protector but his Majesty, I refer myself solely to him upon this subject; and if my conduct merits his approbation, I shall be, in some degree at least, consoled. I retain every sentiment of gratitude for the situation, in which I find myself, as Princess of Wales, enabled by your means to engage in the free exercise of a virtue dear to my heart, I mean charity.—It will be my duty likewise, upon another motive, that of giving an example of patience and resignation under every trial.—I am the justice to believe, that I shall never cease to pray for your happiness, and to be your much devoted
6th of May, 1796.

CAROLINE.

tion of it, be supposed to have conceived. Such crimes and faults derive not their guilt from the consideration of the criminality of the individual, who may be the most injured by them, however much such virtues may aggravate their enormity. No such letter, therefore, in any construction of it, denunciation of conjugal affection or duties could ever palliate them. But whether conduct free from all crime, free from all indelicacy (which I maintain to be the character of the conduct to which Mrs. Lisle's observations apply), yet possibly not so measured, as a cautious wife, careful to avoid the slightest appearance of not preferring her husband to all the world, might be studious to observe. Whether conduct of such description, and possibly, in such sense, not becoming a married woman, could be justly deemed, in my situation, an offence in me, I must leave to your Majesty to determine. In making that determination, however, it will not escape your Majesty to consider, that the conduct which does or does not become a married woman materially depends upon what is, or is not known by her to be agreeable to her husband. His pleasure and happiness ought unquestionably to be her law; and his approbation the most favourite object of her pursuit. Different characters of men require different modes of conduct in their wives; but when a wife can no longer be capable of perceiving from time to time what is agreeable or offensive to her husband, when her conduct can no longer contribute to his happiness, no longer hope to be rewarded by his approbation, surely to examine that conduct by the standard of what ought in general to be the conduct of a married woman, is altogether unreasonable and unjust.—What then is my case? Your Majesty will do me the justice to remark, that, in the above letter of the Prince of Wales, there is not the most distant surmise, that crime, that vice, that indelicacy of any description, gave occasion to his determination, and all the tales of infamy and discredit, which the inventive fictions of my enemies, has brought forward on these charges, have their date years and years after the period to which I am now alluding. What then, let me repeat the question, is my case? After the receipt of the above letter, and in about two years from my arrival in this country, I had the misfortune entirely to lose the support, the countenance, the protection of my husband—I was banished, as it were, into a sort of humble retirement, at a distance from him, and almost estranged from the whole of the Royal Family. I had no means of having recourse, either for society or advice, as those from whom my inexperience could have best received the advantages of the one, and with whom I could most becomingly, have enjoyed the comforts of the other; and if, in this retired, unprotected state, without the check of a husband's authority, without the benefit of his advice, without the comfort and support of the society of his family, a stranger to the habits and fashions of this country; I should, in any instance, under the influence of foreign habits, and foreign education, have observed a conduct, in any degree deviating from the reserve and severity of British manners, and partaking of a condescension and familiarity, which that reserve and severity would, perhaps, deem beneath the dignity of my exalted rank, I feel confident (since such deviation will be seen to have been ever consistent with perfect innocence), that not only your Majesty's candour and indulgence, but the candour and indulgence which, notwithstanding the reserve and severity of British manners, always belong to the British public, will never visit it with severity or censure.—It remains for me now to make some remarks upon the further contents of the paper, which was transmitted to me by the Lord Chancellor on the 28th ult. And I cannot, in passing, omit to remark, that that paper has neither title, date, signature, nor attestation; and unless the Lord Chancellor had accompanied it with a note, stating that it was copied in his own hand from the original, which his Lordship had received from your Majesty, I should have been at a loss to have perceived any single mark of authenticity belonging to it, and as it is, I am wholly unable to discover what is the true character which does belong to it.—It contains, indeed, the advice which your Majesty's servants have offered to your Majesty, and the message, which, according to that advice, your Majesty directed to be delivered to me.—Considering it, therefore, wholly as their act, your Majesty will excuse and pardon me, if, deeply injured as I feel myself to have been by them, I express myself with freedom upon their conduct. I may speak,

perhaps, with warmth, because I am provoked by a sense of gross injustice, I shall speak certainly with firmness and with courage, because I am emboldened by a sense of conscious innocence. — Your Majesty's confidential servants say, "they agree in this opinion of the four Lords," and they say this "after the fullest consideration of all observations, and of the affidavits which were submitted to them." Some of these opinions, your Majesty will recollect, are, that "William Cole, Fanny Lloyd, Robert Bidgood, and Mrs. Lisle, are witnesses who cannot, in the judgment of the four Lords, "be suspected of any unfavourable bias;" and "whose veracity in this respect they had seen no ground to question;" and "that the circumstances to which they speak, particularly as relating to Captain Maffey, must be credited until they are decisively contradicted." Am I then to understand your Majesty's confidential servants to mean, that they agree with the four noble Lords in these opinions? Am I to understand, that, after having read with the fullest consideration the observations which have been presented to your Majesty, — after having seen William Cole threatened to have submitted himself, at times at least, to private, unauthorized, voluntary examinations, by Sir John Douglas's Solicitor, for the express purpose of confirming the statement of Lady Douglas (of that Lady Douglas, whose statement and deposition they are confessed to be so malicious and false, that they propose to institute such prosecution against her, as your Majesty's Law Officers may advise upon a reference, now as length, after six months from the detection of that malice and falsehood, intended to be made), — after having seen this William Cole, submitting to such repeated voluntary examinations for such a purpose, and although he was all that time a servant on my establishment, and eating my bread, yet never once confessing to me that such examinations were going on, — am I to understand, that your Majesty's confidential servants agree with the four Lords in thinking, that he cannot, under such circumstances, be suspected of unfavourable bias? That after having had pointed out to them the direct, flat contradiction between the same William Cole and Fanny Lloyd, they nevertheless agree to think them both (though in direct contradiction to each other, yet both witnesses, whose veracity they see no ground to question? After having seen Fanny Lloyd directly and positively contradicted, in an assertion most injurious to my honour, by Mr. Mills and Mr. Edmeades, do they agree in opinion with the four noble Lords, that they see no ground to question their veracity? — After having read the observations on Mr. Bidgood's evidence, after having seen that he had the hardihood to swear that he believed Captain Manby slept in my house at Southend, and to insinuate that he slept in my bed-room; after having seen that he founded himself on this most false fact; and most foul and wicked insinuation, upon the circumstance of observing a basin and some towels where he thought they ought not to be placed; after having seen that this fact, and this insinuation, were disproved before the four noble Lords themselves by two maid-servants, who, at that time, lived with me at Southend, and whose duties about my person and my apartments, must have made them acquainted with this fact, as asserted, or as insinuated, if it had happened; after having observed, too, in confirmation of their testimony, that one of them mentioned the name of another female servant (who was not examined, who had, from her situation, equal means of knowledge with the examined), I ask whether, after all this decisive weight of contradiction to Robert Bidgood's testimony, I am to understand your Majesty's confidential servants to agree with the four noble Lords in thinking, that Mr. Bidgood is a witness who cannot be suspected of unfavourable bias, and that there is no ground to question his veracity? If, Sir, I were to go through all the remarks of this description, which occur to me to make, I should be obliged to repeat nearly all my former observations, and to make this letter as long as my original answer, but to that answer I confidently appeal, and I will venture to challenge your Majesty's confidential servants to add a single, impartial, and honourable man, unconnected in feeling and interest with the parties, and unconnected in Council, with those who have already placed themselves in an opinion upon this subject, who will lay his hand upon his heart and say, that these three witnesses, on whose that Report so mainly relies, are not to be suspected of the greatest partiality, and that their veracity is not most fundamentally

impeached. — Was it then noble, was it generous, was it manly, was it just, in your Majesty's confidential servants, instead of fairly admitting the injustice which had been, inadvertently and unintentionally, no doubt, done to me, by the four noble Lords in their Report, upon the evidence of these witnesses, to state to your Majesty, that they agree with these noble Lords in their opinion, though they disagree, Sir, seems, so the length of agreeing, any longer to withhold the advice, which restores to you your Majesty's presence? And with respect to the particulars to my prejudice, remarked upon in the Report as those "which justly deserve the most serious consideration, and which must be credited till decisively contradicted," instead of fairly avowing either that there was originally no pretence for such a remark, or that, if there had been originally, yet that my answer had given that decisive contradiction which was sufficient to discredit them; instead, I say, of acting, thus just, honest, and open, part, to take no notice whatsoever of those contradictions, and content themselves with saying, that "none of the facts or allegations stated in preliminary examinations, carried on in the absence of the parties interested, could be considered as legally or conclusively established," they agree in the opinion, that the facts or allegations, though stated in preliminary examination, carried on in the absence of the parties interested, must be credited till decisively contradicted, and deserve the most serious consideration. They read, with the fullest consideration, the contradiction which I have tendered to them; they must have known, that no other sort of contradiction could, by possibility, from the nature of things, have been offered upon such subjects: they do not question the truth, they do not point out the feebleness of the contradiction, but, in loose, general, indefinite terms, referring to my answer, concluding, it seems, of above two hundred written pages, and comparing it with those examinations (which they admit to establish nothing against an absent party), they advise your Majesty, that "there appear many circumstances of conduct, which could not be regarded by your Majesty without serious concern;" and that, as to all the other facts and allegations, except those relative to my pregnancy and delivery, they are not to be considered as "legally and conclusively established," because spoken in preliminary examinations, not carried on in the presence of the parties concerned. They do not, indeed, expressly assert, that my contradiction was not decisive or satisfactory; they do not expressly state, that they think the facts and allegations worth nothing towards their legal and conclusive establishment, but a re-examination in the presence of the parties interested, has they so far to imply such opinions. That those opinions are entirely sensible, against the observations I have made, upon the credit and character of those witnesses, I shall ever most confidently maintain; but that those observations serve their credit wholly unaffected, and did not deserve the least notice from your Majesty's servants, it is impossible that any honourable man can assert, or any fair and prepossessed mind believe. — I now proceed, Sir, to observe, very shortly, upon the advice further given to your Majesty as contained in the remaining part of the paper which has represented, that, both in the examinations and even in my answer, there have appeared many circumstances of conduct which could not be regarded but with serious concern, and which have suggested the expression of a desire and expectation, that such a report may, in future, be observed by Sir, as may fully justify those marks of paternal regard and affection which your Majesty wishes to show to my poor Royal Family. — And here, Sir, your Majesty will graciously permit me to notice the liberality of the advice, which has suggested to your Majesty, to convey to me this report. I complain not so much for what it does, as for what it does not contain. I mean the absence of all particular mention of what it is, that is the object of their blame. The circumstances of conduct which appear in these examinations, and in my answer to which they allude in terms which may be supposed to justify the advice, which has led to this report, since your Majesty's servants have not particularly mentioned them, I cannot be certain that I know. But I will venture confidently to repeat the assertion, which I have already made, that there are no circumstances of conduct taken on to by any witness (whose names and depositions are not unanswerably exposed and established) which are anywhere apparent in my answer which have the remotest approach either to

crime or of inefficiency.—For my future conduct, therefore, approved with every sense of gratitude for all former kindnesses, I shall be honest, questionably, by suggestions as well as duty, to satisfy your Majesty's pleasure. Any advice which your Majesty may wish to give me in respect of any particular in my conduct, I shall be bound to be obedient as always by my law. But I must trust that your Majesty will pardon to me the particulars, which may happen to displease you, and which you may wish to have altered. I shall be as happy, in thus following your advice, as I can now in finding myself secured from danger, under the protection of your justice.

Your Majesty will permit me to add one word more.—Your Majesty has seen what detriment my character has, in a time, wasted, by the false and malicious statement of Lady Darnley, and by the disposition of the witnesses who were maintained in support of her statement. Your Majesty has seen how much I have, and how little their justice has been rendered, by any regard to truth in the pursuit of my duty. But, as it may be hoped, that the instances of such determined, and unprovoked animosity, yet, I cannot flatter myself, that the world will produce other persons, who may be won by similar motives to similar wickedness. Whether the statement to be prepared by the Prince of Wales, is to be confined to the old charges, or is intended to bring forward new circumstances, I cannot tell; but if any fresh attempts of the same nature shall be made by his associates, intrusted as they will have been by their misdeeds in this instance, I can hardly hope that they will not renew their charge, with an improved artifice, more skillfully directed, and with a malice, fed by their rise abated, by their previous disappointment. I therefore can only appeal to your Majesty's justice, in which I confidently trust, that whatever charges are to be renewed against me, either on the old or on fresh evidence, or whether new accusations, as well as on witnesses, are to be brought forward, your Majesty, after the experience of these proceedings, will not suffer your Royal mind to be prejudiced by either, secret examinations, worthy distrust to be whispered away by insinuations or suggestions, which I have no opportunity of meeting. If any charge, which the law will recognize, should be brought against me in an open and legal manner, I should have no right to complain, nor any apprehension to meet it. But all I may have a full opportunity of meeting it. I trust your Majesty will not suffer it to excite even a suspicion to prejudice. I must claim the benefit of the presumption of innocence till I am proved to be guilty. For, without that presumption, against the effects of secret insinuations and of private communications, the purest innocence can make no defence, and can have no security.—Surrounded, as it is now proved that I have been, for years, by domestic spies, your Majesty must, I trust, feel convinced, that if I had been guilty these could not have been wanting evidence to have proved my guilt. And that these spies have been obliged to have recourse to their own invention, for the support of the charge, is the strongest demonstration that the truth, unadulterated, and correctly represented, could furnish them with no handle against me. And when I consider the nature and malignity of that conspiracy, which, I feel confident I have completely detected and exposed, I cannot but think of that detection with the liveliest gratitude, to the special blessing of Providence, who, by confounding the machinations of my enemies, has enabled me to stand, in the very extremity and extravagance of the matter, in the very weapons which they fabricated and sharpened for my destruction, the sufficient ground to my innocence, and the effectual means of my justification and defence.—I trust, therefore, that I may now close this long letter, in confidence that many days will not elapse before I shall receive from your Majesty, that assurance, which my past anxiety may be so completely removed, or any possibility of further injury (which nothing else can) as shall give me the peaceful disposition to the world of all the circumstances of this injustice, and of those on me, which have been which have proceeded, in the manner in which they have been conducted, have brought to light, and I trust, will be, in the future, most advantageously and completely exposed, and removed.

(Signed)

G. P.

Montague House, Feb. 16, 1807.

As these observations apply only to the official communications through the Lord Chancellor, of the same kind; but when to the private letter of your Majesty, of the 16th instant, I have thought it right to refer to your Majesty, and your Majesty's answer, to send this letter in duplicate, one part through Colonel Taylor, and the other through the Lord Chancellor, your Majesty.

(Signed)

C. P.

To the King.

Copy of a Letter from Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to the King.

Sire.—When I last troubled your Majesty upon my unfortunate business, I had raised my mind to hope that I should have the happiness of hearing from your Majesty, and receiving your gracious commands to say my duty to your Royal presence before the expiration of this week, and, when that hope was disappointed, eagerly clinging to any idea which offered me a prospect of being saved from the necessity of leaving recourse (for the vindication of my character) to the publication of the proceedings upon the inquiry into my conduct, I thought it just possible, that the reason for my not having received your Majesty's commands to that effect, might have been occasioned by the circumstance of your Majesty's leaving at Windsor through the middle of the week. I, therefore, determined to wait a few days longer before I took a step which, even once taken, could not be recalled. Having, however, now assured myself that your Majesty was in town yesterday,—as I have received no command to wait upon your Majesty, and no intimation of your pleasure, I am reduced to the necessity of abandoning all hope that your Majesty will comply with my humble, my earnest, and anxious request.—Yet your Majesty, therefore, will not be surprised to find that the publication of the proceedings alluded to will not be withheld beyond Monday next.—As to any consequences which may arise from such publication, unpleasant as it might be to my own feelings and interests, I may perhaps be properly responsible,—and in any event have no one to complain of but myself, and those with whose advice I have acted, and whatever those consequences may be, I am fully and unalterably convinced, that they must be infinitely less than those which I should be exposed to from my silence. But as to any other consequences, unpleasant or harmful to the feelings and interests of others, or of the Public, my conscience will certainly acquit me of them.—I am confident that I have not acted impulsively or precipitately. To avoid coming to this painful extremity, I have taken every step in my power, except that which would abandon my character to utter infamy, and my station and life to no uncertain danger, and possibly to no very distant destruction.—With every prayer for the lengthened continuance of your Majesty's health and happiness, for every possible blessing which a gracious God can bestow upon the beloved Monarch of a loyal people, and for the continued prosperity of your dominions, under your Majesty's pious and just reign, I remain, your Majesty's most dutiful, loyal, and affectionate, but most unhappy, and most injured daughter-in-law, subject and servant,

(Signed)

C. P.

Montague House, March 5, 1807.

THE EARL OF MOIRA.

The following letter from the Earl of Moira was addressed to an intimate friend, who is a member of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons. It evinces a considerable anxiety on the part of the Noble Writer, to give a correct impression of his conduct to the Fraternity, who had so recently and in so marked a manner testified their conviction of his high sense of honour, and his inviolable devotion to the cause of virtue.

(COPY)

My dear Sir,

March 25, 1813.

The necessity of taking down, with accuracy, in the House of Lords, what is said by any individual, as the Reporters are not allowed to take notes, has occasionally the aspect of what, upon other occasions, is to be expected in many of the Reports. I am therefore anxious to draw to you the substance of the declaration given by me, that you may communicate

him; that I had commissioned that person to insert in an Evening Paper anonymous paragraphs, injurious to the Princess. The proceeding was quite consistent with any custom of mine, that to the best of my recollection and belief, I never sent an authenticated article, of any form and tenor, to a Newspaper, but once in my life. That was upon an erroneous statement, affecting myself alone, which I pointed out to a gentleman who happened to call upon me, expressing my wish that he would correct it. A matter so trifling would not have been mentioned by me, did it not show that, even in cases which might be considered insignificant, I had habitual objection to sending any thing for insertion in a Newspaper; therefore, I could not have stidden inconsiderately into the turbulence with which I am now charged. But to open objections that might be uninteresting to others, I speak only as to memory, it is not the same with regard to anonymous attacks on the character of another. On that, I make no reservations; I deny with the most solemn appeal to the Supreme Being, the having ever levelled such a shaft against the feelings of any individual whatever. I know not the seduction of earth that could reconcile me to what I consider as equally mean and atrocious. No excuse of any kind or plea of public good could palliate to me the baseness of wounding another's feelings. If I feel this generally, I must do so in a peculiar degree towards the exalted personage in contemplation, whose sex, whose station, and whose circumstances, would make such treatment execrable beyond what words can express. I know not any person who would pass that sentence as the more decidedly or more indignantly than the illustrious individual whose favour might be supposed to be sought by the dirty procedure. These were the points which I advanced to the House of Lords; there, vouched them on the faith of a Gentleman; and I repeat to you that assertion of their accuracy.—I have the honour to be, my dear Sir,

(Signed) Most truly yours, MOIRA.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD MOIRA AND MR. WHILBRED.

Dear Sir, April 2, 1845.
The first report of what had passed in the House of Commons, made me conceive that your procedure had been hostile; and the matter was the more inexplicable to me, from my thinking that your access to documents, as well as the conversations you had held with me, ought to have secured me from any misapprehension on the points agitated. From that impression, I found myself strangely embarrassed about an explanation which I was at the same time highly solicitous to give. I felt indelible repugnance to answering you in an assembly where you could not reply; and direct address to yourself precluded by what I have understood as the force taken by you. The correct statement of your speech in *The Morning Chronicle*, which I must consider as the true version, has done away all difficulty; and I am truly indebted to you for having now the means of correcting an ambiguity, if any thing of the sort be supposed to exist in my statement. I cannot say that in my view of the subject, any expression of mine is equivocal; but if there be room for a double construction, even from a want of advertence in persons to the context, I must think myself fortunate in an opportunity of rendering the points distinct.

Your remarks attack upon two passages: that which represents J. Partridge as devoted to the Princess of Wales; and that which surmised the existence of Kenney to have been a check on the advisers of her Royal Highness.

The word *devoted* presented itself to me from recollection that it was Kenney's phrase. But I certainly used it in no other sense than that which it was intended to bear by him. If it be supposed capable of implying that Jonathan Partridge was in the pay of the Princess, or so connected as to be the instrument in any plans, I totally disavow any such meaning—a meaning, indeed, not reconcilable to the details. The statements related by Kenney clearly indicated his conception to be only that Partridge was won into admiration of the condescension and liberality of the Princess, and was thence zealous to testify attachment. To imagine that a man, under the influence of that sentiment, could not hasten to make a merit of imparting what he had been examined respecting her Royal Highness: would be to know nothing of human nature. This disposition led him into a suppression which your

statement obliged me now to rectify, though it was not necessary that I should announce upon it in the letter of mine which was the ground of your Motion.—The omission to which I am pointing will define the second passage; yet I must say I do not comprehend how any man, who selected for a moment, could understand that passage as pointing at the Princess. As her consequence to her Royal Highness could attend the bringing forward the discussion while Kenney was alive, when the whole matter (as related to her) was dismissed in 1801, when Kenney was forthcoming? Partridge, in his deposition, states himself to have told one of the Princess's ladies visited Belvidere House with three ladies and a gentleman. This representation is correct. He did state this to have taken place on a Sunday. But he sinks the fact of his having mentioned at the same time that the Princess had then been there with only Mrs. Fitzgerald and Captain Manby on the Thursday preceding that Sunday.—This was the visit which had been particularly pointed out to Lord Ranelagh, and which had occasioned his leading procedure. With any reference to the Princess, it is absolutely sufficient, and was stated by me as such at the time. I speak with regard to those at whom my observation was directed. The assertion, that the long forbearance of the Princess's advisers could only be ascribed by their being too anxious to touch on the point when Kenney was alive, intimates to their knowledge of the meaning on the Thursday—a fact which, represented as it has been, made inquiry into the circumstances unavoidable. The existence of Kenney begged the unworthy imputation; which those gentlemen were desirous to shirk; because Kenney would have exposed such a wilful suppression in Partridge's deposition as was necessary to give a colour to their purpose. In that purpose, the Princess could have no commodity of interests; it was simply a measure of political intrigue. With regard to the visit at Belvidere House on the Thursday, I have already stated, Mrs. Fitzgerald could easily be questioned whether it took place or not. The substitution of it involves no kind of charge against the Princess. It only rebuts the management of those who, by attempting to make it be conceived that there was but one visit (a visit so circumstanced as to be incapable of any possible misinterpretation), would have established their position, that the inquiry was wanton or designing.

I trust I have been explicit on these points; and I must feel myself entitled to hope, that this answer of mine to your call upon me, may have as much publicity as the doubts which you thought it expedient to urge.—I have the honour, dear Sir, to be your very obedient servant,

Samuel Whilbred, Esq;

(Signed) MOIRA.

My Dear Lord, Dorset-street, April 3.
I had the honour to receive your Lordship's letter in the afternoon of yesterday; and I take the earliest opportunity to my power of expressing to your Lordship my perfect satisfaction at the explanation you have this morn'g pleased to give of the passages in your published letter to a Member of the Lodge of Freemasons, which has been so generally misconstrued.

Your Lordship has most emphatically asked with respect to Kenney, "what consequence to her Royal Highness could attend the bringing forward the discussion while Kenney was alive, when the whole matter (as related to her) was dismissed in 1801, when Kenney was forthcoming?" Your Lordship's answer to this question is implied, and must meet with immediate and universal concurrence. "No consequence."—Respecting Partridge, the word "devoted" assured by your Lordship to have been used by you, from the recollection of its having been the phrase of Kenney, when examined by your Lordship, and not intended by him to convey the slightest imputation upon the Princess of Wales. Your Lordship has also signified the word of all imaginable offence. As to the alleged additional visit to Belvidere, not mentioned in the deposition of Partridge, it is unnecessary to make much comment; as your Lordship has said, "that with any reference to the Princess of Wales, it is absolutely sufficient, and was treated as such by you at the time." Besides, the parties are alive, and if a suspicion of "impropriety" could arise, they might and would have been examined. Your Lordship's judgment on this matter, after investigation, is most satisfactorily decisive, when you further say, "the substitution of it (the

additional visit to Belvedere) involves no kind of charge against the Princess of Wales.

I am concerned that any report of my speech in the House of Commons, should have led your Lordship to think, for a moment, I had presided hostilely towards yourself; and I was sorry to see how very inaccurately what I had said in the House of Commons on Wednesday, was reported in some of the papers of the succeeding day. The report to which your Lordship adverts, as containing the true version of my speech, had been sent by me late on Wednesday night, and was intended for insertion in the Paper of Thursday morning. I was afterwards informed that it had arrived too late to find a place in the Paper of Thursday. I was glad to perceive it in *The Morning Chronicle* of yesterday. Having seen it before it was sent to the press, I can have no hesitation in saying, that, to the best of my recollection, it contains the substance of what I said in my place. Some verbal inaccuracies are quite immaterial.

I am bound to fulfil your Lordship's hope, by making your Letter to me public. In endeavouring to obtain the explanation of passages to generally misunderstood, I knew not how to proceed effectually, but by motion in the House of Commons; and the motion having been calculated to obtain your Lordship's attendance in the House of Commons, if successful, your Lordship would have had the opportunity of giving the explanations in the very place where they were asked for; and I never had any doubt of their honourable and satisfactory nature. But the discussions in the House of Commons having now been dropped (as I sincerely hope, never to be revived), I will send your Letter, and my Answer, directly to the public Journals. —It will give me pleasure to acknowledge, by the same means, much personal civility received at various times from your Lordship; and particularly in the manner in which I was requested, and the urbanity with which I was received, to peruse the documents to which your Lordship has referred, in the early part of the present year. In the discussions which afterwards arose, I did not use the knowledge I had so acquired of any one of them, until after it had appeared in print. I regret, that, in the course of these discussions, I have given momentary pain to their Lordships, or cause of dissatisfaction to any persons, of whose friendship and esteem I was pleased in thinking I possessed a share. The loss, if lost, is entirely my own—it is painful to me. But justice has been the object of my pursuit—that pursuit has been conscientiously conducted by me, and must, therefore, of necessity, have been free from all selfish considerations. With the addition of these explanations from your Lordship, so honourable to the Princess of Wales, and so just to yourself, the Public will be satisfied that justice has been completely obtained. I have the honour to be, my dear Lord, your Lordship's obliged and obedient servant,

SAMUEL WHITBREAD.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira,
K. G. &c. &c.

THE ANSWERS OF H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE WESTMINSTER, LONDON, AND MIDDLESEX ADDRESSES.

TO THE WESTMINSTER ADDRESS.

I return you my sincere thanks for the regard towards me, so kindly expressed in the Address. Upon this, as on other important occasions, the sentiments of Westminster are in unison with those of the whole country. Permit me to add, that there can be no doubt that the refusal of Parliament to entertain the question, only originated in a conviction, that my innocence stood above all suspicion, and in apprehension that Parliamentary interference might delay the restoration to my daughter's society, so universally desired.

TO THE ADDRESS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON, PRESENTED AT KENSINGTON PALACE ON WEDNESDAY THE 28TH OF APRIL, SIGNED HENRY WOODS THORPE.

I receive, with the greatest satisfaction, the congratulations of the City of London. No branch of the House of Brunswick can ever forget to whose exertions chiefly it owes the Throne of these Kingdoms; and I have now peculiar reason to know the value of the Constitution which those exertions purchased, because I have found it a sure protection when I had no other defence.

The extraordinary situation in which I was placed, compelled me to come forward in behalf of my honour and my life. I have been rewarded, not only by the universal acknowledgment of my innocence, but by testimonies of affection from a loyal and high-spirited people, which I shall gratefully remember as long as I live.

At the present moment, I am rather disposed to dwell upon this pleasing circumstance, than upon any recollection of a less agreeable kind. The truth, however, which I have undergone, will, I am confident, produce one good effect: they will confirm in my Daughter's mind, that attachment to the Constitution, which she already cherishes, and impress her more and more with the conviction, that as no station can be secure, except in a free country, it is both the interest, and the most sacred duty, of an English Monarch, to watch over the liberties of the People.

TO THE MIDDLESEX ADDRESS.

Nothing can be more gratifying to me than the expressions of attachment in this Address, from the great and populous County of Middlesex. I retain my opinion of the motives which induced Parliament to decline interfering in the question relating to me; although it is a matter of deep concern, that, notwithstanding the clear establishment of my innocence, I should find myself more completely than ever deprived of my daughter's society. I have indeed suffered most severely for pre-suming to defend my honour and my life. I derive great comfort from the generous sympathy of the People of England, and from my Daughter's unabated attachment.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MARCH 22.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH, alluding to the evidence of Mrs. Lisle, which was read by Mr. Whitbread in the House of Commons on Friday night, and commented, on by that gentleman, said, that his name had been inserted in the Commission of Inquiry without any previous intimation. That,

regarding it as a proof of his Majesty's opinion of his zeal and integrity, he did his duty to the best of his power. But it was in the performance of that duty that some person, with the most abandoned and detestable slander, had dared to charge him with a gross act of dishonesty; him, on whose character for integrity, diligence, and care, depended more of the property and

interests of the people, than on those of any other man in the country, and for him it was folly and slanderously alleged, that he had falsified the evidence given before the Commission, giving in as a deponent evidence that was not received, and suppressing that which was actually given. This was all a lie,—a vile slander,—all false as hell! He would not violate the propriety of that House; he knew the respect and decency which it required; but he must give the lie to falsehood. The noble Lord then explained, that one night when the Commissioners had met to examine witnesses, the Solicitor-General (Sir S. Romilly), who had been appointed to arrange and take down evidence, was absent from home, and could not do so. The examination proceeded, and the Commissioners requested that he would take down the evidence of the witnesses in attendance. He declared upon the most sacred asseveration that could be made,—the most solemn sanction of an oath,—that every word of that deposition came from the lips of the witness in question,—that every word of it was read over to her,—if not paragraph by paragraph, as it was taken down, certainly all after it was taken,—and every sheet signed with her name.—Lord Erskine denied it scarcely necessary to vindicate himself from such an imputation as falsifying evidence. He should have thought that his professional character,—his situation in life,—the rank he had held,—might have been enough to wipe away every stigma.—If magistrates were not permitted to put leading questions to witnesses, the most fatal consequences might follow.—Lords Grenville and Spencer expressed themselves in milder terms than the Lord Chief Justice, but to the same effect.—Lord Mordaunt denied that he had covertly sought evidence on the subject alluded to. He not only never spontaneously sought information, but he had never been instigated so to do. His inquiries having led him to believe that the statement was unfounded, he had reported that no further proceedings were necessary. The Commission of Inquiry was not appointed until three years after. He characterised Fanny Lloyd as an unwilling witness, and declared that the examination of Mrs. Mills and Edmeades at his house was, as much as possible, to prevent publicity.

32. The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Mutiny Bills, the War, the Vice-Chancellor's, and a number of Road and Inclosure Bills.

On the third reading of the Local and Militia Bills, Lord Devonport said, that the extension of volunteers from the ballot was not to cease.

34. An Address of condolence to the Prince Regent, on the death of the Duchess of Brunswick, was agreed to.

36. The Marquis of Northampton reported

the answer of the Prince Regent to the address of the House, thanking their Lordships for their condolence on the melancholy event of the death of the Duchess of Brunswick.

39. On the Duke of Norfolk presenting a petition from Sheffield against the East India Monopoly, his Grace stated, that the duties on articles of cutlery goods had lately found their way to China through Moscow, and urged this as an argument to prove the advantages that would result from a more direct trade.

In a Committee on the Spondensary Carriers' Bill, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, proposed first, that the salary should not exceed 100*l.*, and afterwards 200*l.*—Lords Harcourt, Grenville, and the Bishop of Norwich, opposed the amendment; urging that Carriers ought to be provided for according to the value of the living, in order to encourage residence.—The amendment was then negatived by 17 to 15.

30. On the motion of Lord Buckinghamshire it was agreed, that all the petitions and other papers, on the subject of the Renewal of the East India Company's Charter, should be referred to a Select Committee, who should have power to hear counsel and examine witnesses, and form their opinion by the time the resolutions should come up from the other House. The Committee to meet on Monday, and all the Lords who have been present this session to have voices.

APRIL 3. The Royal Assent was notified by commission to the two Exchequer Bills, Sugar, Irish Sugar drawback, Waste Silt, Local Militia, Scots Local Militia, and other Bills—in all 50.

2. Lord Holland, in presenting petitions for peace from Dehy, Ashby de la Zouch, Loughborough, &c. said, he should not found any motion on them, as he did not know that Ministers had neglected any fit opportunity of opening a negotiation. He trusted, however, that they entertained no chimerical notion of wresting from France her acquisitions, during the last twenty years, or of humiliating the Great Prince who ruled that country. He wished that some declaration of our views had been put forth, and that the Proclamation of Louis XVIII. had been answered.

In a conversation between the Marquis of Eglinton, Lord Grenville, and the Earl of Liverpool, the latter said, that the French Government had offered to open a negotiation for the exchange of prisoners; but it being conceived that the terms were similar to those which had been rejected, they had been refused, and an offer made for treating on the terms formerly submitted.—Lord Holland said, that both parties were extremely unreasonable.

The second reading of the Shoplifting Bill, being opposed by Lords Southampton, Talbot,

and Ellenborough, was thrown out, though supported by Lords Grenville, Holland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, by 26 to 18.

6. The Felons Transportation Bill, and a Bill for repealing such part of the 'Artificers' Wages Act,' as renders it punishable for Artificers and others to take more or less than the regulated sum, which, though obsolete, has lately been injudiciously enforced in several parts of the country, was read.

7. The Duke of Norfolk presented a petition from John Hodson, a broker in the City, praying that his rights, and those of others concerned in the India tea sales, might be continued.

8. A Message from the Prince Regent respecting a subsidy for Portugal, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

9. Marquis Wellesley, in moving for papers connected with the East India question, made a few observations on the Resolutions which were upon the table. He did not think that the manners, customs, and prejudices, of the natives of India were unchangeable, and consequently unfriendly to European commerce; or the Company would not have gained the mart for their commodities which they had acquired. There were many public and bye-laws which operated against the trade and settlement of free merchants, which ought to be repealed; at the same time, sufficient power ought to be left with the Company to prevent a conflict between them and the traders. He conceived that opening the trade to the East India islands, would be inferior to the China trade. He urged in favour of the Company,

that any alteration in the present system would prevent them from discharging their functions—facilitate smuggling, and endanger the tranquillity of the Indian Continent. Much of the disorders which had prevailed, arose from the jarring of the Governor and the Command-in-chief, and here interference would be beneficial. He would commend an Ecclesiastical Establishment; likewise some system of Civil Education, as making the national character more respectable; and leave the doctrine of Christianity to work its way by a general diffusion of knowledge, rather than by any exertion on the part of Government. A Christian Governor could not do less, nor should a British governor do more.—The motion, which was to have been followed by another for a Select Committee, was negatived.

12. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Lauderdale spoke against the principle of the National Debt Bill, which was supported by Lords Sidmouth and Liverpool. It was read a second time without a division.

13. On the motion of Lord Liverpool, an Address to the Prince Regent for granting two millions sterling, the usual Subsidy to Portugal, was agreed to without opposition or remark.

15. The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Customs Duties, Excise Duties, National Debt, the Passengers, Canada Rum, Newfoundland Corn, Felons' Transportation, Artificers' Wages, Regent's Canal, West Middlesex Water Works, Piccadilly Paving, and several Local and Private Bills—in all 48.—Adjourned till Wednesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 22.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

MR. WHITBREAD said, that he had declared on a former night, that if he could find any imposition had been practised upon him in respect to the paper purporting to be Mrs. Lisle's evidence, he would acknowledge it in his place. He had just learned that a High Authority in another place (Lord Ellenborough, &c.) had, in a very intemperate way, declared that paper to be a fabrication from beginning to end—an entire falsehood—and had imputed weakness to him for having used it. He should write to Mrs. Lisle; and if she also disclaimed it, then the disavowal would be complete, and he would make the promised acknowledgment.

EAST INDIA CHARTER.

The House, having resolved itself into a Committee on India Affairs, and to consider the Petition for the renewal of the Company's Charter, Lord Castlereagh, after acknowledging the very great ability of the Company's Civil Servants, both in this country and in India, and discussing the various propositions, as he read them, for the future

regulation of the Company's affairs, concluded by submitting a series of Resolutions, of which the following are the heads:—1. That all the present immunities of the Company, and the regulations respecting the same, should continue, except as hereinafter provided.—2. That the China trade should continue under its present restrictions.—3. That it should be lawful for any British subject to export to any other part included in the Company's Charter, from any port of the United Kingdom.—4. Also to import thence to any port in the United Kingdom.—5. Provided the said ports contain such warehouses and docks as would be an adequate security against smuggling; to ascertain such outports, a survey should be instituted, and the privilege conferred on those ports reported to be fit and safe places.—6. And that this be notified by an Order in Council.—7. Provided the vessel in which goods be imported or exported be of a burthen not less than 350 tons.—8. And that on approaching port the vessel notify its arrival by a manifest.—9. Regulations as to the importation and sale of silk and hair goods.—10. As to the order of the application of the

revenues of the Company: 1. To the payment of the troops and support of the forts. 2. To liquidate debts on bills of exchange. 3. Other debts, except bond debts. 4. To pay a dividend of ten per cent. and a contingent half per cent. 5. To liquidate the bond debts until they amount only to £500,000. 6. The surplus profit to be divided in the ratio of 5-6ths to Government and 1-6th to the Company, with a provision for repaying the capital stock.—11. Regulations respecting the employment of India shipping.—12. Provisions for the support and return of the *Lascars* brought to England in private vessels.—13. Provision to enable the Company to grant pensions and gratuities.—14. Provision for the appointment to the different Presidencies, and to render necessary the approbation of the Crown.—15. Appointment of a Bishop and three Archdeacons, to be paid by the Company.—Messrs. R. Thornton, Grant, and Gordon, spoke against the noble Lord's propositions, as the height of injustice to the Company.—Mr. Tierney thought it would be necessary to examine evidence at the bar on both sides.—Mr. Canning approved of the principal propositions laid down, and of the arguments advanced by the noble Lord; yet he thought there were some points which required the most attentive consideration.—Mr. Protheroe and General Gascoyne spoke in favour of the claim of the outports.—Mr. W. Keene called for evidence.—A desultory debate then took place concerning the communication of religious and moral instruction to the people of India; in which Messrs. Wilberforce, Stephen, Baring, W. Smith, and Lord Castlereagh, took a part. Progress was then reported, and the Committee obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday, it being understood that evidence would be produced and heard.

MRS. LISLE'S EVIDENCE.

23. Mr. Whitbread read an extract of a letter from himself to Mrs. Lisle: it was to this effect—"Lord Ellenborough has this evening declared in the House of Lords, that the paper is a false fabrication, as I understand from those who heard him; and that the other Commissioners have expressed their opinions, although more mildly, to the same effect. So circumstanced, I am compelled to ask you, whether you agree in the character ascribed to the paper by the noble Lord," &c.—Mr. Whitbread said, he selected the softest words used by the learned Lord. There were other words used, which were banished from the communications of the intermediate ranks of society, words which were not considered necessary for personal justification, or even for offence. In the lowest ranks, indeed, they had sunk into disregard; and if they could find a place any where, it must be only in the sacred circles in which the Lord Chief Justice moved.—To this let-

ter, he had received an answer from Mrs. Lisle. The following is an extract:—"I received this morning your letter, with the accompanying account of my examination when before the Lords Commissioners, in the year 1806; and having compared it with the original document, I find them exactly similar.—On my return from the Lords Commissioners, I, to the best of my recollection, committed to paper the questions which had been put to me, and my answers; and I transmitted a copy to the Princess of Wales, having previously received her Royal Highness's commands so to do.—It has never been my intention to set up these recollections against my depositions; and as little has it been my wish that they should be made public," &c.—Mr. Whitbread said, he hoped that neither the House nor the public would say that he had been imposed upon, or that there was any intermediate fabrication by the person who gave him the paper, or by Mrs. Lisle herself. He rejoiced that he had taken the sting out of the deposition. He was sorry to give pain to noble Lords, and friends for whom he entertained a high respect, or to any magistrate, such particularly as the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; but he had felt the paramount importance of a sense of justice to the part he had taken in the business, and which occasioned his comments. On that feeling he relied, and was upheld by it now. He thought it his duty to take some course for setting himself right, and he placed himself on the justice of the House.—Lord Castlereagh, Sir A. Pigott, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Ponsonby, and Sir S. Romilly, said a few words, and condemned this attempt to set up after-recollections against a deposition.—Sir F. Burdett approved of his honourable friend's conduct throughout this business. Here the conversation dropped.

24. The sitting members for Helstone were declared to be duly elected, and the petition not frivolous or vexatious.

A petition was presented from the College of Surgeons, against the Bill for allowing fees to Apothecaries.

On Lord Castlereagh moving an Address of condolence to the Prince Regent on the melancholy event of the death of the Duchess of Brunswick, Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Whitbread suggested the propriety of a similar Address to the Princess of Wales; but there being no precedent for such an Address, that to the Prince only was agreed to.

Mr. Coghane Johnstone moved, that the petition of Sir J. Douglas be read; this being complied with, he submitted, after a few introductory observations, the necessity of fixing a stigma upon it, by a resolution to this effect—"that the petition of Sir J. Douglas, on behalf of himself and Lady Charlotte, his wife, is regarded by this House

as an audacious attempt to give a colour of truth to the most atrocious falsehoods, against the honour and life, peace and happiness, of the Princess of Wales."—Mr. Whitbread said, that though he was of opinion that a wicked conspiracy had existed against the life and honour of the Princess, he could not vote for this resolution, as there was no evidence whatever before them. This being the general opinion, Sir W. Garrow recommended that it should not be got rid of by the previous question, but by a direct negative. On being desired to explain himself by Mr. Tierney and Mr. Barnham, who expressed themselves with affected humility as not knowing the English language, it appeared that the honourable and learned Gentleman had not attached a very precise meaning to his words, or was sufficiently acquainted with the forms of the House, but as he declined discussion, and did not persist in his opinion, the House was adjourned.

25. The House having formed itself into a Committee on the state of the Finances, Mr. Huskisson spoke at great length against the Resolutions of Mr. Vansittart, as destroying the Sinking Fund created by Mr. Pitt—violating public faith and justice to the public creditor—lessening the opinion held by foreign nations of its beneficial operation in the redemption of the national debt—and exposing the nation to the imminent risk of losing all the fruits of its exertions for the last twenty years.—He had himself once shewn the plan now adopted by Mr. Vansittart to Mr. Pitt, as the suggestion of a very ingenious man, well skilled in finance; but that eminent statesman had spoken of it in terms of reprobation, as unfit for a period of war, and unnecessary during the time of peace.—Mr. Vansittart replied. Messrs. A. Baring, Thornton, and Tierney, spoke against the plan; as did Sir R. Heron, and Messrs. Long and Rose in its favour.—Mr. Ponsonby wished for delay. The Resolutions were then agreed to.

26. Mr. Calcraft withdrew the Apothecaries Bill for the present Session, in consequence of the strenuous opposition that was given to it.

The Report of the Finance Committee was brought up after some opposition, and leave given to bring in a bill founded on it.

A petition from the East India Company prayed that they might be permitted to be heard by Counsel, and adduce evidence in support of their claims.

A division took place on the third reading of the Bill, making shop-lifting a minor offence.

Lord Beresford reported the answer of the Prince Regent to the address of condolence on the death of the Duchess of Brunswick.

29. The amendments on the Sinecure Bill were read after a short discussion, and a motion by Mr. Holford—that they be read six

months hence, which was negatived by 99 to 66.

FAST INDIA CHARTER.

30. The House having resolved itself into a Committee, W. Hastings, Esq., was examined by Mr. Adam: He said, that the plan of the unrestrained intercourse of Europeans, excepting Americans, would be converted to the purpose of tyranny, which would drive the natives, though naturally timid, into insurrection, or encourage the neighbouring Princes to the invasion of our empire. Did not think the trade susceptible of much increase; as the mass of the people of India had no means of purchasing superfluities, and the wealthier class of Hindus were simple in their habits. To the interrogatories of several Members he said, that missions to India had never been successful. He wished some other time had been chosen for the experiment of a Church Establishment, as a surmise had gone abroad that there was an intention of forcing our religion on the natives—such an opinion, propagated among the native infantry, might be attended with dangerous consequences—to attempt to convert the natives, by asserting that Mahomet was an impostor, might create a religious war.—Lord Teignmouth was next examined by Mr. R. Jackson: His Lordship said, that thirty years experience induced him to believe, that the unrestrained influx of strangers to India would be prejudicial to this country, especially if they were seamen and traders. The Government was one of opinion and prejudice, which would not be supported by people brought up in this country. He thought it easy, however, to prevent persons, trading to India, from penetrating into the interior, and to impose restraint on those who chose to settle there. The trade was not susceptible of increase. He conceived that no danger would result from allowing religious missions, or supporting an Ecclesiastical Establishment. To be the cause of the death of a Brahman was so inexpiable a sin, that they resorted to the threat of killing themselves for the purposes of extortion. Christianity would improve the civil condition of the natives.

31. Mr. Whitbread called the attention of the House to a justificatory letter, addressed by Lord Mordaunt to the Freemasons, in which his Lordship remarked, that the legal advisers of the Princess had never dared to bring forward the testimony of Kenney, the steward, and Jonathan Partridge, the porter of Lord Eardley at Belvidere (the latter of which, according to his declaration to the steward, was devoted to the Princess), until after the death of Kenney, when they proceeded it to put a false colour upon the investigation. The Honourable Gentleman conceiving that this passage imputed criminality to the Princess, and that it was necessary his Lordship should give some explanation before his departure from this country, con-

clouded by moving for the attendance of his Lordship. The Speaker, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Ponsonby, and Mr. Connelley, insisting upon the irregularity of the motion, and the little probability of the other House agreeing to Lord Moira's attendance, no inquiry being pending. Mr. Whitbread agreed to withdraw the motion, stating at the same time his conviction, that nothing would tend more to calm the public mind, and put a seal upon the business, than the granting the Princess an establishment suitable to her rank and dignity in the State.

In a Committee on East India affairs, Mr. Cooper said, that "an experience of thirty years induced him to believe, that it would be difficult to regulate the conduct of strangers in the event of an unrestricted intercourse with India, though he thought it would be easy to remove them out of the country. In regard to an Ecclesiastical Establishment, the witness did not think it would be dangerous; but having that morning seen a Resolution in the Papers, of certain individuals, at the head of which was Lord Gambier, declaring, "that there are more than fifty millions of inhabitants subject to the British Empire in India, under the influence of inhuman and degrading superstitions, which form an effectual bar to their progress in civilization;" he thought that the propagation of such sentiments in India, as connected with the proposed Church Establishment, would create dissatisfaction, and be attended with important consequences. About four hundred of these papers would go out to India by the next fleet, where they would be perused by the wealthy Hindoos, many of whom understood English, and who would not distinguish between what was tolerated and what was enforced by the Government. The missionaries, as far as his observation extended, had never been successful, and were in no repute: the Committee now rose.

NEW TAXES.

In a Committee of Ways and Means Mr. Vansittart said, that in an interview with a number of bankers and others that morning, he had proposed that the authority of Parliament should be obtained, for funding twelve millions of outstanding Exchequer Bills, in the five per cents. navy annuities; for every 100*l.* of Exchequer Bills, 115*l.* 10*s.* of the navy annuities would be granted; the interest both of that and of the Sinking Fund, being 3*l.* 7*d.* As it had been deemed expedient to give the holders of Exchequer Bills an opportunity of subscribing 50 per cent. of their own option, an intermediate rate of security had been fixed upon—that of debentures transferable by endorsement, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. payable in April and October of each year. The holder was to have the option of having it in money, or converted into stock in April 1815, or on every succeeding 5th of

April during the war, or to be paid off annually within twelve months after the conclusion of peace; or he might, if he thought it more to his advantage, exchange his debentures for stock at the following rate: For every 100*l.* in debentures the holder might receive 100*l.* 5 per cent. navy annuities; 120*l.* 4 per cents, or 150*l.* 3 per cent. reduced annuities. By this plan, a sum of money would be obtained for the public service, at a charge of 18*s.* less than by the original mode. It was likewise proper, that the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt should be allowed 1 per cent. upon this new public burden, as upon the other securities; so that the ultimate liquidation might keep pace with the old debt. The whole amount of the charge upon the public, would be 240,000*l.* Mr. Vansittart next proceeded to the New Taxes he had to propose, and by which he should avoid repayment, in case his plan with respect to the Sinking Fund should not be adopted. The sum to be raised was 1,136,000*l.* He would provide for it thus:—

By a duty on Tobacco, in lieu of the auction duty which had never passed into a law, estimated at per ania.....	£. 100,000
Additional duties on the Consolidated Customs, excepting tea, sugar, wine, raw silk, and cotton wool, would produce.....	870,000
French Wines, additional duty of 13 <i>d.</i> per bottle, making 18 <i>d.</i> per bottle to the consumer....	30,000
WAR TAXES, taken at 360,000 <i>l.</i> would make up the remainder of the Sum: Thus—	
Import duty on goods the product of France and its dependencies, increased two-thirds.....	200,000
War Duties on Exports, increased generally to one half of the present amount, about.....	150,000
Additional duty on the Export of Foreign Hides 1 <i>d.</i> per lb.	
Additional duty on the importation of American cotton at 1½ <i>d.</i> per lb. in British ships, and in Foreign ships, 6 <i>d.</i> per lb. (amount not stated)	£1,136,000

Mr. Vansittart said, that the product of the War Duties he calculated at 360,000*l.* and, as in the ordinary state of trade they would produce three times as much, he had thus made ample provision for all reverses. Any surplus would go into the war-taxes, in aid of the other resources of the country. A power should be given to Ministers to suspend or reduce, by an Order in Council, any of these War Duties. The first Resolution being moved, Mr. Baring said, that the supply of India cotton was inadequate, to the wants of the Manufacturers, and inferior in quality, being sold at half the price of the sea island cotton. The power vested in

the hands of Ministers of expending the duty, would not be expected until all the evils predicted had been felt, when it would be too late. We should still therefore have American cotton from Georgia, through Spanish Florida; and, from the improving state of Europe, it would be brought by neutrals and imported from the Elbe, the Baltic, and Lisbon, and all the additional expenses of this circuitous navigation must be borne by our manufacturers, who would be unable to meet competition in foreign markets.—Sir R. Peel, Messrs. Lascelles, Gordon, Findlay, Phillips, and Sir J. Newport, spoke to the same effect; but Mr. Vansittart said, that he should not press this tax at present. The Resolutions in regard to the other taxes, was agreed to with expressions of satisfaction.

ARTICLE 1. The second reading of the Pancreas Poor Bill was opposed, on the ground of its unpopularity among the major part of the population; and being pressed to a division by Mr. Mellish, who was instructed to take the sense of the House thereupon, it was thrown out by 54 to 48.

Messrs. Cowper and Graham were examined, in a Committee on East India affairs.

Lord A. Hamilton moved for the remainder of the Evidence respecting the Weymouth election, which related to the illegal interference of the Duke of Cumberland in possessing himself of the Writ, and procuring the return of the Members. Among the documents was a letter in his Royal Highness's hand-writing, who is one of the trustees for the property. A short discussion ensued; when Lord Castlereagh, Messrs. Long, Atkins, Rose, B. Bathurst, opposed the motion, which was supported by Messrs. Whitbread, W. Wyne, Brand, and Ponsomby. On a division, the motion was negatived by 105 to 57.

2. Lord Gower and Mr. Whitbread, in presenting petitions for peace from the potteries of Staffordshire and Leeds, both said, that the present circumstances of the Continent had opened to us more favourable prospects of peace than we had long enjoyed, but they both declared that they would not found any motion thereon.

Lord Castlereagh disclaimed all participation in the proclamation of Louis XVIII. and disavowed being actuated by any design to restore the Bourbons, or strip France of her conquests as the basis of any negotiation.

FINANCE.

Mr. Tierney, at the conclusion of a long speech against the new Financial System of Mr. Vansittart, moved the appointment of a Committee of 21 members to report thereon, whether it was not a violation of public faith, &c. It was negatived by 153 to 59.

5. In the Committee on the East India Company's affairs, Colonel Sir J. Malcolm

said, that he had been in the military service of the Company since 1783, and conceived that unrestricted intercourse would be mischievous and ruinous. He thought that, from the quietness of the Mahomedans and Hindoos, they were satisfied with the British Government. He did not think that by throwing open the trade to India, the use of British manufactures would be much increased.

Sir S. Romilly's Attainder of Treason Bill went through a Committee; but on a motion that the R. port be received to-morrow, a short discussion ensued. Messrs. Yorke, Wynne, Wetherall, Lockhart, and Frankland, with the Attorney and Solicitor-General, opposed it, on the ground that the law as it stood at present, operated so as to prevent persons of large freehold property from committing treason, lest their children should be cut off from the succession to their estates, and making, in fact, men's affection to the Government influenced by the affection they hold to the future welfare of their posterity.—Mr. Preston supported the Bill.—Sir S. Romilly regretted that he had not heard the objections sooner; he might then have left out that part which regarded the succession in cases of high treason, and preserved that part respecting the property left by persons executed for felony. It was not, however, too late to re-commit the Bill even now. On a division there appeared: for receiving the Report 65, against it 43; Majority 12.—The Bill is therefore lost.

6. Mr. J. Smith, in presenting a petition from Nottingham in favour of peace, said, that in one parish of 7000 persons, 2350 received parochial relief; the petition was rejected on account of its being printed.

Mr. Creevey, in moving for the abolition of the joint Paymastership of the Forces, said, he could not conceive that sinecures were beneficial as compensations for public service. If any person were to ask him what services had been performed by Lord Charles Somerset, he should be much puzzled to name them. He is a Lieutenant-General, it might be suggested, and has fought perhaps at Salamanca or Barrosa. No,—he has never left the kingdom. He defends, indeed, the county of Sussex against invaders, and has an allowance of sixteen horses a day, to enable him to go through the various possible fatigues of chase and pursuit; though it must be confessed, that for a great part of the year he is in town, and in Parliament. The Noble Lord, then, it would be said, receives 2000*l.* a year for nothing. Not entirely so. The Noble Lord is one of a great family, who, by the natural influence of large property, have considerable weight in elections, and who happen to think precisely as the Ministers do on almost all subjects. (a laugh).—On the suggestion of Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Creevey withdrew his motion until the fate of the Sinecure Bill, which abolishes the Joint Paymastership of the

Force, was known. It is at present in the House of Lords.

On the motion of Mr. Lockhart, who dwelt on the inefficiency of the Bankrupt Laws, a Committee was appointed to inquire and report thereon.

7. In a Committee on East India Affairs, Sir J. Malcolm said, that the native population of Calcutta was about 500,000; of Madras he could say nothing; Bombay was not inferior to Calcutta. The Persians had no prejudices against the importation of European articles, except brandy and wine, which were forbidden; and the nobles were very fond of our fire-arms, if they could obtain them for nothing. Woollens had been imported into India. In regard to increasing the knowledge of the natives of India, it would certainly add to the comforts of their own situation; but with respect to the political interests of the Company, he thought it would be best to keep them as nearly as possible in their present state. The superior states of India had great means of rebellion in their power, and were not dependent on the British Government. No doubt the inhabitants would purchase British manufactures, if they were more wealthy. They could never rival us in the woollen manufacture, as they had no wool among them. He had observed, Europeans were fond of resorting to India, and the lower classes in particular, who, when once arrived there, shewed no inclination to leave it again. Any great increase of Europeans in India, would tend to lessen the respect in which the natives held the British character and Government.

The National Debt Bill, after some opposition from Messrs. Thornton, C. Grant, and Sir H. Parnell, was read a third time.

Mr. Macdonald presented a petition from Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, complaining that the late Sir W. Pulteney had formerly possessed a great part of the freehold property of the Borough, and by splitting votes by fictitious leases, had got into his own hands the power of returning the members. This power had descended, through the Countess of Bath, to Sir J. L. Johnstone, whose trustees, of whom the Duke of Cumberland was one, possessed the influence at present. That his Royal Highness had, in addition to his influence as trustee, solicited places for his voters. All this the petitioners prayed permission to prove at the bar of the house.—They submitted, that the freedom of the Borough could only be restored by seising the bona fide freeholders. On Mr. Macdonald moving that the Petition be referred to a Select Committee, a discussion ensued. Messrs. Bathurst, Wetherall, Best, Atkins, Sir W. Garraway, and Lord Castlereagh, opposed it, affirming that the Westmore Election Bill would remedy the abuse complained of, which was denied by Messrs. Abercrombie, Preston, C. Wynne, Wrottesley, and Pon-

sonby, Sir J. Newport, Lord A. Hamilton, and Sir S. Romilly. The motion was then negatived by 103 to 37.

8. In a Committee on Indian Affairs, Gen. Kidge, Messrs. Young, Vanderheyden, Pendergast, and Halliburton, were examined. Their testimony was similar to that of preceding witnesses, that unrestricted intercourse would be dangerous, and that the consumption of British manufactures in India was not likely to be increased. Gen. Kidge, to shew how strong the religious prejudices of the natives were, said, that two young dragoon officers, having gone out to shoot, happened to pass by one of the Hindoo temples, where they saw several monkeys. Thinking them fair game, they began to fire upon them; but the consequence was, that they were so violently attacked by the priests of the temple (the monkeys being deemed holy), as to be obliged to throw themselves into the Ganges, with a view of swimming across; in which attempt both of them were unfortunately drowned.

9. In a Committee on Indian Affairs, Messrs. Smith, Fairly, and Captain Lindsay, were examined. Sir Fairly acknowledged his having heard that the Company intimidated the native cotton-weavers to enter into contracts with them.

The motion for a Committee on the Punishment of Treason Bill, was negatived by 75 to 60.

12. In a Committee on Indian Affairs, Colonel Mounroe was examined by Mr. Impy. He had been thirty-two years in India, and was particularly acquainted with the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts. He was convinced that the natives were much attached to their own manners and religion, and that the permission to English traders to reside in the interior of India, would be attended with mischievous consequences to the Company. He thought the new-comers, from not knowing the customs of the country, would be liable to commit acts of violence against the prejudices of the natives, and would thereby create great discontents; which, though not amounting to insurrections, would certainly have the effect of lessening the high character of the British in India; which, in his opinion, is the main pillar of our Government there.

In a Committee of Supply, two millions were voted as a Subsidy to Portugal, and 400,000*l.* for the service of Sicily. Of the latter sum, two-thirds were to be appropriated to defray the expense of a corps, whose services were not to be confined to Sicily, but to extend to any part of the Mediterranean. In consequence of this arrangement, 6000 of these troops, paid out of the subsidy, were actually now serving in Spain.—The following sums were then voted: for the service of Ireland: 32,000*l.* for the Board of Public Works; 23,000*l.* for Stationary; 10,500*l.* for the expense of printing Proclamations. Sir H. Parnell opposed the pro-

action for the last time, contending that the money was employed by the Irish Government in influencing the press. No proclamation was ever published in any newspaper that was not entirely devoted to the Government, and some of these papers owe their existence to the proportion of this sum which the Government give them. A newspaper that was tolerably independent, would consider it a degradation to insert a Government proclamation. Those that did insert them, were particularly remarkable for their vituperation of the Catholic body.—Messrs. Fitzgerald and Peele defended the resolution, on the ground of its being a customary vote. The Proclamations were not merely sent to the Government papers, but to many whose Editors had been convicted of libels against the Government. The Resolution was then agreed to.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer then proposed that 260,000*l.* being one per cent. on the unfunded debt, should be granted to form a sinking fund for its reduction, which was agreed to.

13. In a Committee on East India Affairs, Lord Castlereagh, after noticing the considerable time which the hearing of the evidence at the bar must still occupy, to the great detriment of public business, and of important subjects which would shortly come under the consideration of the House, moved that a Select Committee be appointed to examine the witnesses respecting the Affairs of India, and to report thereon from time to time.—Messrs. R. Thornton, Tierney, Ponsonby, C. Grant, Astell, and G. Smith, warmly opposed the motion. They contended, that the testimony given at the bar had begun to make a deep impression on the country, and that Ministers, duly sensible of the change which might be wrought in the sentiments of those who were unfriendly to the Company, were desirous of preventing it by assigning the inquiry to a Select Committee, whose voluminous reports very few of those who were called on to judge would have the patience to peruse.—Mr. Canning would support the motion, to prevent the

business being postponed till another session.—On a division, the motion was carried by 95 to 37.

The Report of the Committee of Supply being brought up, all the Resolutions were agreed to, except the grant of 10,500*l.* for Proclamations. Gen. Mathew stated, as an instance of the influence which the Government exerted over the Irish papers, that the Editor of the *Clonmel Herald*, who had the benefit of the proclamations while he adhered to Government, had, on account of his voting for him (Gen. Mathew) at the last Election, not only been deprived of this advantage, but had been pursued for debt, which was due indeed, but for which the best security had been given.—Mr. Fitzgerald asserted, that the prosecution of the Editor of the *Clonmel Herald* was not occasioned by any such motive; and General Mathew, interrupting him to say that it occurred during the last election, he declared with great warmth, that if any man dared to assert that he had acted with other motives than those which he was avowing, the walls of that house should not protect him.—Gen. Mathew answered, that some gentlemen spoke their sentiments within the walls; he should, on the present occasion, speak his sentiments without the walls of that House. Here Lord Castlereagh and the Speaker interfered; and Mr. Fitzgerald having acknowledged that his expressions were made under an impression that the attack was personal, while General Mathew declared that his attack had been directed against the Government, a reconciliation was effected.

14. In consequence of the Report of the Treigny Election Committee, T. Crogan, for receiving a sum of money to return a member, was ordered to be committed to Newgate.

The Boston Harbour Bill was thrown out on the second reading, by 39 to 29.

15. Writs were issued for Downton Borough, in the room of Mr. Bouverie and Sir T. Plumer.—Adjourned till Tuesday senight.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 23. 1813.

Extract of a Letter from Sir John Boscawen Warren, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the American station, dated at Bermuda, the 26th February, 1813.

ENCLOSED herewith, I beg leave to transmit a list of vessels captured and destroyed between the 16th of September last and this date.

[Here follows a list of 156 vessels captured on the American, Jamaica, and Leeward Island Stations.]

WHITEHALL, MARCH 23.

This evening, between nine and ten o'clock, departed this life, at her house in Hanover square, after a short illness, her Royal Highness, Augusta Duchess of Brunswick, to the great grief of all the Royal Family.

[This Gazette contains a dispatch from Lord Castlereagh, dated Imperial Headquarters, Kalish, March 6, in which his Lordship communicates the satisfaction with which the Emperor of Russia has accepted the sum of money voted by Parliament for the relief

of the sufferers by the late invasion, and the liberal subscriptions for the same purpose; and for which the Emperor desires that Lord Calcraft will take the most effectual means of communicating his thanks.]

FOREIGN-OFFICE, MARCH 30.

Under this head is a notification to the Ministers of friendly and neutral Powers, residing at the court of St. James's, "that the necessary measures have been taken, for the blockade of the ports and harbours of New York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and of the river Mississippi, in the United States of America, and that from this time all the measures authorised by the law of nations, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade."

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 29.

A Letter, of which the following are Extracts, has been this day received at Earl Rathurs's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor of Heligoland, dated March 23, 1813.

In my letter dated 17th inst. I had the honour to represent to your Lordship, that in consequence of the effect which the glorious success of the Russian arms produced, and the favourable reports from different parts of the Hanoverian coast, I determined immediately to take every step, which the inconsiderable force at my disposal would admit of, to promote the great and just cause.—Lieut. Banks proceeded with two gun-boats, reinforced by two sergeants and thirty veterans, to Cuxhaven, from which the French had departed with great expedition, after destroying all their gun-boats, and dismounting the guns from the strong works constructed for the defence of the harbour. On a summons from Lieut. Banks, the Castle of Ritzenbüttel, and batteries at Cuxhaven, were surrendered to him at the disposal of his Majesty, by the burghers; and the British and Hamburg flags were immediately displayed.

Major Kentzinger, an officer perfectly qualified for such a mission, was sent to Cuxhaven, having received instructions to communicate as soon as possible with the Russian General, and the Senate of Hamburg; and this officer was immediately followed by a detachment from the 8th royal veteran battalion, and a supply of all the arms, &c. which were not actually employed by this garrison.

The loyal people of Hanover, who have been so long oppressed, display everywhere the British colours, and C. R. upon their habitations. In the Weser, the inhabitants of that part of the country assembled in considerable numbers, and took the strong and important battery and works at Bremerleë;

and a corps of about 1400 French, having assembled in its vicinity, when threatened to retake the battery, application was made immediately to Major Kentzinger for assistance, who having left Cuxhaven with a party of the soldiers in waggon, was met by these brave and grateful men, who gave him the pleasing intelligence that the enemy had marched off in great haste, in consequence of the landing of the British troops, which were reported to amount to a considerable number.

Baron de Tettenhorn, Colonel Commandant of a corps of that division of the Russian army commanded by Count Wittgenstein, entered Hamburg on the 18th instant, amidst the acclamations, and every demonstration of joy on the part of the citizens; in consequence of this happy event the ancient Government has been restored, and a mail from England is now dispatched from that city.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 30.

Copies of two Letters from Lieut. F. Banks, commanding his Majesty's gun-vessel, the *Blazer*, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated off Cuxhaven, the 16th and 17th instant.

Blazer, at anchor off Cuxhaven,

SIR, March 16, 1813.

I beg to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, from the intelligence communicated to me by the Lieutenant-Governor of Heligoland, and what I otherwise learned by the arrival of vessels from the Continent, of the distressed state of the French forces at Cuxhaven, and of the entrance of a Russian army into Hamburg, I judged it expedient to take the Bredaigeren under my order, and proceeded to the river Elbe, which I entered early this morning, with the hope of intercepting such of the enemy's vessels as might attempt to make their escape; two of the gun-vessels we found deserted in the entrance of this river, and were afterwards destroyed; on a nearer approach to this place, I observed some were burning, others were sunk and drifting about in all directions; and I have the satisfaction to inform you, of the total destruction of the French flotilla that was stationed at Cuxhaven, which were twenty large gun schuyts; the timely appearance of his Majesty's ship prevented the escape of two, and I firmly believe, led to the destruction of the rest by their own hands: the Hamburg flag is displayed on the battery and Castle of Ritzenbüttel, and I intend to gain a communication with the shore. I am, &c.

F. BANKS.

Blazer, at anchor off Cuxhaven,

SIR, March 17, 1813.

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having had communica-

tion with the civil authorities of Ritsbüttel, they expressed a desire that I should take possession of the batteries that had been lately evacuated by the French. I accordingly this morning, disembarked the small detachment of 32 of the royal veteran battalion from Heligoland, and took possession of Cuxhaven battery. Fort Napoleon, which is half a mile higher up the river, I shall order to be destroyed. Every thing in these forts is in disorder,—the guns dismounted,—the carriages and stores destroyed. From what I have been able to observe this day, all is anarchy and confusion among the inhabitants, but they rejoiced much at a few English being landed. No senate as yet is formed at Hamburgh, nor do I hear of the Russian army having entered that city; whenever that can be ascertained, I shall communicate this event to the Commanding Officer there.

The French withdrew from this place yesterday morning at five o'clock; their collective force was about twelve hundred; they made their retreat by Bederkesa to Bremen.

I enclose a copy of the Articles concluded on between the Civil Authorities and myself; I shall forward a list of military and other stores the moment I am able.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. BANKS.

ARTICLES concluded between the Civil Authorities of Ritsbüttel and Lieut. F. Banks, commanding in the River Elbe.

The Hamburgh flag shall be hoisted in conjunction with the British at the French batteries near Cuxhaven, until his Britannic Majesty's pleasure is known.

All military and other stores, belonging to the French, shall be delivered up to the English.

The British troops shall take immediate possession of the batteries, and garrison the same.

Executed on board his Majesty's brig the Blazer, this 17th March, 1813.

His M.'s brig Brevdageren, River Elbe, March 21, 1813.

SIR, Agreeably to your arrangement, I proceeded with the galley of the Brevdageren, and cutter of the Blazer, in search of the Danish privateer said to infest the upper part of the river. At day-light this morning we discovered two galliots, which were at first supposed to be merchant vessels; but on approaching them they hailed, and instantly opened a fire. In this critical situation there was no safety but in resolutely boarding, and I took advantage of the cheerful readiness of our people. We carried them under the smoke of their second discharge without the loss of a man, and only two wounded on the part of the enemy; the galley boarding the first, and the Blazer's cutter, in the most gallant manner, the second. They proved to

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be the Danish gun-boats *Die Jungfer Fronten*, commanded by Lieut. Lorkin, and the *Leber*, Lieutenant Witt, each mounting two long 16-pounders, and three 12-pound cartridges, with a complement of twenty-five men each.—When you consider that each of these formidable vessels was carried by a single boat, one by a cutter with twelve men, and the other by a galley with nine, the conduct of the brave fellows under my orders needs no comment; and I beg to return my sincere thanks to them, and to Mr. Dunbar, the master of the Blazer.—These two vessels were sent three days ago from Glückstadt, for the express purpose of intercepting the trade from Heligoland. I beg you to report the above proceeding to the Commanding-in-Chief, who, I trust, will approve of my conduct on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. B. DEVON, Lieut. and Commander.

Lieut. Banks, his Majesty's gun-vessel Blazer.

Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Hoste, of his Majesty's ship the *Bacchante*, dated off Otranto, the 6th of January, giving an account of the capture of five armed vessels on that day, by the *Bacchante* and *Weazle* sloop, under Lieuts. O'Brien, Hood, and Gossling, of the former, and Lieutenant Whaley of the latter.—These vessels were bound from the island of Corfu to Otranto, for the purpose of conveying money for the payment of the troops on the island, and although the boats met with a spirited resistance, they were carried without any loss on our part.

Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew has also transmitted a letter from Captain Mooney, of the *Farieuse*, giving an account of his having, on the 10th of January, captured, off Monto Christo, *L'Argus* French brigantine privateer, pierced for 12 guns, but only four long 12-pounders mounted, and 85 men—eight days from Leghorn, without making any capture.

The Naval department of this Gazette, closes with lists of American vessels captured and recaptured by the squadrons in the Atlantic, in the West Indies, in the Channel, and taken into Bermuda.—They amount in the whole to 158.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3.

This Gazette contains an official account of the Funeral of the Duchess of Brunswick, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

An order is likewise published in this Gazette, from the War Office, requiring all the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea-Hospital residing in South Britain, who were discharged from their respective corps as Privates (with the exception of those residing in London, &c.

3 M

within twenty-five miles thereof, who are to attend at Chelsea), to appear personally at the respective county towns, at which the

Amises are held, in order that such as shall be found fit may be formed into a Volunteer Battalion.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICIAL advices from General Stewart, dated Berlin, the 23d ultimo, announce the important event of the surrender of the fortress of Thorn, by capitulation, to the arms of the Allies.—The French part of the garrison were made prisoners of war; the Bavarian troops were allowed their parole.

A dispatch from Count Wittgenstein gives the particulars of actions fought near Magdeburgh on the 4th and 10th of April.—It appears, that Beuhamois having conceived the project of making an attempt against Berlin, put himself at the head of 24,000 men, with 40 pieces of artillery, and marched against the Prussian Generals Von Borstell and Bulow. Wittgenstein had, in the meantime, arranged his plan for falling with his whole force upon him. The battle took place upon the 5th, and was obstinately contested; but the enemy were at length defeated, with a loss of 2000 killed and wounded, among the latter of whom were Generals Grenier and Grunfelder, with 27 officers, and 800 men made prisoners. Night coming on prevented the allies from following up this advantage. Beuhamois, after this affair, retreated over the Elbe, while the Russians and Prussians advanced, and closely blockaded Magdeburgh on the right side of that river.

In consequence of several of the inhabitants of Luneburg having been shot as rebels by the French, General Dornberg has issued a Proclamation, threatening to retaliate on the French prisoners in his power, if any similar cruelty should be again practised on the inhabitants of those countries now besieging the French.

Dayoust is stated to have been invested, by a Special Senatus Consultum, with extraordinary powers, within the limits of the three Hanseatic departments, constituting the 32d military division. Extraordinary enough they are, as we find them described in a Proclamation issued by Dayoust, who declares that he is authorized to impose extraordinary contributions, under heavy penalties; to arrest hostages; and to order all individuals taken in arms, their instigators, or accomplices, to be shot. These are measures said to be adopted as in an enemy's country, and to be authorized by war. They are neither the one nor the other. They are infamous murders; but it seems they are sanctioned by the approbation of the Senate of France. As to this decree of murder, this formal law of assassination passed against the free citizens of Germany, there is not one mode of answering it, the

mode adopted by Dornberg and Winzingerode: "I expressly declare," says the latter, "that I will put in force the right of retaliation in its greatest latitude. Every punishment by death shall inevitably and instantly be followed on my side by a similar proceeding." All the world will applaud the execution of this threat. Dayoust, who has dared to take upon himself the execrable office of enforcing this most execrable decree, ought by name, and public proclamation, to be excepted henceforward out of all cartels, truces, agreements, or conventions, civil or military. He has not only disgraced, beyond endurance, the name of soldier, but he has rendered himself unworthy that of man.

The Hamburg papers have brought us a variety of details of the battle of Lutzen, all concurring in the fact that it terminated in favour of the Allies. On the 9th of May, the French under Dayoust crossed the Elbe from opposite Hamburg, with a view of possessing themselves of that city. The Hamburgers, aided by Russians, English, and, it is said, even Danes, attacked the enemy, and succeeded in compelling them to recross the river, with the loss of 300 killed, wounded, and prisoners. On the 10th, the French renewed the attack, but were again repulsed. In this latter affair the Danes were actively engaged, and are understood to have marched an army of 14,000 men with the avowed intention of defending Hamburg against any attack. They have also shewn an amicable disposition towards this country, by conveying 25 vessels from Heligoland, past Stade up to Hamburg.—General Barclay De Volly arrived at Posen on the 3d instant, having under his command a new Russian force, called the "Western Army," the troops composing which were then on their march towards Frankfort on the Oder, on his way to join the Grand Army.

The Russian Emperor has appointed M. Kotzebue a Privy Counsellor; and commissioned him to superintend a newspaper to be published at Berlin, in order that the people of Germany may be truly informed of the events that may take place.

The fortress of Zestokan, in Poland, surrendered on the 4th inst. to a Russian force commanded by Lieutenant-general Von Sacken, after the batteries had been opened two days.

An article, dated St. Petersburg, March 27, says, "In the governments of Moscow, Witepsk, and Mohilow, 253,000 dead bodies of the enemy have already been burned;

and in the city of Wilna and its environs, 23,000."

An important State Document has been recently received from Spain. It is a Manifesto of the Cardinal de Bourbon, the head of the Spanish Regency, against the seditions, if not treasonable, conduct of the Papal Nuncio, who had been secretly endeavouring to excite the Spanish Bishops to refuse publishing and reading in their respective dioceses the Decrees of the Cortes for the suppression of the Inquisition; at the same time that he was openly corresponding with the Regency on the subject. In a decree, exposing this duplicity of the Nuncio, the Regent says, that, though he should be authorized to send him out of the kingdom, and seize his temporalities, his desire of evincing his veneration for the Pope, and his fear of increasing his sorrows, prevent him from doing more than expressing his decided disapprobation of the Nuncio's conduct.

Paris papers to the 19th instant have brought interesting intelligence. There are three expressions from Buonaparte to his Imperial Majesty, the latter of which furnishes us with accounts from the armies down to the night of the 12th. The French troops passed the Elbe in considerable force on the 11th; and on the 12th, the King of Saxony (to meet whom Buonaparte had sent a guard of honour) returned to Dresden; at the entrance of which he was received by Napoleon, who accompanied him into the city at the head of the imperial guard. All the Saxon cavalry were to assemble on the following day at Dresden; and General Regnier had taken the command of the seventh corps at Torgau, which consisted of the Saxon divisions amounting to 12,000 men. It is thus evident that Buonaparte's advance to the Elbe has so far been productive of an advantage to him, as to have regained to his cause, for the present, the co-operation of the King of Saxony; but as this unnatural co-operation must necessarily have been reluctantly afforded, so will it not fail to be withdrawn the first favourable opportunity that offers, which we hope and trust will prove by no means distant. It was not expected that the Allies would attempt to make a determined stand against the enemy until they had reached the Oder, whither they have now obviously retired, and where they will

be met by such reinforcements as will, we doubt not, enable them effectually to resist the whole force of Buonaparte, and vigorously to commence the great work of utter discomfiture if not the final overthrow, of the tyrant and enemy of civilized man. The positions of the enemy are now continually obtruding; so that it were idle to dwell at present upon their particular nature. There was a smart partial action on the 9th, at the village of Priedlitz, where the enemy have thrown a bridge across; but there does not appear to have been any more fighting down to the night of the 12th, the date of the latest advices. Poor Eugene Beauharnois (the Viceroy) seems to have got into disgrace; he has been ordered to repair to Italy, on what Buonaparte calls a special commission; but in all probability this step is only the prelude to the ruin of that unfortunate young man, who, in the critical situation in which he was placed, appeared to us to have acquitted himself as well as could reasonably be expected.—Buonaparte has addressed a bombastic proclamation to his army, on the occasion of what he continues to call the victory of Lutzen; and *Te Deum* is to be sung throughout France in celebration of that event.

Mr. Howe, late of the *Impetueux*, was executed at Lisbon on the 7th. He had involved himself by gambling; and being detected in the act of robbing the house of his English friend by a Portuguese servant, he shot the latter dead to prevent discovery. The wife of the murdered would neither accept a pecuniary compensation, nor solicit for his pardon, according to the Portuguese law. After execution, his head was severed from his body, and fixed on a pole opposite the house in which the murder was committed.

It appears, from a statement inserted in the *Java Gazette* of the 12th of July, that the sum which will fall to the share of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the first dividend of the prize money at Joecocarta, is 16,984 dollars—about 1300*l.* sterling.

It appears, that a dreadful storm has ravaged the Eastern seas. The *Abercrombie*, from Bombay to China, and the *Coromandel*, from Bengal to Batavia, are totally lost near the Caramata passage; the crews were saved.—The *Charlton* is lost in the Red Sea.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 23.

THE Duke of Northumberland sent a bank-note of 1000*l.* to the head of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, established for the benefit of those privates who may retire from the service with good characters. This is his Grace's second benefaction to the same amount.

28. The Duke of Cumberland left town to proceed on his way to Petersburg.

30. This morning, Edith Morrey, the wretched woman convicted, with her servant Lomas, of murdering her husband, at Hankelow, in Cheshire (and whose execution had been postponed on account of her pregnancy), suffered the awful sentence of

the law on the top of the city gate, at Chester. She was in her 25th year, well made, short figure, and inclined to corpulence; during the time the executioner was performing his fatal office, she exhibited not the slightest agitation; and to the moment in which the platform fell, she retained that composure which she had all along manifested since her condemnation.

May 1. The Vice-chancellor of Great Britain, Sir T. Plumer, sat this day, for the first time, at Lincoln's-inn-hall. The crowd of persons, many of them deeply interested, anxious to witness the first promise of this new and loudly-called-for Judge, was great; and we are happy to say, that the promptitude, energy, and decision, which he evinced, afforded a very flattering specimen of the advantages which may fairly be expected from his appointment. His Honour (as he was styled by the Bar) took home no papers for consideration, and postponed not a single judgment on any one of the motions which came before him.

2. Her majesty was somewhat indisposed, in consequence of an attack from Miss Davenport, assistant mistress of the wardrobe, who was seized with a violent fit of derangement, to which she had before been subject. The unfortunate maniac slept in the lower over the queen's bed-room: about five o'clock on Sunday morning, the queen was awakened by a violent noise at her bed-room door, accompanied with a voice calling violently for the Queen of England to redress her wrongs, accompanied by the most distressing shrieks and screams. The queen's bed-room has two doors. She used such violence as to break open the outer door, and was endeavouring to do the same to the inner door, when Mrs. Beckendorf, the queen's dresser, who sleeps in the room with her majesty, opened it. Miss Davenport was extremely violent with Mrs. Beckendorf, insisting upon forcing her way to the Queen, having a letter in her hand which she insisted on delivering to her majesty. Mrs. Beckendorf kept her off for about twenty minutes, in the mean time ringing a bell violently for assistance.—Mr. Gröbecker, the queen's page, two footmen, and Mr. Meyer, the porter, at length came, and Miss Davenport was overpowered and secured. Dr. Willis was sent for, who ordered her a strait waistcoat; and she was sent to a house at Boxton for the reception of insane persons.

3. This morning early a meeting took place, in the vicinity of Chalk Farm, between Lord H—e, and Lieutenant-colonel O'K—y, the former attended by Mr. D—e, and the latter by Captain H—n; when, after exchanging shots, the affair was amicably arranged by the interference of the coroner.

6. The metropolis was this night visited by a severe thunder-storm. At eleven o'clock, the vivid flashes of lightning produced con-

siderable alarm; and was followed by peals of thunder, which resembled the explosion of a mine. A heavy fall of rain succeeded. At Greenwich, the lightning struck the spire of the church, knocked down the vane and stone-work, and did damage to the amount of 1000*l*.

10. The dinner at the City of London Tavern, in commemoration of the efforts making by the German Patriots on the Continent, was attended by some of the most respectable characters in the city. The Duke of Sussex entered the room about six o'clock, accompanied by the Duke of Kent, Count Munster, and other distinguished personages. Owing to the want of accommodations the company separated into two rooms; and the noble Chairman politely declared, that his endeavours should not be wanting to render them comfortable. After the usual toasts, the noble Chairman, on his health being drunk, gave "the Great Cause of German Independence;" and afterwards, "the Hanseatic Legion." Count Munster then communicated to the meeting, that such individuals as volunteered to the Continent would be supplied by Government with arms, regimentals, and transports for conveyance. The Duke of Sussex likewise informed the meeting, that a credit had gone from hence to the amount of 2000*l*, directed to the houses of Dr. Von Ess, Senator Westfeldt, and Dr. Prent. The remainder of the evening passed off with the greatest conviviality. The Duke of Sussex quitted the chair about eleven. The money subscribed at the dinner amounted to 2000*l*.

An act of intrepidity was performed at Portsmouth, which we have peculiar gratification in noticing. Three officers of the Inverness militia were in a pleasure-boat and when sailing between the prison-ships, a sudden current of wind upset the boat, which, having heavy ballast, immediately sunk. Two of the officers could swim, and they kept themselves upon the surface until boats took them up; but the other was in the most imminent danger of drowning. A French prisoner on board the *Crown*, named Mórard, the moment he saw the officer struggling, jumped off the gangway into the water, and, by putting his arm under the officer's body as he was sinking, raised him to the surface, and then held him fast till further assistance was obtained. A proper representation has been made to Government, and, we hope, one part of the brave fellow's reward will be a release from his present situation.

The fortress Lodge of Erve and Accepterders of England (which has assembled annually the last twenty-two years under the auspices of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as Grand Master), was opened in due form at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, where his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent took the Chair, and proceeded in ancient and solemn form to install his

Royal Brother, the Duke of Sussex, as Most Worshipful Grand Master for the year ensuing; who, being invested with the emblems of that high office, appointed the following Brethren Grand officers, who were thereupon also duly invested, viz. the Right Honourable Lord Dundas, Deputy Grand Master; John Aldridge, Esq. Senior Grand Warden; Simon McGillivray, Esq. Junior Grand Warden; Mr. William Henry White, Grand Secretary; Lucius Coghill, D. D. Grand Chaplain; Chev. B. Ruspini, Grand Sword Bearer; and Mr. Samuel Wesley, Grand Organist; the Lodge was then adjourned; and their Royal Highnesses, attended by the present and past Grand Officers, with a number of other distinguished Brethren, repaired to Free Mason's Hall and partook of a sumptuous entertainment, provided on the occasion by the Grand Stewards. The Hall was completely filled; and the gallery assumed a most splendid appearance, from an elegant assemblage of ladies, who honoured the company with their presence until the usual signal for the departure of strangers was given. The Duke of Kent's band, and a great number of professional gentlemen, attended on the occasion. After the usual time allowed for conviviality, the business of the Lodge was resumed; and the Stewards, having received the thanks of the Brethren for their judicious arrangement and elegant entertainment, presented to the Grand Master, for his approbation, the following Brethren, as their successors for the next Grand Feast, who were approved of:

Brother Michael M. Zachary, *President*, presented Brother Richard Mee Raikes, Upper Berkeley-street.

Brother Thompson Scott, *Treasurer*, presented Brother Robert Christie, New Broad-street.

Brother James Henry Deacon, *Secretary*, presented Brother Samuel Saunders, Abingdon-street.

Brother Frederick Grace presented Brother William Simpson, Bloomsbury-square.

Brother William John Albert presented Brother Henry Perkins, Southwark.

Brother James Byrne presented Brother William C. Edgson, Charlotte-st. Blackfriars-road.

Brother James Moore French presented Brother Charles Greenwood, Kentish Town.

Brother Richard Wellesley, D. D. presented Brother Samuel Henry, D. D. Hampton.

Brother Gordon Urquhart presented Brother Charles Perkins, Mark-lane.

Brother Timothy Yates presented Brother Alfred Perkins, Lincolns-inn.

Brother Captain John Warrender presented Brother Henry Peters, Park-street.

Brother John Christian Burckhardt, presented Brother James Asperne, Cornhill.

The Lodge afterwards proceeded to take into consideration the distinguished services

of Brother William White, their late Grand Secretary, who had been appointed to that situation successively for upwards of thirty years past, and had discharged its important duties with honor and credit to himself; and to the entire satisfaction of the fraternity at large;—as a tribute of Justice—their sentiments of respect and esteem towards him, as a Brother—and their unanimous opinion of his long and faithful services to the Society, were recorded in a handsome vote of thanks, and a piece of plate, with an appropriate inscription, of one hundred guineas value, was ordered to be presented to him. The business of the day being concluded, and the Lodge closed according to ancient custom, the Brethren departed with perfect harmony and good fellowship.

13. This morning, between the hours of one and two, the roof of Sydenham Chapel, the property of the Rev. Mr. French, fell in, leaving only the pulpit and the altar vestiges of the ruinous effects of the dry rot. Fortunately, the building is detached from the other houses, and no damage has been sustained by the inhabitants.

This afternoon, about two o'clock, part of the southern boundary wall of the Marshalsea prison, situate near St. George's church, in the Borough, gave way; when one man was killed and several others severely maimed.

15. This morning the back shop of James Asperne, Bookseller, Cornhill, was again broken open by some literary deprecators, who were fortunately interrupted in their studies, without effecting their purpose to any considerable amount.

17. The Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England, was convened at Free Masons Hall, when his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, was re-elected Grand Master for the year ensuing; and John Dent, Esq. and John Aldridge, Esq. were elected his assistants, in the room of the Right Honourable the Earl of Moira, and Waller Rodwell Wright, Esq. who had resigned, in consequence of being appointed to official situations abroad in the service of their country. The Grand Masters being installed and invested in ample form, the Rev. John Austin, A. M. was appointed Deputy Grand Master; J. C. Burckhardt, Esq. Grand Treasurer, and other distinguished companions were selected to complete the list of grand officers. The business of the Chapter was concluded by an unanimous vote of thanks to their highly respected Brother and Companion, W. R. Wright, Esq. accompanied with a request that he would accept a present of plate, of not less than three hundred guineas value, in token of their regard and esteem, and as an humble tribute of acknowledgment for the very eminent services he had rendered to the order, during the long series of years he had assisted in presiding over them. This being the Annual Festival, the remainder of the day was de-

voiced to social intercourse and civility.

18. This evening, the Count D'Artois, the Duke D'Angoulême, and the Baron de Rolle left London, to proceed to the Continent, having, it is said been invited to proceed to the head quarters of the Emperor Alexander.

20. Thomas Creevey, Esq. M.P. came into the Court of King's Bench to receive judgment, for having published in a newspaper certain words, spoken by him in the House of Commons, respecting Robert Kilpatrick, Inspector general of Taxes at Liverpool, and which were considered by the Judge and Jury who tried the indictment, as libellous and defamatory. Mr Creevey put in an affidavit, in which he contended for the privileges of Parliament and the freedom of speech, and protested against the jurisdiction and control of the Court. Mr Justice Keble refused, and after a short consultation among the Judges, Mr Justice Gasep pronounced the sentence, which was, that Mr Creevey do pay a fine of 100*l.* to the King, and be committed till such fine be paid. Mr Creevey immediately paid the fine and withdrew.

21. An eminent tradesman in Newgate-street was brought for final examination before the Lord Mayor, under suspicion of forging the endorsements to two bills of exchange for upwards of 300*l.* each, with intent to defraud Thomas Cobb, of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The Lord Mayor's Clerk read over the evidence of the witnesses, as taken at the former examination, which they signed and swore to respectively, and the prisoner was fully committed.

The national expenditure in the year 1812, amounted to 113,304,529*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

The funded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, on 1st Jan. 1813, is 906,939,559*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* the Unfunded Debt, 56,397,845*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

The Managers of the British Institution, as an affectionate tribute to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, have borrowed 130 of his performances, which are now on exhibition for the benefit of students. The exhibit on was opened by a meeting and dinner, to commemorate the artist. The Prince Regent honoured the meeting with his presence. He continued an hour in the exhibition, and afterwards dined with the meeting at Wilbra.

Sir W. Garrow has been appointed Attorney-general, *vice* Sir J. Plouffe, and Mr. Dallas, Solicitor-general.

The Lord Chancellor has finally decided in favour of the claims of the Minor Canon of St. Paul's to 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound for tithes, on the value and rents of houses in the parishes of St. Gregory and St. Mary Magdalen, in London.

A few days since, a poor infirm man, aged

103, from Yorkshire, was delivered into the custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench, for a debt of Twenty Pounds. The poor man's apprehensions were so great on entering the prison, that he was seized with a sudden and violent illness, which induced the Marshal, on a representation of the case to have him removed to a comfortable apartment in Belvidere place; but, notwithstanding every alleviation which humanity could suggest was promptly administered, he expired the same evening.

The Committee who conducted the investigation of the case of Ann Moore, the pretended fasting woman of Fitchbury, having, after an arduous course of examination, discovered the imposture which she had so long pretended, have published the declaration and confession made by this woman before Mr. Lister, a magistrate of St. Ifford. In this paper she humbly asks pardon of all persons whom she had deceived and imposed upon, imploring the Divine mercy and forgiveness, and declares that she has occasionally taken snuff for the last 12 years.

The Rev. Walter Harpur, late curate of Pufflow, Essex, has left a legacy of fifteen hundred pounds to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

A public bust of Mr. Whitbread by Bacon has been voted by the Duty Lane Committee, to be placed in the principal saloon of the new theatre.

The following is the annual rent at which a number of the Legal Quays were let by auction for three years —

	<i>Per Ann.</i>
Chester and Brewer's	3,400 guineas
Grey	2,410
Wol	1,500
Coxe's	1,500
Custom-house	2,600
Botolph's Wharf	1,000

Producing a rent to Government of 16,510 guineas. The letting of Fresh Wharf was deferred.

NATIONAL DEBT.—An Account of the Reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st of August, 1786, to the 1st of May 1813 —

Redeemed by the Sinking Fund	215,336,440
Transferred by Land Tax redeemed	24,467,284
Ditto by Life Annuities purchased	2,076,263

On Account of Great Britain	£241,879,957
Ditto Ireland	11,067,719
Fitted for the Loan	1,412,845
Ditto ordered by Portugal	176,674
Ditto ordered by the East India Company	141,109

Total £254,692,304
The Sum to be expended in the ensuing Quarter is £1,074,156 *l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR ROBERT KILGREAT is preparing a Narrative of the late Campaign in Russia, with plans, &c. of the general movements of both armies, during their advance and retreat.

Mr John Mawe, author of Travels through the Diamond and Gold District of Brazil, will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, a Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones including their history, and some account of the best modes of cutting and polishing them.

A Historical View of the Philippine Islands, translated from the Spanish of Martinez de Zuniga, by John Mavor, jun. merchant, will shortly appear in two octavo volumes, with appropriate maps.

The Rev Dr. Cox, master of Gainsborough school, has in the press, the Wanderings of Woe, a poem.

Mr. Henry Alexander, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, will shortly publish, a Comparative View of the different Modes of Operating for Cataract.

The Hon. Col Dillon has in the press an edition of *Alibi's Tactics*, from the Greek, accompanied with notes, observations, &c. and a variety of explanatory plates.

Mrs Opie will speedily publish, in three duodecimo volumes, Tales for all Classes.

Mr Brewster, author of the Meditations of a Recluse, has in the press, Meditations for Penitents, and for those engaged in the important Duty of Self-examination.

Sir William Betham, Deputy Ulster King of Arms and W. M. Mason, Esq are preparing a Historical and Topographical History of Ireland, with the Lives of eminent Persons, and Genealogus of the most considerable Families.

Mr Brown, Schoolmaster at Surfleet, near Spalding will shortly publish a second part of his Arithmetical Questions, for the use of village schools.

A self taught rustic poet, in the neighbourhood of Spalding, is printing a collection of original verses under the title of *Rural Rhymes*.

A course of Sermons for every Sunday in the Year is preparing for publication, and the first volume is now in the press.

A Translation from the Russian Language of Captain Lisninsky's voyage round the World, in company with Captain Krusenstern, is in great forwardness with some additional engravings and tables.

The Rev Charles Marshall will shortly publish a new and improved edition of his Introduction to the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening.

Charles Marsh, Esq has a new edition nearly ready of the Review of the Administration, of Sir George Barlow, at Madras. The edition of Laughton's Plutarch, in 12 vols, is in the press, revised by the former editor, Mr Wragham. A new edition of Wakefield's Lucretius, in four octavo volumes, is printing at Glasgow,

with the addition of a Table of the various Readings of five ancient Editions, in the library of Lord Spencer, including the Editio Princeps of Ferrandus; also the marginal Annotations of Beaitley, as they exist in Ms. in his copy of Lucretius now in the British Museum.

A new edition of Orevier's Livy, in six octavo volumes, is in the press.

The Rev. John Horsfray proposes to publish by subscription a new edition of Willis' History of the Mitred and Parliamentary Abbies, and Conventual and Cathedral Churches.

A new edition of the Hebrew Primer, Syllabarium Hebraicum, and the Hebrew Reader, by the Bishop of St David's, is printing in a duodecimo volume.

The new edition of Schleusner's Greek and Latin Lexicon, with considerable improvements, is rapidly advancing at the Edinburgh University press.

The edition of Latin Historia, in four octavo volumes, printing at Oxford from the text of Diakenbooth, with the various readings, and the whole of the notes from Crevier, is proceeding with much celerity as the attention necessary to its correction will allow.

The Rev James Beirblook has in the press, a new and enlarged edition of his Treatise on Tithes.

Mr Buwrick is printing a second edition, enlarged and improved, of his Treatise on the Government of the Church, under the title of a Treatise on the Church.

A new edition, with considerable additions, of Mr Robert Woodhouse's Trigonometry is printing at the Cambridge University press.

Mr Balfour intends to publish early in the next month, an edition of Ray's Collection of English Proverbs with such alterations as it is presumed will render the Book more acceptable to general readers.

Dr Montagu is preparing, in his engagements, in Prison, notwithstanding the war, and expects to complete his Chinese Dictionary in the summer of 1815. He has engraved 21 000 characters, and proceeded as far as letter K, in the course of five years.

Thomas Myers, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy Woolwich, is about to publish a Statistical Chart of Europe, uniting all that is most interesting in the Geography of that distinguished Partion of the Globe, and showing alone with territorial extent, military strength, and commercial importance, of each State.

In the press, and speedily will be published, *Mouvement de la Lune*, in two vols 12mo. By Matilde Potter.

Tables Choises a L'usage Des Enfants Et Des Autres Personnes qui commencent A Apprendre La Langue Francaise. Avec un Dictionnaire du Tous Les Mots sont Expliques Grammaticalement. Par G. A. Bellenger. will be published in a few days.

BIRTHS.

LADY Walpole, of a son. — Lady Catherine Forrester, youngest daughter to the Duchess Dowager of Rutland, of a son. — The Duchess of St. Alban, of a still-born daughter. — The Lady of

Alderman Magnay, of a son. — Lady Leuvenne, of a daughter. — In Free School-street, Horselydown, a poor woman, the wife of T Rainbird, of two girls and a boy, who are all likely to do well.

MARRIAGES.

AT Otterton, Devonshire, the Rev. Prebendary Dennis, B. C. L. of the Collegiate Church of the Cask, 1 xeter, to Juliana Susanna, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas William Shot, Vicar of Otterton, and agree to the Right Hon. the Countess of Minto, and to the Right Hon. Baron Leignmouth.—The Rev. J. Road, A M Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and

Vicar of Blyth, near Pawtrey, to Miss E. Ferris, second daughter of the late Dr. Ferris, Dean of Ely — Rear-admiral Sir J. Sydney Yorke, Knt. to the Marchioness of Marlborough. — At Chipswick, the Hon. and Rev. H. D. Perkins, second son of Lord Lisle, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Dawson, daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Portland.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY at his seat in Yorkshire, of the gout in his stomach, Sir Peter Warburton, Bart. — Major general Sir Barry Close, Bart. of Gloucester place. — At Exeter, Acheson Moore Esq. Major of the Royal Tyrone Militia, and nephew to Lord Gosford

APRIL 2 At Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire,
in her 62d year Mrs Spenslove

6 In High Prior street Newcastle, aged 102, W. Grimney upwards of 60 years in out pensioner of Chiche College — At Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden aged 59, Peter Maunden Wagner, 14q formerly resident at Malta

11 In Portman square, the Right Hon
Lady Harwood

Mr. R. Langin of the Rudder county of Meath, Ireland, on the prime of life — His death was occasioned by throwing himself from his horse, to save a hire from the hounds, in consequence of which a compound fracture of the large bone in his leg took place; and notwithstanding the immediate attendance of the first surgical assistance, a mortification ensued which terminated his existence. — In Ravenstone-dale, in his 81st year, the Rev. J. Bown, many years minister of that parish. — The Rev. W. Whitchurch, of Sidchester, Hants.

14 Mrs. Pray, of Chapel near Southampton. The poignant grief she felt for the late lamented husband, who was taken a prisoner not long since, trading between Southampton and Ireland, was the cause of her premature death. — At his house in Maydon square, Southampton, 14, 15 formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.

In his 17th year Andrew Dunlop of
near Binger — the young man measured
six feet nine inches — In his 57th
year, C. Darwin, gent of London. While
in the Permanent Library Room, he was
suddenly struck by a paralytic affection,

and expired the same night —*—Dr Alexander Murray, lately appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh.

16. At his seat, near Swords, in the county of Dublin, the Right Hon. Nicholas Browne, Baron Trillemstown, one of the Roman Catholic Peers of Ireland, in the 55th year of his age. The title and estates have descended to his lordship's son, John Thomas, now Lord Trillemstown, born Jan 1773, of Martha Henrietta D'Acun, daughter of the President of the Parliament of Thonlouze; which Lady the late Lord married in France, where he resided during the period of the severe penal laws against the Catholics of Ireland. The barony of Trillemstown is second in the list of Baronies of Ireland not merged in superior titles; that of Courcy, Lord Kinlady, created 1161, being the only one above it.

17 John Meare, Esq solicitor of Winchester "In the midst of life we are in death"—He was at the hospital at St. Cross, of which charity he was steward, in perfect health conversing with a gentleman when, melancholy fact! he suddenly dropped down, and expired on the spot. Medical assistance was at hand, but the spark of life had fled.—He, 49th year, Paulin, the wife of Mr. W. Hunter, of Clarendon square, St. had the honour for many years, and, aiding the situation of Necessary Women in her Majesty's Public Apartments, St. James's Palace, which were destroyed by fire in January 1809, and to which she was presented by the Earl of Mounson, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain.

19th Feb. 77th year, Mrs. Mary Dupont, wife of Mr. Mathias Dupont of (Canonbury lane ——— In his 65th year, J. Partridge Esq of Mile end; for many years well known in the 1x club, Office Brund street. ——— At Kilsby, near Darlington, T. Huntington, Esq at the advanced age of

100 years. He retained all his faculties to the last, and never knew what it was to have the head-ach, or sickness, during his life.

20. At Onkhanger Hall, John Ready, Esq.—At Fernoy, in his 36th year, Richard Henry Horton, Esq. Major of the 54th regiment. He had been 20 years in the same regiment, and upwards of 15 years in India. —Henry Allnutt, Esq. of High Wycombe, and one of the Burgesses of that Corporation.

21. At Camberwell, in his 77th year, Thomas Curtis, Esq. one of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company. —At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Brent. —At Hagley, Worcestershire, aged 84, the Rev. Richard Harrington, rector of Whitstone, Devonshire. —Mrs. Reid, of the Old Slaughter's Coffee-house, St. Martin's lane.

22. In Henrietta-street, Bath, Henry Clifford, Esq. Barrister, of Lincoln's-inn, second son of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall, in Staffordshire, brother to Hugh, fifth Lord Clifford, and of Barbara, youngest daughter and co-heir of James, fifth Lord Aston. —At Plastock, Anglesea, aged 42, John Browning Edwards, Esq. a post-captain in the Royal Navy. —At Worcester, in his 43d year, the Rev. J. Maunde, curate of Kenilworth. The living of Abberton, near Evesham, was lately given to him; and he was travelling, much indisposed, in his way to take possession of it. At the Crown Inn, Worcester, he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, burst a blood-vessel, and within an hour expired. He was born at Montgomery, received his education at the Royal School at Christ's Hospital, in London, and, at an early period of the French Revolution, went to Paris. During his stay there, that bloody and detestable tyrant Robespierre attained the summit of his power; with the rest of the English he was seized and thrown into prison, where he remained four years. By the kind interference of a Frenchman, he was liberated from his confinement, and shortly after returned to England, where he entered himself a member of Oxford University, and removed to this town, where he took orders. In 1812 he went to Kenilworth, as Curate. At the time of his death he was engaged, at the request of Lucien Bonaparte, in translating into English his long expected Poem, in which he had advanced as far as the 8th Canto.

23. In Portman-square, Fanny, the wife of G. H. West, Esq. daughter of Sir M. B. Foulkes, Bart. M. P. —At Hammer-smith, aged only 42, N. Schiavonetti, Esq. an eminent engraver. —At Croydonbury, in a fit of apoplexy, in her 58th year, Mrs. Anne Sutton. —In Poland-street, Samuel Foart Simmons, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the King.

24. At Kentish Town, aged 60, Richard Remnant, Esq. —At his brother's, in St. Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII. May 1813.

John's-street, Mr. J. Wilson, solicitor, of Lincoln's-inn.

25. At Peckham, Ann, the wife of C. Lewis Spitta, Esq. —Aged 34, Mr. R. Bullock, formerly Deputy of Bishopsgate Ward. —In South-street, the Right Hon. Lieut.-gen. Fitzpatrick, Colonel of the 47th regiment; and M. P. for the borough of Tavistock, which he represented from 1780 to 1806 inclusive. He sat in the last parliament for the county of Bedford. The General was younger brother to the Earl of Upper Ossory, was Secretary to the Duke of Portland, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1782; and Secretary at War to the Ministry of 1783, to which situation he was again appointed in 1806, in the administration of Lord Grenville. General Fitzpatrick was in the 66th year of his age, born the 24th of January 1748, and was presumptive heir to his brother's titles. He was distinguished for his elegant attainments as a scholar, and his talents as a poet and an orator. His speech, made for the purpose of obtaining the interference of the British government for the deliverance of La Fayette from his confinement in the dungeons of Olmutz, under the orders of the Austrian government, will long be remembered as one of the finest specimens of pathetic eloquence, and generous sentiments, ever exhibited in the British House of Commons. General Fitzpatrick was celebrated for his wit, yet he was not inattentive to business; for, besides being a constant attendant in his place in Parliament, he recently distinguished himself by his efforts to procure a reform in that part of the military law, or rather in the exercise of that part of the prerogative of the Crown, which relates to the dismissal of officers from the army by courts-martial. He had also a considerable share in bringing about the recent ameliorations in the recruiting system, military punishments, &c. General Fitzpatrick was a genuine whig, and a particular personal friend and intimate of the late Mr. Fox. —Mr. J. Bullard, the Governor of Bethel, Norwich, who, a few weeks before, received a wound in the body with a scythe from one of the patients. The unfortunate maniac, whose name is J. Morley, was committed to goal by John Roach, Esq. coroner; the verdict of the jury held on the body being—*Willful Murder*. —In her 85th year, Mrs. Blackstone, relict of the late Rev. C. Blackstone, Fellow of Winchester College, eldest brother of the late Sir W. Blackstone. —In Wigmore-street, Mrs. Altham, widow of the Rev. J. Altham, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. and learned John Parkhurst.

26. At Baguley, in Cheshire, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Jane Houghton, eldest daughter of the late J. Houghton, Esq. She was perfectly acquainted with that admirable system of short-hand writing, invented by her uncle, the late J. Byrom, A. M.

F. R. S. and some time Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Whilst at the University, he held a correspondence with many of the *Literati* of that time, and wrote some Papers in "The Spectator," on Dreaming, signed JOHN SHADW. He was also the Author of that much admired Pastoral—

"My time, O ye Muses, was happily spent," inserted in the 8th Volume of the same Work. Mrs. Houghton had in her possession various unpublished pieces, in the handwriting of Mr. Byrom, besides some original and valuable short-hand MSS. — In

Portland-place, John de Pontieu, Esq. —

In East-street, Red Lion-square, aged 77,

Mr. Abraham Dyson — At Southwell, Nottingham, in her 68th year, Mrs. Plumptre, mother of the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Dean of Gloucester. — In her 28th year, Mrs.

Margaret Jones, wife of Mr. J. Jones, of White Lion Inn, Currig y Dridion, Denbighshire. — In Coleman-street Buildings, in his 73d year, R. Barnewall, Esq.

one of the oldest and most respectable merchants in the City of London. — At Camberwell, W. Parker, Esq. late Commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship Bridgewater. — In Wimpole-street, aged

26, the Lady of F. Hartwell, Esq. — At Ipsom, aged 76, John Nugent, Esq.

27. The Rev. R. P. Wyatt, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and second son of the late R. Wyatt, Esq. of Milton-place, Surrey. — At Twickenham, aged 80,

Amos Vials, Esq.

28. At Richmond, in his 75th year, J. Clarke, Esq.

29. Aged 83, Mr. A. Black, Secretary to the British Plate-glass Manufacturers. —

At Exmouth, Devonshire, aged 32, Crickton Forrester, Esq. of Crown-court, Broad-street, London.

30. In his 75th year, Mr. James Bowling, formerly the Proprietor and Editor of "The Leeds Mercury." In the year 1767, he received "The Leeds Mercury," which had been originally established by Mr. Lister, and which, after having been continued by that gentleman upwards of 12 years, had been discontinued.

May 1. In Kennington-place, Vauxhall, in the 54th year of his age, William Bridge,

Esq. — In Castle-street, Holborn, Mr. P. Kiernan, solicitor.

2. In his 62d year, Mr. R. Whitaker, of Mount-yard. — In East-place, Lambeth, John Herring, Esq. — At South

Dalton, near Beverley, Yorkshire, the Right Hon. William Lord Hoffman, admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's fleet.

— In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 78, J. Keysall, Esq.

3. At the Vicarage-house, in Wadhurst, Sussex, Mrs. Salmon, widow; mother of the Rev. W. Salmon, vicar of Wadhurst, and

sister to W. Gray, Esq. of Crewkerne, Somersetshire. — In Newington-place, Surrey, R. Plumer, Esq. late of the South

Sea House. — In Great Tower street, aged 55, Mr. John Botheroyd. — At

Winslow, Bucks, in his 79th year, W. Selby, Esq. son of R. Lowndes, Esq. formerly one

of the representatives of the county of Bucks, and father of William Lowndes, Esq. the

present member for the county. At Mile-End, in his 47th year, Mr. S. Trenchard, of

Leadenhall-street, man's-mercier. — R. Gordon, Esq. of Frances-street, Bedford-square.

4. In Charles-street, Whitehaven, in her 106th year, Elizabeth Bell, widow. — She

was remarkably active, and possessed the full power of her faculties until the preceding

Tuesday, when she was unfortunately blown down in the dreadful gale, by which

accident her thigh was broken, which occasioned her death. She has left a son in his

85th year, one daughter in her 76th, and another in her 71st year, besides several

grand-children, great-grand-children, and great-great-grand-children. — Of epilepsy,

R. T. Murray, aged 14 years and five months, son of Mr. Murray, of Pall Mall Court. —

He had been afflicted from infancy; and, since the 25th of April, 1807, has had 1127

fits, without any known cause, although some of the most eminent of the faculty have

been consulted. It was, however, ascertained by inspection after death, that it was

irremovable.

6. At Felstead, the Rev. W. J. Curless, B. A. nineteen years master of Felstead

school. — The wife of P. Guillebaud, Esq. of Spital-square. — In Great Rupert-

street, in her 63d year, Mrs. Martha Cranmer, of Quenden Hall, Essex.

7. At Powberry Tower, Northumberland, in his 79th year, George Culley, Esq.

— The intelligence and exertion which he evinced, in conjunction with his eldest

brother the late Matthew Culley, Esq. and whom he survived but a few years, form a

remarkable æra in the annals of agriculture. The county of Northumberland, their

immediate and principal sphere of action, is principally indebted to their rural industry;

and their example and success in the rearing of cattle gave their stock a decided preference

over that of their neighbours. Their fame as agriculturists soon spread over the united

kingdom; and from many parts of Europe and the New World, pupils and strangers

crowded to behold the scenes of their active and successful labours. By these means the

diffusion of knowledge became general; and successive improvement in agriculture

has not only rewarded the immediate inquirer, but has tended greatly to ameliorate the

condition of the lower ranks in society. By his death, agriculture loses one of its

most distinguished benefactors and advocates, the earliest and the last pupil of Bake-

well. — At Widdington, Essex, in his 83d year, the Rev. Richard Birch, rector of

Bexwell and Cricketh, in that county. — Of the former parish he had been rector

34 years, in the course of which he had buried his parishioners nearly twice over. He was the oldest magistrate of the county.

8. At Lylington, in his 19th year (in consequence of excessive fatigue in Spain and Portugal, from whence he had lately returned), J. B. Colborne, Esq. lieutenant in the 2d light battalion K. G. L.—In Leadenhall-street, aged 80, Samuel Brown, Esq.

9. William Talbot Richards, Esq. father of Mrs. Edwin, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. He had quitted the stage, of which he was during a long-life a distinguished ornament, a few years previous to his death; and from his residence at Cheltenham, he was on a visit to his daughter when his last fatal illness assailed him. As an actor, he had the esteem of all his associates; and as a man, his conscientious and upright conduct procured him the steady friendship of a large circle of acquaintance. He suffered but a short illness, and, almost without a struggle, breathed his last in the arms of an affectionate daughter. He was followed to the grave by Mrs. Edwin, Messrs. Elliston, Wrench, Palmer, Holland, Bennett, Finch, &c.—At Great Barford, Bedfordshire, Mrs. Francklin, wife of R. Francklin, Esq. of Great Barford, and third daughter of the late Sir Philip Mounoux, Bart.

10. At Lincoln, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Wood, the last survivor of a family of that name, formerly printers and book-sellers in that city.—At Slaughter's Court, Powick, Worcestershire, Mrs. Russell, relict of the late W. Russell, Esq. and daughter of the late Sir Herbert Perrot Packington, Bart. of Westwood Park, in the county of Worcester.—At Herons, at Limehouse, aged 85 years, Mrs. Bradshaw.—She was the oldest inhabitant of that parish.—At Hackney, aged 79, Richard Pape, Esq.—In Grove-place, Hackney, in her 65th year, Mary, the wife of W. Newton, Esq. of Cornhill, banker.

11. At Somerset-place, S. Gambier, Esq. one of the commissioners of the navy.—He was brother to Lord Gambier, and has left a widow and fourteen children. He enjoyed much of the esteem and friendship of the late Mr. Perceval; and it is somewhat remarkable, that he should have expired almost suddenly on the very first anniversary of Mr. P.'s assassination.—At Walworth, James Johnson, Esq. of Bread-street.—At Limsfield, Surrey, T. Ruddell, Esq. lieutenant-governor of Sheerness, and formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 61st regiment.—At the White Hart Inn, Brentwood (where he was taken with a paralytic stroke on the 22d ult.), James Finch, Esq. of Sible Hedingham.—At Romely, Derbyshire, in his 69th year, D. T. Hill, Esq.

12. In Dead-street, aged 86, his Excellency Lieutenant-general Count de Dehague,

He was above 35 years commander-in-chief in France; and on the revolution (then commander at Martinique of the isles) he collected a fleet of above 20 sail, fought and beat Rochambeau, and delivered up Martinique to the King of England, in keeping for his king, should he ever be restored.—He was one of the best companions, musicians, swordsmen, and sportsmen of the age.—At Wakefield, aged 73, Colonel Tottenham.

14. In Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, Mrs. Anne Edmeston, widow of the late General Edmeston.—At Bishy, Gloucestershire, Captain J. Hamstead, R. N.

15. At 25, London-street, Fitzroy-square, W. Atkinson, Esq.—At his house in Merrion-square, Dublin, the Right Hon. Isaac Corry, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland.—In Park-street, Westminster, J. Townley, Esq. of Townley, Lancashire.

16. In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Mrs. Desenfans, relict of the late Noel Desenfans, Esq.—At Hackney, aged 77, Mr. T. Liddiard, formerly of St. Paul's Church-yard.—In Gandy-street, Exeter, in her 79th year, the Hon. Eleanor Elizabeth Anne De Courcy, third daughter of the late Gerard Lord De Courcy, Baron of Kinsale in the kingdom of Ireland. It is one of the most ancient families in the United Kingdom, and one of its ancestors was summoned as a Lord to Parliament in the reign of Henry the Second. The Barons of this ancient house have the distinguished privilege of standing covered in the King's presence; which the Lord, on succeeding to the title, once claims and exercises, and it has been always acceded to by the British monarchs. In Southampton-buildings, Holborn, in his 35th year, Mr. Arthur Hague, late of Licholp.—In Nottingham-place, in his 77th year, P. Deane, Esq. of the com. for auditing public accounts.—Mr. Ambrose Price, of Denbigh; who came into possession of a large portion of the unheated property of the late R. Jones, Esq. of Thames-street, and who, to his honour be it recorded, immediately settled the same upon his family, with the most decided liberality. At Little Gaddesden, Herts, Mrs. Haynes, relict of S. Haynes, Esq. and mother of the Countess of Bridgewater.—At Brighton, the Rev. J. Partridge, of Cranwick, Norfolk.

17. At Rendon, in her 20th year, Mrs. James Lyon.—At Ipswich, the Rev. R. Fletcher, father of Sir R. D. Fletcher, Bart. lieutenant-colonel of royal engineers.

18. At Portsmouth, lieutenant-general Arthur Whetham, lieutenant-governor of that garrison, colonel of the 1st battalion of the 66th regiment, commander of the forces in the south-western district, and groom of the bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

20. In Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Nugent,

wife of Admiral Nugent.——In Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, in her 20th year, Miss Caroline Busby, eldest daughter of Dr. Busby.

21. At Bath, John Lord Elphinstone. His lordship was lord lieutenant of Dumbartonshire, a major-general in the army, and colonel of the 26th regiment of foot. His lordship married in 1806, the relict of Sir J. Carmichael Bart. by whom he had issue John, the present lord, a minor, born in 1807.——Sir J. W. Anderson, Bart. alderman of Aldersgate Ward, president of Christ's Hospital, governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company; and formerly M. P. for the city.

22. At Camberwell, aged 72, W. Powell, Esq. many years an inhabitant of Newgate-street, and formerly one of the common-council of the Ward of Farringdon Within.

DEATHS ABROAD.

General Kutusoff, Prince of Smolensko. He expired at Bauntzlau, of a nervous fever, in the 70th year of his age, on the 28th of April. A few hours previous to his death, the gallant veteran recommended Wittgenstein as his successor. He was attended in his last moments by the celebrated German physician, Hufiland.——At Berlin, in his 83d year, his Royal Highness Prince Augustus Ferdinand of Prussia.——He was the youngest son of Frederick William I., brother to Frederick II. and great uncle to the present reigning monarch.——At Lisbon, Lieutenant Handley, of the 9th regiment of light dragoons, eldest son of B. Handley, Esq. of Sleaford, in Lincolnshire. After very active service under General Hill, by whom he was honourably mentioned in his letter to the Marquis of Wellington, in August last, he was unfortunately drowned on the 17th of April, by the upsetting of a boat that was conveying him, with other officers, on board the Transport, to embark with a detachment of his regiment ordered for England. His body was soon after found, and buried at Lisbon with military honours.

In the neighbourhood of Paris, aged 98, M. Barbon Champour, whose name is well known to literary men by the collection of

Latin authors that he printed, and his editions *ad usum Delphini*.

M. Larcher, the celebrated translator of Herodotus, and patriarch of French literature, died lately at Paris, at a very advanced age.

F. H. Robersay, of Haillet, department of the Lambre and Meuse, expired last month at the advanced age of 105 years. His death was occasioned by carrying too heavy a load, which inflamed a rupture he had had for the last 83 years. His ordinary and favourite food was potatoes, and bread and milk. The Paris papers acknowledge that a centenarian is very rare in France.

At Argyll estate, Jamaica, George Malcolm, Esq.

At Jamaica, aged 71, James Smith, Esq. of Springhill.

At Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, in his 53d year, C. Stewart, Esq. Attorney-General of that island. He has left a widow and 14 children to mourn his irreparable loss. He has 10 sons living, four of whom are now serving his Majesty in the army and navy.—The complaint of which Mr. S. died was of an uncommon nature: it was found on examination, to be an extensive ulceration of the upper part of the trachea, or wind-pipe, induced by long and strenuous exertions of his voice in the discharge of his professional duties at the bar.

At Batavia, Lady Ramsay, wife of Sir T. Ramsay, Bart. of Balmuir.

At Batavia, Captain T. Clode, aid-de-camp and secretary to the hon. the lieutenant-governor.

At Elore (East Indies), Captain T. Jenkins, of the 16th regiment N. 1.

At Java, Captain Ralph, of the 59th regiment, who died in June last. He had been the longest in the regiment of either officers or men; was the senior captain, and in the command of the regiment just before he died. This hero fought the enemies of his country in all the quarters of the globe. While lieutenant he was voted a word of a hundred guineas, by the Council and Assembly of St. Kitt's, in the West Indies, for his meritorious services in instructing the King's and Queen's regiments of black corps in their military duty.

A LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

FROM TUESDAY, 27TH APRIL, TO TUESDAY, 25TH MAY, 1813.

APRIL 27th.

Bankrupts.

Hervey, W. Jermyn-st. St. James's, wine merchant, June 8. [Burn, Auction Mart.]
Stevenson, A. jun. Newcastle upon Tyne, ship-owner, June 8, George, Newcastle-upon Tyne. [Well and Co. Bow-lane.]
Smymer, T. and Hall, J. R. Friday-st. warehouse-keeper, June 8. [Willis and Co. Warfurd-co.]
Mall, C. and Bor and J. Liverpool, merchant, June 8, George, Liverpool. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.]
Torr, J. M. John-st. West Smithfield, linen draper, June 8. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.]

Edwards, J. Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, carpenter, June 8, Guildhall. [Jessop, Waltham-abbey.]
Davis, J. Brighton, carrier, June 8, Old Ship, Brighton. [Moore, Woodstock-st.]
Dixon, J. and Ramadan, L. Leeds, dyers, June 8, Three Lags, Leeds. [Batty, Chancery-lane.]
Hicks, G. E. Sun-st. Bishopsgate-st. jeweller, June 8. [Driggs, Essex-st.]
Holt, T. Pall-mall, jeweller, June 8. [Llewellyn, Noble-st. Cheap-side.]
Potts, T. Vauxhall, victualler, June 8. [Walker, Chancery-lane.]
Clark, R. and Brown, R. Clement's-lane, grocers, June 8. [Gatty and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.]

MAY 1st.

Wragg, J. Manchester, merchant, June 12, Star, Manchester. [Hurd, Temple.]
 Tyrell, J. and J. Maidstone, ironmongers, June 12, Guildhall. [Thomas, Fen-co. Fenchurch-st.]
 Feather, J. Southampton-row, ironmonger, June 12. [Harvey, Carleton-st.]
 Grice, J. jun. Shad Thames, anchor-smith, June 12, Guildhall. [Sweet, Symonds-inn.]
 Aylward, P. W. Greenwich, porter, June 12, Guildhall. [Parker, Greenwich.]
 Richards, J. and Mathews, J. Goswell-st. carpenters, June 12. [Gale and Co. Bedford-st. Bedford-row.]
 Chubb, R. Kingradon, Devonshire, butcher, June 12, Mare Rooms, Plymouth. [Collet and Co. Chappery-la.]
 Kay, R. Redale, Yorkshire, grocer, June 12, Black Swan, B. dale. [Morton, Gray's-mn.]
 Johnson, W. Leeds, woollen-draper, June 4, 5, and 12, White Horse, Leeds. [Robinson, Essex-st. Strand.]
 Humble, M. Liverpool, merchant, June 12, Globe, Liverpool. [Boswell and Co. Broad-st.]
 Hearniden, W. West Malling, Kent, grocer, June 12, Guildhall. [Dehary and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
 Mitchell, J. Crombie's row, Commercial-road, mariner, June 12, Guildhall. [Isaacs, Bury-st. St. Mary-axe.]
 Kirtland, A. T. Rider's-co. Leicester-fields, haberdasher, June 12, Guildhall. [Gregson and Co. Angel-co. Tirogonston-st.]
 Hart, T. Cloudfair, West Smithfield, baker, June 12. [Singleton, Staple-inn.]
 Phillip, M. Norris st. Haymarket, grocer, June 12. [Digum, St. Alban's-st. Pull-mall.]
 Richardson, G. F. Goswell-st. appraiser, June 12. [Keene, Furnival's-inn.]
 Braham, D. High Holborn, glass-warehouseman, June 12. [Harris, Castle st. Houndsditch.]
 Wicks, R. R. Broad-st. St. Giles's, liquor-shop, June 12. [Howell, Bartlett's-buildings.]
 Kendall, K. Reading, linen-draper, June 12, Guildhall. [Allingham, St. John's-sq.]
 Heather, G. F. Curran-road, timber-merchant, June 12. [Hackett, Old Bethlem.]
 Dyers, T. Stratford, Essex, miller, June 12, Guildhall. [Collins and Co. Spital-sq.]
 Dean, J. Chatham, rope-maker, June 12, Guildhall. [Reck, Welclose-sq.]

MAY 4th.

Bankruptcies superseded.

Joseph R. Great Piccadilly-st. Goodman's-fields,
 Naylor, W. Mill-sands, Sheffield, Yorkshire, fell-
 monger.

Bankrupts.

Preston, T. and Smith, J. P. Upper Thames st. mer-
 chant, June 12. [Wade and Co. Austin-frisa.]
 Griffin, S. Sun-st. Bishopsgate-st. shop-seller, June 12. [Mannock and Co. Castle-st. Holborn.]
 Rathall, T. Hadleigh, Suffolk, maltster, June 12, Guildhall. [Lexley and Co. Cheap-side.]
 Johnston, S. Wood-st. warehouseman, June 12. [Bennett, Token house-yard.]
 Edlin, T. Watford, Hert, brazer, June 12, Guildhall. [Turner, Bloomsbury-sq.]
 Lockwood, J. Bath, linen-draper, June 12, Christopher Inn, Bath. [Tolley, Devises, Wilts.]
 Abraham, R. Ashburton, Devonshire, banker, June 12, Golden Lion, Ashburton. [Luxmore, Red-lion-sq.]
 Brooker, J. G. Liverpool, plumber, June 12, Star and Garter, Liverpool. [Atison, Liverpool.]
 Perry, J. Nantwich, Cheshire, linen draper, June 12, Talbot, Shrewsbury. [Jenkins and Co. New-inn.]
 M'Alister, J. Poplar, shop-seller, June 12, Guildhall. [Baker and Co. Nicholas-la.]
 Hole, J. H. Islington, apothecary, June 12, Guildhall. [Aldridge and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]

MAY 8th.

Bankruptcies superseded.

Helliwell, J. Elland, Yorkshire, woollen-manufac-
 turer.
 Keydon, J. Rochdale, Lancashire, hatter.

Bankrupts.

Coates, J. and M. Darlington, druggist, June 12, King's Head, Darlington. [Lawless, Red-lion-sq.]
 Soutter, E. Oxford st. jeweller, June 12. [Whitcroft, Castle st. Holborn.]
 Irish, J. Portsmouth, watch maker, June 12, George, Portsmouth. [Allen, Clifford's-inn.]
 Charlesworth, J. Whitehall, Staffordshire, knob-
 lock-maker, June 12, Bradford Arms, Ivacey Bank, Staffordshire. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Lyon, W. W. Barton Tunn, Staffordshire, brewer, June 12, White Hart, Barton upon Trent. [Baxter and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
 Goldsmith, T. Prnder's-End, Enfield, wharfinger, June 12, Guildhall. [Pownall, Staple inn.]
 Payne, R. Liverpool, linen-draper, June 12, Talbot, Manchester. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Crossley, T. J., and M. Manchester, dealers, June 12, Talbot, Manchester. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Barnes, T. Colchester, saddler, June 12, Waggon and Horses, Colchester. [Mihue and Co. Temple.]
 Hare, T. Bristol, victualler, June 12, Corn-sheaf Rooms, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.]
 Mills, T. Sun-st. Bishopsgate, stay-maker, June 12, 18, and 19. [Kenrick, Westminster bridge-road.]
 Tinsington, A. Targat, Brecon, farmer, June 12, Bush, Brecon. [Gregory, Clement's-inn.]
 Broadhead, S. and Gurney, E. Sheffield, York, Britannia metal manufacturers, June 12, Hotel, Sheffield. [Tilson and Co. Chatham-place.]
 Tolkien, J. B. St. Paul's-church-yard, china and glass sellers, June 12. [Dixon, Paternoster-row.]
 Blake, J. Watling-st. appraiser, June 12. [Taylor, John-st. Bedford-row.]
 Davidson, J. Kennington, merchant, June 12, Guildhall. [Garling, King's-Blombury-sq.]
 Kinwell, J. Rochester, upholster, June 12, Guildhall. [Pope, Fenchurch-st.]
 Miller, J. Great Tower-street, porter-dealer, June 12. [Saggers, Crosby-sq. Bishopsgate-st.]
 Jackson, W. Beaumaris, Anglesea, draper, June 12, Globe, Liverpool. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Toit, T. Great Portland st. linen-draper, June 12. [Berridge, Hutton garden.]
 Payne, J. S. and Watson, W. Ironmonger-la. ware-
 houseman, June 12. [Hurd, Temple.]
 Hall, A. Grafton st. East, carpenter, June 12. [Jeyes, Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq.]
 Wheeler, J. Fleet-st. linen-draper, June 12. [Wright, Dowgate-hill.]
 Whiteburn, J. Kenton st. Brunswick-sq. plumber, June 12. [Popkin, Dean st. Soho.]
 Hilliam, R. Pancras la. packing-case-maker, June 12. [Eyre, Gray's-inn-sq.]
 Bragg, J. Brydges-st. Covent garden, jeweller, June 12. [Mayhew and Co. St. Andrew's-inn.]
 Brown, J. Hackney, builder, June 12, Guildhall. [Alliston and Co. Freeman's-co. Cornhill.]
 Tolken, G. St. John's-st. West's nightclothes dealer in clock and watch tools, June 12. [Robinson and Co. Charterhouse-sq.]
 Tapp, J. Bearbinder-la. tallow-chandler, June 12. [Lloyds, Clement's-la.]

MAY 11th.

Harris, T. Yalding, Kent, draper, June 22, Guildhall. [Wilson, Devonshire-st.]
 Orion, J. B. Broad-la. butcher, June 22. [Carter, Lord Mayor's Court Office.]
 Clark, M. Gosport, merchant, June 22, Guildhall. [Palmer and Co. Cotton-lane.]
 Gledhill, E. and J. Halifax, Yorkshire, yarn man-
 ufacturers, June 22, 23, and 24, Talbot, Halifax. [Mason, Broad-treet hill.]
 Merry, P. New Bond-st. lace-man, June 22. [Thomson, Fenchurch.]
 Southey, W. Kennington la. dealer, June 22, Guildhall. [Edge, Essex-st.]
 Hancutt, W. job Almour, Kent, tann r, June 22, Guildhall. [Hillyard and Co. Coptah-co.]
 Thompson, W. and J. Broad-buildings, Strand, merchant, June 22. [Crabford, Broad-st.]
 Booth, W. Hixton, Lancashire, manufacturer, June 22, Doe, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-la.]
 Cobden, W. Colchester, brewer, June 22, Dolphin, Chichester. [Jew and Co. Henrietta st.]
 Gibson, W. and Dew, T. Liverpool, merchants, June 22, Globe, Liverpool. [Boswell and Co. New Broad-st.]
 Hill, T. Gwyn's-buildings, Goswell-street-road, coal-
 merchant, June 22. [Jones and Co. Lord Mayor's Office.]

Topham, R. South Shields, Durham, linen-draper, June 17 and July 3, Rose and Crown, South Shields. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane, Cheap-side.]
 Birch, T. S. Red-lion-st. Clerkenwell, iron-founder, June 1 and July 3. [Morgan and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Cowel, J. Brydges-st. Covent-garden, woollen-draper, June 5 and July 3. [Bousfield, Bouverie-st. Fleet-st.]

MAY 25th.

Scott, E. Lynn, Norfolk, grocer, June 1, 8, and July 6, Guildhall. [Ashmore and Co. Henrietta-st. Covent-garden.]
 Hurst, G. Broad-stairs, tailor, June 2, 3, and July 6, Guildhall, Canterbury. [Brace and Co. Essex-co. Temple.]
 Hatton, G. Canterbury, perfumer, June 8, 9, and July 6, Guildhall, Canterbury. [Lewin, Chancery-lane.]
 France, J. Manchester, innkeeper, June 3, 5, and July 6, George and Dragon, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Mann, A. C. Cornhill, auctioneer, June 1, 2, and July 6. [Lewis, Mark-lane.]
 Field, J. Chiswell-st. linen draper, June 8 and July 6. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
 Wheatley, J. Nottingham, mercer, June 4, 5, and July 6, Black Goat, Lincoln. [Hartborne and Co. Warrford-co.]
 Collins, J. D. Greek-st. Soho, baker, June 5 and 6. [Fowler, Clements-inn.]
 Lloyd, P. Birmingham, maltster, June 14, 15, and July 6, Royal Hotel, Temple-row. [Devon and Co. Gray's-inn.]

Colstred, R. Liverpool, watch-maker, June 22, 23, and July 6, Star and Carter, Liverpool. [Avison, Liverpool.]
 Cross, W. Ilminster, Somersetshire, victualler, June 2, 9, and July 6, George, Ilminster. [Sauter, Chancery-lane.]
 M'Corquodale, H. Liverpool, merchant, June 15, 16, and July 6, George, Liverpool. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Griffiths, D. Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, shopkeeper, June 4 and July 6, Talbot, Aberystwith. [Prossland and Co. Brunswick sq.]
 Wilkinson, T. J. Gwersyll Hill, Denbighshire, iron-master, June 16, 17, and July 6. [Tatram and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Gater, W. Lane End, Staffordshire, luster of earthenware, June 3, 4, and July 6, Bell and Bear, Stone, Stafford. [Wilde, Inner Temple.]
 Ferguson, G. Minorities, Lubricator, June 5, 12, and July 6. [Allingham, St. John's-sq.]
 Byles, B. Austin-fruirs, merchant, June 1, 5, and July 6. [Palmer and Co. Cophall-co. Throgmorton-st.]
 Reynolds, W. and Wright, M. M. Idol-lane, Tower-st. wine-merchants, June 1, 19, and July 6. [Kirkman, Cloak-lane.]
 Newton, J. Lamb's-conduit-st. watch-maker, June 12 and July 6. [Barrow, Threadneedle st.]
 Clarke, J. Hatton-garden, grocer, June 1, 2, and July 6. [Smith, Hatton-garden.]
 Elliott, J. Eltham, Kent, baker, June 1, 5, and July 6, Guildhall. [Saward, Rotherhithe.]
 Haynes, J. Westmoreland-buildings, Aldersgate-st. canneller, June 5 and July 6. [Russon and Co. Aldersgate-st.]

Prices of Canal, Dock, Free-office, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Canals.

Ashby de la Zouch - - - - 17l. a 16l. per share.
 Bolton and Bury - - - - 93l. ditto.
 Chelmer and Blackwater - - - 85l. ditto.
 Coventry, div. 40l. - - - - 800l. ditto.
 Dudley, div. 2l. - - - - 48l. ditto.
 Ebbwasmere - - - - 64l. a 67l. ditto.
 Gloucester, div. 48l. - - - - 800l. ditto.
 Grand Junction, div. 7l. - - - 222l. a 224l. ditto.
 Grand Union, 100l. sh. 90l. paid 26l. a 25l. do. disc.
 Grand Surrey, div. 3l. - - - - 102l. per share.
 Kennet and Avon - - - - 93l. a 91l. ditto.
 Monmouth, div. 6l. - - - - 111l. ditto.
 Old Union, div. 4l. - - - - 101l. a 99l. ditto.
 Regent's, 100l. sh. 25l. paid - - 6l. 10s. ditto disc.
 Ripon - - - - - 70l. ditto.
 Southampton, div. 4l. - - - - 92l. ditto.
 Walsand Berks, div. 7s. last year 97l. ditto.
 Worcester and Birmingham - - 30l. ditto.

Docks.

Commercial, div. 7l. per cent. 119l. per cent.
 London, div. 55l. per cent. - 101l. a 102l. ditto.
 West India, div. 9l. per cent. 142l. a 148l. ditto.

Insurance Companies.

Albion, 500l. sh. 50l. paid. div. - 47l. a 43l. per share.
 Atlas, 50l. sh. 5l. paid, div. 3s. 7l. 15s. ditto.
 Eagle, 50l. sh. 5l. paid, div. 2s. 17s. 6d. ditto.
 Globe, 100l. sh. all paid, div. 6l. 105l. ditto.

R. L. PERCY, Stock-broker and Canal Agent, No. 7, Throgmorton-street. London, 25th May 1813.

Course of the Exchange, from April 27th, to May 25th, 1813, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, 2 U. 32-0 a 31-0—Ditto a sight, 51-2 a 30-2—Rotterdam, c. f. 2 U. 9-18 a 9-19
 Hamburg, 2 U. 20-0 a 27-0 a 28-0—Altona, 2 U. 20-1 a 27-1 a 28-1—Paris, 1 day's date, 20-80
 a 20-0—Ditto, 2 U. 20-0 a 28-0—Bordeaux, ditto, 21-0 a 20-0—Madrid, effective
 Ditto in paper—Cadiz, effective, 48 a 48—Ditto in paper, 60—Bilboa, effective—Gibraltar, 45
 Leghorn, 61—Genoa, 54—Venice, n. c. Liv. Pir. collect, per Pound sterl. 52—Malta, 65 a 67
 Naples, 42—Palermo, per oz 125—Lisbon, 76—Oporto, 75—Rio Janeiro, 75 a 76—Dublin, 71 a 64
 a 71—Cork, 2 a 71.

BULLION: at per oz.—Portugal Gold, in coin, 5l. 2s. 6d. a 5l. 7s. 6d.—Gold in Bars, 5l. 0s. 0d. a 5l. 2s. 0d.—New Doubloons, 5l. 5s. 6d. a 5l. 7s. 0d.—New Dollars, 6l. 6s. 7½d. a 6l. 6s. 13½d.—Silver in Bars, Standard, 6s. 10d.—New 10ms, each, 9l. 15s.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaigne, and now published under the authority of the Committee of the Exchange, by JAMES WITTENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Copel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London. Application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM APRIL 26, TO MAY 25, 1813, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Day	3 per Ct Consols	4 per Ct Navy Consols	Long Anns.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Anns.	Irish 5 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	So. Sea. Stock.	Old So. Sea. An.	New So. Sea. An.	Exche. Bills.	State Lot Tickets.	Omn.	Cons. for Acc.
Apr. 26	58½	73½	1415-16	58½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59½ a 60½
27	58½	72½	14½	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	58½	—	5s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
28	59	73½	1413-16	—	—	—	166½	3s dis.	—	58½	—	7s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
29	58½	73	14½	—	—	—	—	2s dis.	—	58½	—	7s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
30	58½	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
May 1	58½	73	14½	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	58½	—	—	—	—	59½ a 60½
2	58½	72½	1413-16	58½	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	8s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
3	58½	72½	1413-16	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	58½	—	7s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
4	58½	72½	1413-16	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	7s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
5	58½	72½	1413-16	—	—	—	168	3s dis.	—	—	—	7s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
6	58½	72½	14½	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	10s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
7	58½	72½	14½	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	59½ a 60½
8	58½	72½	14½	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	59½ a 60½
9	58½	72½	—	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	59½ a 60½
10	58½	72½	14½	—	—	—	168½	3s dis.	—	—	—	7s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
11	58½	72½	14½	—	—	—	168½	3s dis.	—	—	—	6s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
12	58½	72½	14½	58½	—	—	105½	3s dis.	—	58½	—	6s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
13	58½	72½	14½	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	6s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
14	58½	72½	14½	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	6s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
15	58½	72½	1411-16	58½	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	6s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
16	58½	72½	—	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	59½ a 60½
17	58½	72½	14½	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	6s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
18	58½	72½	14½	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	6s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
19	58½	72½	1411-16	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	6s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
20	58½	72½	14½	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	6s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
21	58½	72½	1411-16	58½	—	—	83½	3s dis.	—	57½	—	6s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
22	58½	72½	14½	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	6s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
23	58½	72½	14½	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	6s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
24	58½	72½	14½	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	6s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½
25	58½	72½	14½	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	6s pr.	221 15s	—	59½ a 60½

FORTUNE and Co. STOCK-BROKERS and GENERAL AGENTS, No. 15, CORNHILL;

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THE European Magazine

FOR JUNE, 1813.

[Embellished with a Portrait of the late Right Hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL.]

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• London:

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This Publication is found to be a most acceptable Present to Friends abroad; as it not only contains Portraits and Views, together with the Biography, Anecdotes, Literature, History, State Papers, Parliamentary Journal, Gazettes, Politics, Arts, Manners, and Amusement of the Age; but also, Intelligence Foreign, Domestic, and Literary; Births, Marriages, and Obituary; with a Monthly List of Bankrupts and Meetings; Daily Prices of Stocks; Course of Exchange; Bullion; Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

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N.B. All Letters must be POST PAID, and a Receipt for the Payment in England.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII. June 1813.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The GENTLEMAN whose WORKS are so handsomely mentioned in a letter to Mr. A. FARNE, dated *St. John's, Antigua*, April 28, 1813, feels himself much gratified that they should have elicited the attention therein alluded to. With respect to the PORTRAIT and MEMOIR which our Correspondent desires to see, Mr. A. requests permission to state, that they have both already been executed, and will be found in the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE for AUGUST 1803, Vol. XLIV. to which we refer our liberal and polite readers in the beautiful *Town and Island* adverted to.

A VIEW of the MONUMENT erected in GUILDHALL, London, to the memory of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, will accompany our next, as a Frontispiece to the LXIVth Volume.

Our present Number, like several of its precursors, contains an extra quantity of letter-press.

J. H. E. will see how promptly we have complied with both his wishes.

Philander has our thanks for his obliging offer.

T. G.—Address to the Bible Societies—J. C.—E. H. S.—The Wish—To Ella—The Lament—W. R.—W. L.—Stanzas on Sincerity—The Maiden's Rock—B. S. W... S. R.—will be inserted as opportunity shall serve.

H. W.'s reply to Melampus, we are sure, would furnish neither amusement nor instruction to our readers. His Lines on an Infant shall be inserted.

The Bachelor's Resolve—Constancy and Valour—M. P.—T. P.—A. B.—The Busy Body—we must decline.

E. W. of the Temple, is under consideration.

The unpublished translation of Anacreon's 8th Ode was not preserved.

The Poem of Cave Hill shall be inserted in our next.

The Chinese Shop-Bill, we think, has already appeared in our Magazine.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from June 5 to June 12, 1813.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.					
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
Essex	124 0/00	0 52	0 48	0 72	6	Middlesex	125 8/64	0 53	1 1/49	1 1/78	3
Kent	122 0/65	0 59	4 49	2 74	4	Surrey	127 8/60	0 53	0 52	0 83	0
Sussex	122 4/00	0 60	0 49	0 70	0	Hertford	114 4/74	0 51	4 45	0 83	5
Suffolk	116 10/00	0 49	1 45	7 73	6	Bedford	115 8/00	0 56	1 50	1 00	0
Cambridge	111 4/00	0 44	7 33	13 79	0	Huntingd.	114 4/00	0 51	0 40	10 70	11
Norfolk	109 7/60	0 46	3 42	9 72	9	Northampton	115 4/00	0 55	4 43	4 88	0
Lincoln	109 11/00	0 47	10 37	1 88	0	Rutland	123 7/00	0 60	3 44	6 78	0
York	109 9/78	0 54	3 12	7 81	6	Leicester	114 2/77	2 61	9 45	0 93	11
Durham	110 7/00	0 00	0 42	10 00	0	Nottingham	115 6/79	0 57	2 46	8 87	6
Northumb.	100 10 84	0 61	5 46	10 00	0	Derby	116 11/00	0 63	0 46	2 99	0
Cumberl.	113 6 90	4 60	0 42	0 00	0	Stafford	126 2/00	6 67	6 45	7 79	3
Westmorl.	124 10 90	0 58	0 43	11 00	0	Salop	126 11 01	0 70	8 46	0 00	0
Lancaster	122 5/00	0 00	0 43	6 90	0	Hereford	121 1/78	2 60	4 43	1 75	7
Chester	115 5/00	0 00	0 45	6 00	0	Worcester	124 0/00	0 72	10 45	6 77	8
Gloucester	126 9/00	0 60	7 46	6 00	0	Warwick	130 5/00	0 67	10 51	10 97	4
Somerset	124 1/00	0 65	0 00	0 78	0	Wilts	112 10/00	0 53	10 43	4 92	0
Monmouth	124 10 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	Berks	129 5/00	0 52	8 40	7 81	0
Devon	120 9/00	0 59	0 38	6 00	0	Oxford	124 0/00	0 60	0 49	9 74	6
Cornwall	113 8/00	0 57	4 30	10 00	0	Bucks	124 0/00	0 58	6 48	2 77	6
Dorset	121 6/00	0 62	0 47	6 80	10	WALES.					
Hants	124 4/00	0 57	7 44	2 75	6	N. Wales	122 8/00	0 62	8 37	4 00	0
						S. Wales	100 6/00	0 54	8 29	5 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1811.	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1813.	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
May 26	29.57	54	NW	Rain	June 10	29.56	65	W	Fair
27	30.03	59	W	Fair	11	29.83	66	SW	Ditto
28	29.95	60	E	Ditto	12	29.71	68	S	Ditto
29	29.94	65	NW	Ditto	13	29.80	67	SW	Ditto
30	29.93	60	SW	Ditto	14	29.98	60	W	Ditto
31	30.01	66	SSW	Ditto	15	29.84	57	W	Rain
June 1	30.04	69	NW	Ditto	16	29.91	56	NW	Fair
2	29.88	73	E	Ditto	17	29.94	60	NW	Ditto
3	30.01	67	W	Ditto	18	30.00	60	N	Ditto
4	30.20	60	N	Ditto	19	30.05	57	N	Ditto
5	29.92	60	NE	Ditto	20	30.05	60	N	Ditto
6	29.72	53	N	Ditto	21	30.16	57	NNE	Ditto
7	29.73	57	NW	Ditto	22	30.14	67	N	Ditto
8	29.72	60	E	Ditto	23	30.11	67	NW	Ditto
9	29.47	62	SE	Ditto	24	30.09	66	NNW	Ditto

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 AND
LONDON REVIEW,
 FOR JUNE, 1813.

MEMOIR OF THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE SPENCER PERCEVAL,
 LATE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, &c. &c. &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED FROM A BUST, SCULPTURED IN MARBLE, BY
 JOSEPH NOLLEKINE, ESQ. R.A.]

Quid Pericles? De cujus dicendi copia sic accepimus, ut, cum contra voluntatem Atheniensium loqueretur pro salute patriæ, severius læmen ad ipsum, quod ille contra populares homines diceret, populare omnibus et jucundum videretur—cujus in labris veteres comici leporem habitasse dixerunt; tantamque vim in eo fuisse, ut in eorum mentibus, qui audissent, quasi aculeos quosdam relinqueret.

Cic. Lib. iii. de Orat. p. 138.

THE PORTRAIT which we have this month the honour to present to the Public, is, in a manner, peculiar to itself, calculated to elicit general attention; and, at the time that it commemorates the MINISTER, to revive the admiration of those talents and sensibility of those virtues, which, through the life of the MAN of whom it is the representative, excited both esteem and applause; while it will, probably, again, in a considerable degree, arouse that universal horror which accompanied the recital of the circumstances of his DEATH!

The premature DEATH of the RIGHT HON. SPENCER PERCEVAL, still recent in the mind of every one, has induced many to wish to contemplate his LIFE: considering him as one of the sipping of the state, they desire, therefore, to trace the various gradations by which he ascended to that elevated station from which, alas! he was instantaneously hurled: requisitions of this nature, frequently urged, have already produced speculations on his character, and more, on the character of the times in which he existed, his principles, his pursuits, his friends, his enemies (we mean his *political*, for *moral* enemies it was impossible he could have), have all been investigated; and the result has been, horror and indignation that a man so revered, so loved, and so admired, should, by the hand of a mur-

derer, have been suddenly torn from a scene which, by his *virtues* and his *talents*, he was so formed to adorn: Upon these *talents* and those *virtues*, as they were unfolded in the course of his life, and marked his character, we mean briefly to expatiate; but first the rules of *biography* require that we should endeavour to withdraw the veil of antiquity, and, as far as it accords with our contracted powers, retrace his family to its origin; and then, before we, however slightly, contemplate his *professional* and *political* pursuits, pay some attention to the still more happy period of his juvenile existence.

The RIGHT HON. SPENCER PERCEVAL derived his life and being from a long line of ancestors, rendered illustrious by their elevated station, but still more illustrious for their talents. The founder of his family was ROBERT, the younger son of EUDO, or EODES, duke of BRETAGNE, count of PARIS, and, from the year 888 to 892, sovereign of FRANCE; which crown, pressed by the turbulence of the times, he abdicated, and, being of a peaceable disposition, returned in quiet to his dukedom. In the course of near a century and a half subsequent to this event, we find the family settled in *Normandy*, where they possessed the castle of *Yvery*, in which we find *Gouel*, or *Hoc*, the brother-in-law and successor to *Conan*, count of *Bretagne*, living in the middle of the 11th

century, under the protection of *William*, afterwards termed the Conqueror. His eldest son *Alain Hoel*, who was from family estates, called *Alain Fergeon Hoel de Yvery*, and de *PERCHEVAL*,* accompanied the Duke of Normandy to England; where, like other Norman barons that landed on these golden shores, he was, for his courage and fidelity, rewarded by household honours, and a large portion of land, held by grand serjeantry, the *fee* annexed to which was the hereditary office of *chief butler*. In the year 1119, 20 HENRY I. we read that *Robert de Percheval* was one of the discontented barons who fortified their castles, and, of course, revolted from their allegiance, for which his lordship of *Yvery* was sequestered; he, however, soon after, made his peace with his sovereign; the consequence of which was, the restoration of his lands. It is, in those remote ages, impossible nominally to trace the line of the *Percevals*; the principal light that we can avail ourselves of, is from their *consanguineous appellations*. Under the guidance of this, we know that *William Hoel*, or *Gouel de Percheval*, surnamed, also, *Lupus*, from which it is said the name of *Lovell* originated, armed his vassals in the cause of the Empress *MATILDA*, and opposed them to the usurper *STEFEN*. We next read that *Henry* and his brother *William de Percheval*, who both assumed the addition of *Lovell*, were actively employed in the reigns of HENRY II. and RICHARD I. and the names of Sir *John*, Sir *William*, and Sir *Thomas Lovell*, of *Oxfordshire*, are in the list of knights and ancient gentry attendant upon HENRY III. *John*, the second Lord *Lovell*, was by that title summoned to a parliament holden at *Bristol*, in the 41st of that monarch (1256); *John*, the third Lord *Lovell*, of *Tichmarsh*, was summoned to a parliament holden at *Westminster*, in the 28th of Edward III. (1353); *John*, the seventh Lord *Lovell*, was created a knight of the garter in the turbulent reign of Richard II.; this nobleman was both honoured and trusted by his monarch, who, as it appears, sent him as his precursor to *Ireland*, yet, like most of the English nobility, he is said to have wavered in his allegiance to his unfortunate sovereign; and, at length, it is certain, that he ranged himself

under the standard of the Duke of LANCASTER. In those unpolished times, when ambition, which has been termed a sublime passion, was openly avowed, and the measures to attain its fascinating goal, generally speaking, as openly pursued; when the operations of party were practical, and difference of opinion, instead of producing a war of words, drew armed battalions into the field, and caused active contentions, which were only terminated by destruction and death; this change of party was frequent, and its consequences considered as venial.

FRANCIS LORD LOVELL, the grandson, or great grandson, of the preceding, observing that his immediate ancestors had suffered most severely in their lives and property, in consequence of their attachment to the RED ROSE; and, probably, though alas! too late, convinced that the title of the house of YORK to the crown was superior to that of the family of LANCASTER, attached himself to the WHITE. Pleased, in times so transmutable, to have acquired an adherent so important, EDWARD IV. in the 22d year of his reign (1481) created him a viscount, appointed him lord chamberlain, constable of the castle of *Wallingford*, and chief butler of *England*. In the political storms that succeeded the death of EDWARD, gratitude impelled him to endeavour to support the party of the QUEEN, and, probably, disgust and indignation at the ill treatment which both herself and her daughter, the amiable *Elizabeth of York*, had received from HENRY VII. induced him to repair to *Margaret*, Duchess of *Burgundy*, and to join with the Earl of *Lincoln*, in the plot which had for its object the introduction of *Lambert Simnel*, as the Earl of *Warwick*, then a prisoner in the Tower of *London*. What end this contrivance was intended to answer, it would now be a waste of time to attempt to conjecture. Lord *Viscount Lovell*, however, accompanied that young adventurer both to *Ireland* and *England*. After the obstinately contested battle of *Stoke*, which was fought June 6th 1487, it is said, that, endeavouring to make his escape, he was drowned in the river *Trent*.† By the

* This cognomen is derived from a baronial castle, abbey, and town in Normandy, called *Percheval*.

† FRANCIS VISCOUNT LOVELL, one of the most considerable personages of his time, is well known to have been with the Earl of *Lincoln*, and the rest of the party, at the battle of *Stoke*, near *Newark* upon *Trent*, in the 3d of HENRY VII. where it is, by some, said that he was slain. But certain it

unfortunate death of this nobleman, this, the elder branch of the family, became extinct; however, the succession was still continued in the male line by Lord Lovell, of *Morley*,* until its extinction, in consequence of the demise of his son, who was killed at *Dixmude*, in *Flanders*. ALICE, his sister, who succeeded to the two baronies, married Sir *William Parker*, Kut. who, in her right, became lord marshal of *Ireland*.† Their descendant, *Catherine Parker*, married *John*, the first Earl of *Egmont*.

RICHARD PERCEVAL, lord of *Sydenham*, born in the year 1551, was a nobleman whose exalted genius introduced him to the acquaintance of Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*. Skilled in *decyphering*, is, that he attempted to make his escape out of that fight, being seen endeavouring, on horseback, to swim that river; after which the historians make no further mention of him, but that there was a strong rumour that he, for the present, preserved his life, by retiring to some secret place, where he was starved to death, by the treachery or neglect of those in whom he confided. This report seems to be confirmed in a very particular manner. For the house of *Minster Lovell*, in *Oxfordshire*, which belonged to this lord, being, not many years ago, pulled down; in a vault was found the body of a man, in very rich clothing, seated in a chair, with a table and mass-book before him. The body was entire when the workmen entered, but, upon admission of the air, soon fell to dust.

History of the House of Every,
Vol. I. p. 289.

* This nobleman, who is, we think, by the historians and *Shakspeare*, (a) styled Sir *Thomas Lovell*, K.G. temp. HENRY VIII. was lord-treasurer of the household; he built a magnificent house on *Forty-hill*, near *Enfield*; where we find, by a letter from *Thomas Alen* to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, 1516, he had a royal visitor, e.g. "Upon Ascension day the Queen of Scots (b) came to *Islyld*, to Master Treasurers House, and there taried Thursday and Fryday, and upon Saturday the *Kings* (c) met wth her beside *Totnam*."

† The office of lord marshal of *Ireland* was, by *King John*, in the 9th year of his reign (1207), granted to the Baron *Morley*, of *England*, in the following terms:—"We have given and granted to *John Lord Morley*, for his homage and service, our marchelsy of all *Ireland*, &c. &c."

(a) Vide Hen. VIII. Johnson's ed. Vol. V.

(b) Margaret, the daughter of HENRY VII. married 1499, to JAMES IV. King of Scotland. She came on a visit to her brother, HENRY VIII. Though her husband was killed in the battle of *Flodden Field*, Sept. 9, 1513, she asserted that he was still living; she returned to Scotland, to anarchy and trouble.—HERBERT, p. 50.

he, from a MS. of which it does not appear how he became possessed, † is said to have given the first regular information of those immense preparations that were making, and the real design of the *Spanish Armada*; the previous rumour respecting which had astonished the old world, though they were said to be intended for the new. In consequence of this, he was nominated secretary to and registrar of the court of wards; and, as, in those times, wardship was a considerable source of revenue, sent to *Ireland*, for the purpose of extending its powers. His son, *Philip Perceval*, succeeded him in his offices and estates, which are said to have amounted to 4000*l.* per annum, besides 60,000*l.* in specie and effects; so that if the value of money in those times be considered and compared with its present estimation, he must be deemed the possessor of immense riches. Riches, however, are said to have wings, a saying that was exemplified in the case of this gentleman, who first suffered sequestrations in consequence of his loyalty to CHARLES I. and afterwards became a member of the long parliament. From this concession he does not appear to have derived any advantage; for, dying soon after, he was buried by the order and at the expence of that body.

Sir JOHN PERCEVAL, the eldest son of Sir *Philip*, having, in *Ireland*, acquired the esteem and friendship of *Henry Cromwell*, had, through his medium, obtained the possession of his estates, which he held at the Restoration; and so well had his conduct been approved of by his monarch, CHARLES II. that, in 1682, he created him a baronet, restored his place of registrar of the court of wards, and promoted him to other offices of honour and emolument. Sir *John Perceval*, his son, made a distinguished figure in *Ireland*, where he enjoyed several posts, equally honourable and lucrative. During the disorders that arose in that country, both antecedent and subsequent to the Revolution, Sir *Edward Perceval*, the grandson of the first Sir *John*, suffered dilapidations and sustained losses to the amount, it is said, of more than 40,000*l.* His brother Sir *John*, the first Earl of *Egmont*, § went in the year 1704 to *Ireland* with the Duke of *Ormond*, and was, it appears, still rich enough to purchase *En-*

† Probably through the medium of the lord treasurer.

§ Sir *John Perceval* was created Earl of *Egmont*, 1733.

more-castle, Somersetshire, and the rest of the estates of John Wilmot, earl of Rochester, which still remain in the family. That nobleman died in the year 1748, and was succeeded by his eldest son JOHN the second earl of Egmont, in Ireland; Lord Lovell, and Holland, of Enmore Castle, Somersetshire, and lord paramount of the seignory of Duhallo, his second wife was Lady Catharine Compton, third daughter of the seventh Earl of Northampton, who was created Baroness Arden, of Ireland, in her own right. By this lady he had three sons (of which our late premier was the youngest) and six daughters. The Earl of Egmont died in the year 1770; his countess died June 11th, 1784.

THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER PERCEVAL, our lamented minister, was born in the house of the earl, in *Audley-street, Grosvenor-square*, November 1st, 1762. Although he had the misfortune to lose his father at the early age of eight years, maternal superintendence supplied that loss with regard to the first shoot of his infantile ideas, which, under proper tuition, were, we understand, nurtured at a house belonging to his family, situated at *Charlton, in Kent*. When his rudimental progress and his years were compatible, he was removed to that celebrated seminary, *Harrow School*, at that time under the direction of the Rev. JOSEPH DRURY, D.D. first master, a gentleman whose literary talents and classical elegance were admirably calculated to support the credit which this eminent establishment had before attained, and the fruits of which, as occasions elicited the energy of his powers, Mr. Perceval so accurately displayed. From *Harrow School* our young student, in due course of time, repaired to *Trinity College, Cambridge*; where one of his ancestors had been educated. Here he obtained the degree of M.A. and, as his studies had been preparatory to the legal profession, soon after, left the university, and entered himself as a student of *Lincoln's Inn*; whence, at the expiration of the usual progress of probation, he was called to the bar, and, very early in life, became a benchet of the society under whose auspices he had studied. He soon after married JANE, the second daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, a young lady whose amiable qualities and domestic virtues could only have been exceeded by her affliction!

Mr. PERCEVAL began his professional course by accompanying the judges on

the midland circuit; a progress judiciously chosen, as it lay among his nearest and most intimate connexions. Here he is said to have been opposed to Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, then, like himself, a junior barrister. The first cause in which Mr. P. is stated to have obtained any distinguished encouragement, occurred at the assizes holden in the town of *Northampton*, and was, nominally, the trial of *George Brackley*, for forgery; against whom he was retained as counsel on the part of the crown. Mr. Law, now Lord *Ellenborough*, was counsel for the prisoner; so that, in his opposition to genius, intelligence, and experience, he had an arduous task to encounter.

Constant in his attendance in the courts of *King's Bench* and *Chancery*, and indefatigable in his assiduity, still his efforts, like those of many other young advocates, did not meet with success equal to their merit, or, perhaps, to his expectation. In the profession of the law the accumulation of practice frequently depends upon fortuitous circumstances—upon causes and combinations, over which the individual has seldom any command; upon connexions which a man of genius will not stoop to court; and sometimes opinions which a man of spirit will not concede. Such, we think, was the situation of Mr. Perceval, in the first years of his forensic life: yet, when opportunities offered for his rhetorical exertions, he fully satisfied the court, the jury, and his clients; and, although these opportunities did not occur so often as he wished, and as, indeed, might have been expected, he had, as occasion served, sufficiently displayed his genius and his learning to render his talents highly respectable, and to induce the legal sages, nay, the whole of the bar, to contemplate him as a candidate for fame and fortune, that could not long be disappointed; nor, in fact, was it long before these suggestions were fulfilled.

“There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.”

The first step which the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval made towards the elevated station which he afterwards so ably filled, was his appointment of counsel to the lords commissioners, of the *Admiralty*; or, perhaps, we should rather date it from 1790, when he obtained the honourable distinction of a *silk gown*; as, from this period, his rise was uncommonly rapid. In 1801, when

only in the 39th year of his age, he was promoted to the important situation of *solicitor general*, on the vacancy occasioned by Sir *William Grant's* acceptance of the office of *master of the rolls*. In the year 1802 he succeeded Sir *Edward Law*, created Lord *Ellenborough*, and appointed lord chief justice of the court of *King's Bench*, as *attorney-general*. In this situation he continued till Lord *Grenville* and Mr. *Fox* came into power (1806); he did not, however, long remain on the benches of opposition; but, although short as the period was, he remarkably distinguished himself upon several questions of *great importance*, and, consequently, confirmed the exalted opinion that had before been entertained of his resplendent talents. He was, therefore, in April, 1807, appointed *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and *Premier* in 1809.

If, from this date, we only recur a very few years, and contemplate the rapid succession of Mr. *Perceval* from office to office, till he attained the highest in the administration of the finances of this country, we shall find that the cause of his elevation, the celerity of which, as we have observed, was such, that "time seemed to toil after him in vain," had its foundation on a combination, of (to him) favourable circumstances, which *Shakspeare* terms the tide of human affairs, occurring at a period when the eagle wings of his genius were, in some degree, unshackled from professional pursuits, his ideas borne aloft, and his talents directed to a situation where they had both expanse and opportunity for their exertion.

This situation was by him obtained through the medium of family connexions. In the year 1797, Lord *Compton*, his first cousin, having succeeded to the title of Earl of *Northampton*, Mr. *Perceval* was, in consequence, elected one of the representatives of this ancient and elegant town; a situation in which he continued during the remainder of his life. Having already formed his opinion of the motives and actions of mankind as they are, although upon a contracted scale, exhibited in our courts of *judicature*, he had now, in the *senate*, an opportunity to take an enlarged, a general view of the same subjects, as they demanded legislative interference, were liable to financial operations, and ultimately involved the fate of nations.

There are, it may be observed, in many instances during our mortal

course, situations into which men may be thrown, either contrary or congenial to their feelings; the truth of this position was evinced both in the legal practice and political life of Mr. *Perceval*. We have seen him at the bar: he was there, in his interrogatories, judicious without harassing; in his observations, acute without asperity; in his addresses he was impressive; and, in his conclusions, according to the nature of the premises, correct: but, although he had the power to do all that our motto states, he did not always deem it necessary to stretch that power to its utmost extent. Benignant in his disposition, he frequently, as we have particularly observed in fiscal cases, seemed to pity the culprit, while, impelled by duty, he urged the punishment of the offence; it is, therefore, probable that he quitted, without regret, a profession wherein his sensibility was sometimes condemned by his judgment.

To the broader line of politics, indeed, his faculties were more consonant: his rhetoric, in which strength and elegance were combined, was better adapted to the circle which he addressed. He had, as *Cicero* observes of another orator, the happy art of blending force with beauty; and, at the time that he most tenaciously opposed popular demagogues, he still contrived to make the keenness of his observations, and the severity of his sarcasms, palatable to the people.

Though bland in his manner, in his results he was determined; sweet were his accents, solid were his arguments, and his fortune impregnable. Every session of parliament discovered new excellence in the minister, and new talents in the man; talents which might, on some occasions, have passed unobserved by his friends, had they not been brought to light by his enemies. The difficulties which Mr. *Perceval* had to combat, even on the threshold of his office, were such as must have appalled a mind less firm, and shattered to atoms principles less consolidated than his own; the years that had just elapsed had produced opinions which had resolved into events, before unknown in the history of modern times.

The convulsions of the political were most severely felt by the moral world. Storms of state were impending over, and extending around, "this water-walled bulwark of the west;" and although this United Kingdom stood like its native cliffs, and frowned defiance on the turbulent ocean with which

it was environed; still had the circumstances of the times engendered a *mental despondence* in the public. To obviate this evil, our lamented premier was called, nay, in a manner, *forced*, into the administration of our *financial affairs*. It, of course, demanded the full and unremitting exertion of the powers of his energetic mind to meet, develop, and conquer the various difficulties by which he was surrounded; but how this was effected is already so well known that *recapitulation* would here be absolute *garrulity*. Yet, although we decline a repetition of matters which have long since been historically detailed, still our subject impels us generally to observe, that arduous as the task was, to the difficulties of the times he shaped his expedients; and although it is impossible for the first minister of this, perhaps of any country, on all occasions to *elicit applause*, yet this high praise is due to the memory of Mr. Perceval, that, on all occasions, during the course of his diurnally increasing popularity, he *escaped censure*.

In this brief sketch of the curtailed existence of a man who was loved through life, whose death was generally lamented, and whose ashes were mournfully honoured, it would be useless and improper to enter into the unbounded field of political discussion, or to trace the multifarious occurrences of his political pursuits; the former, indeed, we, for very obvious reasons upon all occasions, wish to avoid; and the latter have, as we have just observed, long been historically recorded, and, consequently, are already before the public: already have they been the theme of every tongue, of course they are generally remembered, or may, in various publications, be referred to. Steady in his opposition to *experiments* which he deemed inimical to the *welfare* of the *state*; fixed in his principles, he was yet lenient in those measures that resulted from them: he judged with candour, determined with precision, and frequently observed with less asperity than the occasion demanded.

Such was the *MINISTER*, and such the *MAN*; who, in the full fruition of the reward for all his labours; in the plenitude of his power, and the perfect enjoyment of his well-earned popularity, was torn from his friends, from the bosom of his family, and on Monday, May 11, 1812, while he was about to

enter the HOUSE OF COMMONS, massacred by the hand of a vile assassin! Upon this subject, especially respecting the shock which was, in his fall, given to the *public mind*, every thing has been already stated that could be stated; repetition, therefore, would only fevive feelings which prudence, nay, perhaps in some instances *health* require, should, as much as possible, be repressed. The pages of an antecedent volume of this MAGAZINE, indeed, abound with full accounts of the transactions to which we have alluded*; yet, although those references are copious, we cannot conclude this additional notice without observing, that the *sensibility* and *liberality* of PARLIAMENT was commensurate to the melancholy event that elicited those virtues: *OPPOSITION*, as it had been termed, upon this occasion, acquired immortal honour by shewing that its *difference of opinion* was *merely political*, and that, although its members sometimes combated the measures of the MINISTER, still they loved and revered the *MAN*. Of the family of the RIGHT HON. SPENCER PERCEVAL it would be difficult to speak; therefore we shall abstain; sacred is their sorrow, though unavailing their regret!

If, upon this awful subject, we dare to breathe a wish, it should be that some PUBLIC MEMORIAL should, to future ages, indicate our sensibility of the beneficial effects which (short as it was) the nation derived from the exertion of *his talents*, and our lamentation for their *PREMATURE EXTINCTION*.

Whene'er the good, the learn'd, the wise,
and just,

Sink, full of years and glory, to the dust,
Compatriots grieve, consanguine eyes o'er-
flow.

And wide extends the epid-mic woe.
Yet still, however honour'd are their biers,
Reflection dries the *sympathetic tears*.
But when those virtues wither in *their*
prime,

Scarce can reflection, with the aid of time,
Against corroding sorrow make a stand,
Tho' Consolation, with her lenient hand,
Attempts to pluck from every wound the
dart.

And pour the *balm of comfort* on the heart:
Still will the spirits hover o'er the tomb,
And mourn the fall of *TALENTS* in their
bloom.

* Vide ENNOR. MAG. vol. LXI. pp. 361.
369, 385, 461, 455, and 456.

VESTIGES REVIV'D.

A HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MORAL, VIEW of the ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the METROPOLIS: With OBSERVATIONS on the CIRCUMJACENT COUNTIES, ANECDOTES, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

New Series. No. XXIII.

CONTINUATION OF THE MEMOIR OF JOHN STOW, HISTORIAN AND ANTIQVARY OF LONDON.

HAVING now approached towards the conclusion of the labours, and nearly that of the life, of JOHN STOW, we think that the reader must have observed, and applied to him, the maxim which was in the ancient world applied to literary men, who were then, almost indiscriminately designated *philosophers*; namely, that "They rise with difficulty whose virtues and talents are oppressed by poverty;" yet gradual as their rise may be, let their merit excite envy, and, of course, create them enemies, they are sure to sink with rapidity.

This was precisely the case with our historian: his "*Summary*," "*Chronicles*," and, more, his "*Survey of London*," shew that he had, with a felicity peculiar to himself, directed the ardent spirit of inquiry, which had, for centuries, run to waste, into new channels; therefore, nothing was left for the malignants, but either to prevent its spread, or to convert its elements to their own advantage.

The first of these was *Richard Grafton*,* whom we have mentioned before;

* *Richard Grafton*, who was, it is said, "*by courtesy*," styled an *English historian*, does not appear to have been, even in his own times, very generally known: yet his fame, moderate as its extension was, if we may credit some of the commentators of *Stow*, was, in two instances, derived from the latter. In the first, he was accused of having made his writings the ladder upon which he (*Grafton*) elevated himself to that medium degree of popularity that he enjoyed. With respect to the second, it was urged, that, not content with this, he turned upon his benefactor, and claimed the originality of the authorship of many articles that he had positively quoted from his manuscripts. Of this *Caiphen* seems to have been aware; for although he acknowledges his obligations to *Ieland*, *Stow*, *Howell*, and a number of other historians, he never mentions *Grafton*, who had, in his literary *hale*. *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LXIII. June 1813.

a man irritable in his disposition, and not very correct in displaying its effusions; who, therefore, seems greatly to have excited the indignation of *Stow*, in consequence of his ingratitude: *Grafton's* pursuits were in some degree similar to those of his compatriot, who had, it is said, with that liberality of sentiment which is generally the concomitant of genius, fostered talents which, however he might respect, it was impossible he could envy. The claim that the latter made to the originality of the topographical and historical compositions of the former, he rebutted by displaying, in pretty strong colours, the sources whence he (*Grafton*) had derived them, and the variety of errors that he had, by his insolent attempts to convert the labours of others to his own use, diverged into: his want of candour, and his want of fidelity, he also noticed with acuteness, and commented on with asperity.

To record, however, the disputes of authors nearly two centuries after they have ceased to exist, is neither very pleasant, nor very useful: we shall, therefore, with respect to this contention, consign it to that oblivion in which the works of *Grafton* have been long since buried. But although, by the energy of *Stow*, or the discovery of the fallacy that he had practised on the public, *Grafton* was silenced, yet scarcely had the former time to respire from the consequences of the anxiety he had suffered, before another adversary, of far greater importance, arose, whose malignity, as it seems to have made a much stronger, and more lasting, impression on the mind of our unfortunate historian, we deem it necessary to advert to.

This adversary was *Ralph Brooke-*

loon, ascended higher into the clouds of antiquity than any of them. (a)

Of the life of *Richard Grafton*, few, indeed, are the particulars that we have been able to trace: we only know that he was born in London, of which, it appears, he was a citizen, (b). In the reign of HENRY VIII. and died in the reign of ELIZABETH. His writings filled part of the space between; but of his profession there are not, except those which they may be supposed to exhibit, any traces.

(a) Vide sub-note, page 267 of this volume.

(b) *BAKER's* *Chronicles*. Catalogue of Authors.

mouth, or, as he afterwards called himself, for what reason does not appear, RALPH BROOKE,* with the professional addition of *York Herald*: a man eminent for his learning as an antiquary, still more eminent for the virulence with which, as an author, he attacked those whose studies ran in the same track, but whose opinions did not exactly square with his own. It is an observation which lies so little below the surface of human nature, that we wonder it has not been more frequently made, namely, that envious men should never, like the islanders in the *South Sea* that were divided by *Jambolas*, to speak with *divided tongues*, or join two objects, where it was meant alike to *censure* both, lest the force of their malignity should be weakened, and its spirit evaporate; because, instead of having the pre-eminent advantage of contrast, the celebrity of the one might add to the fame of the other.

This was exactly the case with *Brooke*: he wished to depreciate the learning of *Stow*, yet in his censure he coupled him with *Camden*, a man who had been head master of the principal metropolitan seminary,† and who was actually esteemed to be one of the best scholars in *Europe*. Of course, as their pursuits had been in a considerable degree similar, and *Stow* was known to have assisted *Camden*, he placed the former on nearly the same form with the latter.‡

* “It was not much for his reputation to throw off his true name, *Brokesmouth*, and take that of *Brooke*, as one of greater vogue and dignity.”—*Fide* Bishop Gibson’s *Life of Camden*.

† JAMBOLUS, a mercantile adventurer mentioned by *Diodorus Siculus*, lib. iii. c. xviii. seems to have given to the *Arabian* author of the *Thousand and One*, the hint of the character of *Sinbad the Sailor*, or perhaps the former has taken it from him; (a) however, be this as it may, the work of the *Sicilian* historian was certainly of great use to Sir *Thomas More*, in his *UTOPIA*.

‡ Westminster School.

§ But how, says *Brooke*, did he assist him?

“His new-coated *Britannia* made and digested of the industrious labours of *John Leland*, that great scholar and painful searcher of *England’s* antiquities, as may appear by the said *Leland’s* six volumes, written with his own hand, yet extant in

(a) Specimens of the “*Arabian Nights*,” it has been said, are to be found among the first vestiges of *Oriental literature*.

Obnoxious, as has been shewn, to illiberal observation, which was frequent and clamorous, it does not appear that *Stow* obtained any *solid advantage* for the devotion of his life to the ardour of research, or to the fatigue of collection and compilation of materials, and the composition of works that were not only an honour to the age in which he lived, but have been so to every century that has since elapsed. The latter part of his days were passed in poverty, and closed in indigence. The king, *JAMES I.*, although learned himself, and said to have been an encourager of learned men, did no more for “his poor *Orator*,” as *Stow*, with equal humility and truth, terms himself, than grant him a licence to beg: had *Stow* intimated to the monarch, that the *Brief* which he granted was longer than his life was likely to be; that

Patents move slow

When proclaimers of woe;

“*Steed* starve while herbs grow.”

Alas! poor *JOHN STOW*!

or any other quibble, quip, or clinch, equally senseless and ambiguous, it would, perhaps, have accelerated the motion of that instrument by which, without the fear of any statute then

the custody of Mr. *Osborne*, of the *Exchequer*, and also by the said *Leland’s* “*New Year’s-gifts*,” (b) which six books, or volumes, were copied out by *John Stow*, (c) and by him sold to this learned man (*CAMDEN*) for an annuity of *8l. per annum*, (d) which he did pay to the said *Stow* himself,” (a) “before his death he confessed to divers persons of credit, lamenting the wrong done to *Leland* by that learned man.”

These observations, reflecting unworthily upon *Stow* as well as *Camden*, are easily answered, since both have freely acknowledged where they made use of *Leland*, by quoting his name in the margins.

(b) These *Leland* presented to the King, *HENRY VIII.*, whose chaplain, and antiquary he was, 1545.

(c) To copy these vestiges of *Leland*, which were afterwards published by *Hearn*, in nine volumes, octavo, to say nothing of the labour, required a very considerable share of learning in the transcriber.

(d) Considering the value of money at the time of this transaction, an annuity of eight pounds was a large sum; it was more than the rent of one of the best houses in *Cornhill* or *Chepe*: and, consequently, shews how highly *Camden* estimated the work of *Leland*, and the learning and industry of *Stow*.

is being,* the HISTORIAN of the first city in Europe might, through this kingdom, at the age of upwards of seventy-nine years, have begged either by himself or his *deputy* † Slow, indeed, was the progress of this collection, and scanty its production, even in the metropolis; in the country, ‡ we have

* The statutes then in operation against sturdy beggars were, the 23 Hen. VIII. cap. 25, and 14 Eliz. cap. 5.

† These letters patent, to which we have, in a former Number of these *Vestiges*, adverted, were, by the Rev. Dr. Tanner, chancellor of Norwich, communicated to Mr. Stowe, through the medium of Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London: they are too long to quote, but, from the singularity of their subject, are highly interesting. Their operation was extended to the cities of London and Westminster, and the suburbs thereof, the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertford, Cambridge, with the University thereof, Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Bedford, Berks, Oxon, with the University thereof, Northampton, Warwick, Derby, Rutland, York, the Bishopric of Durham, Lincoln, Southampton, Wilts, and, in fact, consigned for one year to the publication of all the clergy of England. (a)

‡ In the country, with the exception of the two universities, so slow, in those times, was the progress of literature, may even of *news*, that it may be doubted whether, among the great mass of the people, the works of Stowe (or even the works of *Shakspere*) were known at all.

(a) It has been said, that an antecedent Brief had been granted to Stowe in the 1st year of JAMES I. the above was granted in the 2d: the first, for any thing that we can discover to the contrary, seems to have lain dormant, at least to have been totally unproductive. However, there is extant an undated, and consequently unpublished, letter of the king, from a manuscript which was supposed to have been the first minutes of a composition intended to have been printed, and shewn by the collectors for the more speed, where the original *letters patent*, could not so soon be produced. (1) Of this paper, the authenticity respecting which, as the *King's letter* is very dubious, we need only remark two points: 1st, that it states, the manner of granting such an instrument is "unusual;" and, 2dly, that "*W. C.*" the *monarch*, begun by the largest contribution; the parish of *St. Mary Woolnoth*, in which was collected seven shillings and sixpence, was, we hope, the *smallest*.

(1) The originals of *letters patent*, or, as they are technically termed, *briefs*, never were produced from the engrossed and sealed copies: they were (and still are) printed in an official form, and, under the direction of a *Secretary of Briefs*, sent to all churches and chapels throughout England, &c.

no notice that it operated at all: however, whether fast or slow, the time was come when the unfortunate object of it could no longer feel the pangs of neglected genius, nor mourn the ingratitude of his countrymen: for, in less than six months after the publication of the letters patent, namely, on the 5th of April 1605, he died of the stone cholick, being then of the age of eighty. His widow survived him some years, and he left four daughters.

Of the person of Stowe, it might be supposed, a correct idea may be formed, from the monument in the church of *St. Andrew Undershaft*: but this does not seem to be the case; for if the description of him given by *Edward Howes*, who was intimately acquainted with him, be correct, he was, as we have before observed, in appearance, somewhat different from the monumental effigy adverted to.

"He was," says Howes, "tall of stature, lean in the body and the face, his eyes small and chrystalline, of a pleasant and cheerful countenance; his sight and memory very good; and he retained the use of all his senses to the day of his death. He was sober, mild, and courteous" to those by whom he was treated with that liberality and respect which his talents demanded; but we have seen, that when his indignation was excited, he was not deficient either in the power to express his sensibility, or in the means to do himself justice. Although his circumstances were contracted, his spirit was independent. "He always protested, that 'he had never written any thing through envy, fear, or favour, nor to seek his own particular gain or vain glory, but that his only pains and care were to write truth.'"

How *Now*, considering that, even in the periods of his greatest opulence, he had merely obtained the means *to live*, could have collected such a library as we have before adverted to, has been a subject of astonishment, and is likely so to remain; though, it has been said, so strongly did the tie of prejudice, in his age, run against *monastic books*, that, let them be upon what subjects they might, they were, considered as infectious, and either, as it was termed, *wasted*, or consigned to the flames; and that therefore from either of these fates he had, probably, at a very cheap rate, rescued many vo-

fumes; some works were presented to him by his patrons; and more were, from their libraries, by him, transcribed. Of his diligence in transcription we have already exhibited an instance, in the six volumes of *Leland*; and Sir *Simonds d'Eux* mentions others which do equal credit to his ardour, his industry, and his patience.* Un-

* Among these was a transcript of the speech of Queen Elizabeth to her Parliament, 27th Elizabeth, anno 1584, which d'Eux introduced into his Journal of Parliament, from a manuscript written with Stow's own hand: his words are, "This speech not being found in the original Journal Book of the Upper House; and therefore he supplied it from a copy he had by him, written by John Stow, the *Chronicler*, with his own hand." Now a man in Stow's situation could become possessed of such a document, at a time when royal speeches were neither published by authority, nor the proceedings of Parliament reported, is a matter of wonder as great, as that Sir *Simonds d'Eux*, who probably purchased his papers, should not have, by any other means than from his manuscript, been able to procure it.

Sir *Simonds d'Eux*, an author whom we recollect to have described the rise of the *Horse-races at Newmarket*, which were, if not the revival, a bad imitation of the *Olympic games*, had a much higher claim to consideration, for he was a man of great learning, and an antiquary of considerable eminence: he was born at *Coventry*, in *Derbyshire*, in the year 1602: he was educated at *Cambridge*; whence he came to *London*, and, it is said, employed a very considerable portion of his time in the collection of materials for a history of *Great Britain*. In this compilation he was, most unquestionably, assisted by the manuscripts of *Stow*. He received the honour of knighthood from *Charles I.* who, in 1611, also created him a Baronet. However, the favours and patronage that constantly flowed from his monarch, and which seem to have been bestowed on him in consequence of his political labours and his literary talents, do not appear to have made any grateful impression upon his mind; for, on the commencement of the civil war, he took the *Solemn League and Covenant!* His industry with respect to the compilation of public records was indefatigable, and apparently with good reason, as it is said to have been most liberally rewarded. Before he arrived at the age of thirty, he had completed a most laborious and important work, namely, "The Journals of all the Parliaments held during the long Reign of *Elizabeth*, both those of the Lords and the Commons," printed in folio. He also wrote his own life, inserted in *Peck's Desiderata Curiosa*, &c. &c. He died in the year 1650.

wearied in his researches for every book, pamphlet, and scrap of paper or parchment, that bore upon them even the slightest marks of antiquity; for on those he seized with more than *Mahometan* avidity, he was yet more unwearied in the reading them: his collection was, therefore, various and multilarious, and might have been compared to his professional remnants and patches: but it was still to him useful; for, from the incongruous mass of literary relics and literary rubbish which, in the course of his indefatigable exertions, had come under his inspection, he formed a mental system that enabled him most accurately to judge of the writings of antiquity, to correct dates, to combine events, and to describe persons and things in a manner entirely his own, and which, at a time when critical judgment had seldom been applied to antiquarian researches, confers on him the honour of originality.

Anxious in the cause of truth, *Stow* took every opportunity to detect vulgar errors, and expose literary fallacy. It is curious to contemplate in this point of view the revival of learning. When the sun of literature burst through the clouds of monachism, the atmospheric density caused its divergent rays to magnify every object; the medium through which things were seen was glimmering; of course, both description and reflection were exaggerated. Exaggeration has always been concomitant to the literary efforts of people in their first stage of scientific attainment; hence, when the *Croisaders* poured their millions upon the *Eastern world*, they found a soil congenial to their mental propensities; they found a soil wherein arts and letters, although still existing, were unpruned, and, although still practised, unpolished; a country wherein genius had run wild, and learning, unaccompanied by sedulity, uncorrected by judgment, had expanded into every eccentricity that could arise from the ebullitions of enthusiastic fancy. All the fables of the *Indian mythology* were, consequently, by them adopted; all the mysteries of the *Gians* were united with the magic of the *Moriscos*,† and

† The vestiges of literature which were still to be found shining, like broken crystals, amidst the ruin of the *Grecian States*, were, by the *Saracens*, even antecedent to the reign of the Caliph *Almamoon*, collected,

formed, perhaps, the strangest combination that ever operated upon the intellectual faculties: horror and deformity were, the principles of the *Magi*: to inspire terror had been their ultimate view: these were even adopted by the second race of *Saracens*, but, like the sombre cavern, made the back ground of a picture of which beauty and brilliancy embellished the front. Mental distortion and magic, therefore, became the agents to law and chivalry: their results, chastity the most impregnable, and honour the most elevated; the machinery upon which turned the whole of the romantic system.

With this, although the translations of *Nimron Sethi** had been long in circulation in the East, the first *Croisades*, in particular, were little acquainted. The *Druidical* rites had been totally obliterated by the classical reticence of the *Romans*, and the *Runic* and *Scandinavian* mythology of the *Danes*. The conversion of the *Saracens*, although it introduced learning, yet it was, far different from its pure principles, produced *Papal* ordinances, monastic seclusion, and polemical contentions, which frittered its truths into triviality, and gave birth to a species of literary tenebrosity, that had, for a long series of years, wholly extinguished the flames of *Genius*. Emerging, therefore, from

and many translated into their own language; the scientific efforts which these produced were, by the Eastern travellers in the twelfth century, gazed at with the utmost astonishment; and too confined in their ideas to be able to attribute them to the arts from which they emanated, they agreed, as the most easy and compendious method to account for the operations of men whom they were, from their infancy, taught to consider in a state of reprobation, to term every thing which they did not understand magic, and every learned man a magician: the influence of this epithet was so great, that, for centuries after, it was adopted in Europe, and superior genius was most unequivocally consigned to the Devil. Of this, no more instances need be adduced than those of *Roger Bacon* and *Albertus Magnus*.

* *Simeon Sethi*, who may be termed the medium through which literature was conveyed from the Eastern to the Western world, was an officer in the household either of *Comnenus* or *Alexius*, perhaps of both: skilled in the Oriental languages, he translated from *Persian* and *Arabic* into *Greek*, *The Fabulous History of the Exploits of Alexander the Great*, *The Fables of Pylæus*, &c. &c.

the darkness of the Schools, the *Croisaders*, when they visited the Eastern climes, experienced the effective brilliancy of the solar beams; their minds expanded with the expansion of the objects before them; they imitated the people whom they came to conquer; but with part of their scientific attainments they adopted the whole of their extravagancies: these they brought with them to Europe; a new era took place both in philosophy and literature; the former speculated upon mental systems before unknown, and the latter invigorated its productions with giants and dwarfs, sylphs, gnomes, and fairies; the one metaphysical, the other enthusiastic, but both equally remote from intellectual sanity.

With most of the aberrations to which we have adverted, nearly all the writers, we mean to include the historical and chronological writers antecedent to the time of *Stow*, were tinctured: he, therefore, very early in life, began his researches into the sources from which ancient authors had derived their authorities; he traced the same kind of fables which spread from work to work, from century to century, back again to the remotest antiquity; he corrected their errors, and exposed their absurdities, at the same time that he most carefully guarded their fame. Of this, had we space, many instances might be given with respect to his characters of *Asserius*, *Alfredus Beverlacensis*, *Walsingham's* additions to the *Polychronicon*, &c.† but, for a specimen; what he says of an author who is supposed to have condensed all the fables that were imagined to have been antecedently allud in the atmosphere of speculation, we quote the following passage:

"*Galfridus Monimutensis*† his chronicle of the Britons is of some

† By *Ralph Higden*, a monk of *Chester*.

† This author, who lived about 1158, was archdeacon of *Monmouth*, then bishop of *St. Asaph*, whence he resigned, and retired to the monastery of *Abingdon*, to indulge, it has been said, in holy contemplation; the contemplations, however, exhibited in his principal work, "*Chronicon sive Historia Britonum*," are rather visionary than holy, extravagant than celestial; yet they were in the subsequent centuries the theme of general admiration; and, indeed, which was more extraordinary, his legends were adopted not only by the poetical but prelatical writers: yet why should we wonder, after

scornfully rejected, wherein they shew their great unthankfulness not to embrace him who painfully, for their behoof, played only the part of an interpreter. Little wisdom to condemn what they cannot mend; or, if they can, not to consider the time wherein he lived. The true history may, by a skillful reader, be well discerned from the false, and many things that seem strange are confirmed by the best writers of all ages."

Respecting his ardour in the confutation of errors that had been, even in his own time, in existence, although the Reformation had caused the detection of many, *disseminated, pious frauds and religious fables*, we have numerous instances; one of which, from the Chronicle of *Edward Hall*, we shall notice. Depending, we presume, upon the credulity of his readers, this author had asserted, that "in consequence of divers prognostications, in the *ANNALS* of the year 1521, there should be such eclipses, and such a conjunction of *aquatic signs*, as foreboded around the metropolis a general inundation." The alarm that these predictions excited may be easier conceived than described: the *Zuyder-Sea* had, a short time before, burst its banks in *Holland*, and drowned half the province and the people; the *Londoners*, therefore, expecting the same fate, removed themselves, their families, and property, to the high grounds; among the rest, says *Hall*, "*Prior BOLTON** built him a house upon *HERON-on-the-Hill*, and made provision of all things necessary for two months, where he resided until all the fears of a watery death had subsided." Respecting the truth of this story, promulgated at such a period, the zeal of *Stew* stimulated him to inquire. The opinion of the people, who were then receding fast from *Monachism*, was, that *William Bolton*, the Prior of *St. Bartholomew*,* who had been spoken of for

his learning and his eccentricity, maintained a secret agency with evil spirits, from whom he had a hint of the *diluvian denunciation*, and therefore was resolved to take care of *number one*. How did this matter turn out upon the further investigation of our historian? exactly as reports in general do. *Bolton*, it appeared, was the rector of *Harrow*; he, consequently, repaired his parsonage-house, having in view, a place of retirement when forced to quit his *Priory*,† and the only new erection that he had made was a *dore-house*;

principally which began with *Raynere*, in 1102, the 3d of *HERNRY I. (a)* and continued to the Reformation. Prior *BOLTON* either repaired, or wholly rebuilt, *Canonbury House*, *Islington*, the manor of which had been an appendage to his convent from the year 1253, and had been used by them as a kind of lazaretto during the times of sickness, which, it was supposed, the low situation of the house in *Smithfield* rather tended to encourage than repress. In this point of view *Bolton* must certainly considered the residence at *Canonbury*, which he enlarged and re-edified until he made it, therefore, an object of envy, and, of course, one of the first instances of rapacity. By a contemplation of the situation of *Canonbury House*, and a consideration of the vestiges, small as they are, that still remain, we can easily conceive that it must, to say nothing of its salubrity, have been a beautiful spot. The device of *Bolton*, i. e. a *Bolt and Ton*, was lately to be seen on more than one part of the building. This practical *rebus*, which seems to have delighted the worthy Prior, was formerly to be traced on that part of his conventual lodgings, which are, we think, still standing within the verge of *St. Bartholomew, Smithfield*. These were once a printing office and a letter-foundry. This *rebus*, worked in stone, was once inserted in the brick work of the *Bolt and Ton Inn, Fleet-street*: but this was, probably, a vestige from the *Priory*.

† In this place of retirement, worn out with care, he ended his days. The portraits of himself and some of his brethren were painted upon a panel to be seen far many years hanging up in the church of *St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield*, holding in their hands a crucifix, "under whose was depended *GULIELMO BOLTON, precibus succurrite vestris, Quod est Pater hic, Dominus fac a terra moniam*." This picture was afterwards in the *Cottonian Library*.

the use that *Chaucer* had made of his fables, he should have attracted universal attention, when we see, such is the power of genius, that his fables made an impression upon the mind of *Shakespeare*; and, notwithstanding the severity of his judgment in matters of morality and his critical acumen, we must suppose, imposed on the credulity of *Milton*, as he never would have founded his history of *England*, of which he only finished the first part, upon so unsubstantial a basis.

* *WILLIAM BOLTON*, who was prior of *St. Bartholomew, Smithfield* from 1509 to 1532, and, consequently, the last of a series of p. n-

(a) *RAYNER*, the king's minstrel, or jester, has, by historians, been styled a witty gentleman, "whose humour so exceedingly diverted the king," that he obtained from him the grant of the *Priory* lands in the *Crown-field*, where he founded the *Priory*, retired thither, and became, in his life, exemplary.

which, probably, his enemies said was a necessary appendage to his *ark*, in the event of the expected *deluge*.

Stow, equally diligent and astute, next took upon himself the confutation of the generally-believed report, that the dagger was added to the civic arms from the circumstance of WILLIAM WALWORTH having killed JACK STRAW in the king's presence.* This he did at much pains to himself, but, as we conceive, with little satisfaction to his readers. That the old seal of the City of London, which was of Norman origin, small, "very old, unapt, and uncomely," and bearing on a shield only a plain cross, † by no means adapted for the important purposes to which it was applied, was changed during the mayoralty of Sir William Walworth, is certain; a new seal was prepared; and its full assembly the old one delivered to Richard Odham, chamberlain, who broke it, and began to seal with that which was new. This had on its shield the cross and dagger, which, our historian says, was the sword of St. Paul. But here we are inclined to think that he did not examine the subject with his usual accuracy; for although St. Paul was the Patron of London, his sword was certainly by no means so popular at that period, when a rebellion which threatened destruction not only to the city

* So it was expressed upon his monument, in the old church of St. MICHAEL, Crooked-lane. It is singular enough, that the epitaph here inserted was omitted by Stow.

"Here under lyeth a man of fame
WILLIAM WALLWORTH CALLED by name
ff ashmonger he was in Lyfftime here
And twice Lord Mayor as in Books appere
Tf he wth courage stout and manly myght
Slew JACK STRAW in KYNG RICH-
ARD'S syght

For which Act done and trewe Content
The Kyng made him knyght incontinent
And gave him armes as here you see
To declare his fact and chivaldrie
He left this lyf the yere of our God
Thirteen hundred fourscore and thre
odd."

† The supporters were the rudely-engraved figures of St. Peter and St. Paul. On the new seal these surmounted the shield, which was supported by Lions; over the saints was the glorious Virgin. This piece of confusion also, within its ample verge, contained two sergeants of arms, one and two tabernacles, in which, it is said in the description, "should stand two angels," &c.

and its suburbs, but to the whole kingdom, had just been suppressed, as the instrument with which Walworth struck to the ground, from which he rose no more,

the arch traitor, the leader of the band of desperadoes, who had from the *Wilds* of Kent extended murder and devastation to the heart of the METROPOLIS. But to put the matter at rest, the instrument emblazoned on the civic arms, referring to their most ancient impressions, is not a Roman sword, but an English dagger, ‡ such as were used by the followers of the Cross, and were, at the time, the new seal was made, the Patrician fashion of the age, worn by the Mayor, Sheriffs, and every Alderman of London, and, like the gold chain, considered as the appendage of civic magistracy; § Sir William Walworth was knighted in the field, ¶ and the dagger, in a manner, consecrated from that instant. ¶

‡ Rather a *Saxa* (Saxon short sword), the same that is mentioned in the following lines:

Quippe brevis gladius apud illos SAXA vocatur,

Unde sibi Saxo nomen traxisse putaret;

and which, indeed, is still to be seen in many of the *Festiges* of their antiquities. It is a circumstance that has hitherto escaped observation, that the arms emblazoned on the civic shield of London are very nearly the same as those exhibited on numerous specimens of the Saxon coin. *Vide Nummi Saxonici*, Tab. VI.: Obverse of a *Thyma* of *Æthelwolf*, Tab. VIII. Reverse of a *Thyma* of the unfortunate *Æthelred*, and perhaps fifty other instances.

§ St. PAUL, though a Roman citizen, was not a soldier: but so dear to our metropolis ancestors was the opinion, that in the display of the *crisp standard* they hailed with acclamations that instrument of loyalty the dagger of William Walworth, that they would have considered it treason for a moment to have doubted of it.

¶ The magnificent idea of a Knight Banneret, i. e. a soldier knighted by the monarch under the royal standard, seems forcibly to have struck the picturesque ideas of *Shakspeare*: he thus expresses himself on the subject:

"The eldest son,
As I suppose, to Robert Faulconbridge
A soldier by the honour-giving hand
Of Caesar—*de Lion* knighted in the field."

King John, Act. I. Sc. 2.
¶ This *Magistrate*, whose exertions in defence of his sovereign, and in defence of the laws, were equally conspicuous, was twice Mayor; first, in 1374, 49 Edward III. and secondly, in 1380, 1 Richard II.

In the cloister of the church of *St. Mary Aldermanbury*, in ancient times, hung the shank-bone of a *Giant*, twenty-eight inches and a half long, which probably attracted larger congregations than the preachers, however excellent. *Stow* doubted that this bone had belonged to a human creature; and as he was a great enemy to *legendary monsters*, took considerable pains to ascertain its origin: but although he could not discover the place where it was found, he fully convinced himself that it had never been dug up in *St. Paul's*, or carried to *Moorfields*, or in the possession of *Reyner Boffe*, stationer, all which circumstances had been reported.

He next explored and exploded *Grafton's Chapter of Giants*, introduced in his *Brief Collection of History*;* wherein was gravely mentioned the existence of *GIANT GERRARD*, of *Gerrard's Hall*, who seems to have been a legitimate descendant from

"Colbrand" the Giant, that same mighty man,"

* *COLBRAND* the *Dane*, the infantile terror of the ages just antecedent, and immediately subsequent, to the *Norman Conquest*, owed his celebrity to a *Monkish legend*, which those pious and patriotic fathers, who had good reasons to detest and execrate the *Danes*, took care should be widely circulated: the enormous size, and, more, the horrid cruelty, of the monster *Colbrand* were allegorically depicted by them in the most flaming colours; while the mildness, the benignity, and the undaunted courage, of *Guy, Earl of Warwick*, his conqueror, were varnished to the extreme of artificial brilliancy; and such is the force of contrast, that eight centuries have scarcely suppressed the terror that the diabolical description of the former excited, nor abated the admiration which followed the fortune and the fame of the latter. *Colbrand* had, like the *Satan of Milton*, a spear, or staff, compared to which

"the tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian rocks, to be the mast
Of some great admiral, were but a wand." (a)
Gerrard had also a staff, which almost in height equalled that of his great precursor. Of this walking-stick, which was taller than the *Cross* in *Chepe*, we shall speak by-and-bye: it may be sufficient here to state, that *Stow*, who had a mathematical head, measured it, and thence computing the height of the figure that was said to have reclined upon it "to support his weary steps," found that he could not have entered through the door, nor have stood upright, in any of the rooms of his famous Hall!

(a) *Paradise Lost*, book i. v. 394.

to whom *Shakspeare*, with such ironical humour, alludes.† *Gerrard* had, although not so high, as fanciful an origin; his mansion was said to have been situated in *Bosing-lane*, near *Bread-street*, and, consequently, at no great distance from *West Chepe*: this fabric, which was in the time of *Stow*, as it is at present, a *hostery*, or *inn*, was, by report, as well calculated to obtain the reputation of having been a *Giant's Castle* as any mansion in the metropolis, for it was of considerable dimensions, and of Norman gothic architecture; like all large buildings of this period that were appropriated to domestic purposes, it had a central hall, which ascended to the roof, and, probably, a surrounding gallery. In this hall stood a large *fir pole*, which was said to have been the staff that *Gerrard* the *GIANT* used in the wars.‡ It was, however, upon investigation of *Stow*, discovered, that this had been the civic

† *King John*, Act i. Sc. 4.

‡ The fierce-looking figure of *GERRARD* the *GIANT*, which anciently guarded the gate of *Gerrard's Hall*, is still to be seen in the same situation; but his staff has, alas! dwindled into a *truncheon*: his hat is in the fashion of the age of *JAMES I.* so that we may, probably, date his erection from that wonderful (b) period: his staff (c) is, how-

(b) The royal demonologist was, it appears, fond of giants: he had a porter, *Walter Parsons* by name, of whom several extraordinary stories are told. This man (the original *STAFFORDSHIRE GIANT*) was seven feet four inches in height; he could carry a *ycoman* of the guard on each arm like two infants. The king thought that *Giants* should stand at the gates of palaces, because gates and halls were higher than the rest of these buildings. *Sir Roger de Coverley* afterwards adopted the same idea.

(c) The staff of *Gerrard* the *Giant*, of which so much had been said, *Stow*, to the confusion of *miracle-mongers*, discovered to be the ancient *May-pole* which used annually to be erected at the *Standard* in *Chepe*, which stood six houses to the east of *Bread-street*, nearly opposite *Box Church*. This he clearly ascertained, not only by its height, forty feet, but by the hooks and rings whereunto hang garlands and other ornaments, which still remained upon it. He then examined the ladder that stood by it, of which *Gerrard* was said to have made the same use as *Gulliver* of his stools, namely, to stride over walls, and found it was merely an appendage to the *may-pole* used for affixing the ornaments thereon. Such is the general result of disquisitions respecting vulgar errors.

residence of the family of *Gisors*, and particularly of *Sir John Gisors*, three times* mayor of London, and also lieutenant of the *Tower*; in which character he, although unsuccessful, distinguished himself during the war betwixt the *King* and the *Barons*. *Henry the 11th*, the most vacillating of monarchs, although he had, he said, *determined* upon a steadier conduct, yet as soon ever, in proportion to his figure, which is only an epitome of the fabled *Giant* of the metropolis; a miniature resemblance of a fanciful original. Of *Gisors Hall*, the ancient structure of the family we have mentioned, very few *Vestiges* remain. Some parts of the walls are still to be discovered; and under the present gateway of *Gerrard's Hall* some of its pointed arches are to be traced. These must originally have been of very considerable height, for *Basing-lane* has been correctly ascertained to have been raised fifteen feet since the year 1595, (-) and twenty-eight feet since the first building of *St. Paul's*: it has since, like *Chapside*, been raised several feet higher by the accumulation of rubbish, &c. from the fire of *London*. The ancient hall, supported by columns, now forms the vaults of the inn, and, probably, of the adjacent houses.

* *Viz.* in the years 1245, 1250, and 1259, the 30th, 35th, and 44th of *Henry III.* He was of a *Norman* family that followed the fortune of the Conqueror. Their natal seat, from which they derived their cognomen, was the city of *Gisors*, afterwards historically famous for being the place in which *Philip the August*, King of *France*, and *Henry II.* King of *England*, resided, when they received the news of the taking of *Jerusalem* by *Saladin*: they, in consequence, in the year 1187, had a solemn interview in the plain between *Gisors* and *Tria*, the final result of which was, that they resolved to suspend all animosities, and proclaim a *Croisade* against the Infidels, the events of which are well known. Upon this occasion, *Philip* chose a *Red*, and *Henry* a *White* cross. Other princes distinguished their contingent by different coloured symbols; it having, in the two former *Croisades*, been found, that the general cognizance, a *red cross*, had, among the troops, occasioned great confusion.

(a) In this year, *Thomas Foultonson* caused the high street of *Chaps* to be excavated; and digging through seventeen feet of artificial earth, found a regular pavement of a street pointing southward, and bounded by the stumps of trees, the bodies of which had been sawed off; also the course of a brook was traced running downward to the *Thames*; another large tree was found on this spot, sawed into five steps, probably for the convenience of females mounting the horses that stood in the *Bread-Market*. (1)

(1) Now *Bread-street*.

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as he heard that the rebels were marching to *Southwark*, where he had encamped, retreated to the *Tower*; *Sir John Gisors*, on the contrary, left that fortress, and advanced to meet them; but his power being much inferior to that of the *Earl of Leicester*, he was beaten back, followed, and, upon *London-bridge*, a scene of confusion ensued, such as has seldom been equalled: this was, it is said by *Matthew of Westminster*, however improbable, "the contrivance of *John Gisors*, a Norman by birth." *Pennant* observes, that, in 1311, being Mayor of *London* and *Constable* of the *Tower*, and being summoned before the king, *Edward II.*'s, justices for some *harm* and unjust proceedings, he and other citizens fled, and put themselves under the protection of the rebellious barons. This must mean a descendant of the same family: he is, in the list of mayors, styled *Sir John Gisors*, *Pepperer*; he served the office twice, viz. 1311 and 1314, the 5th and 8th of *Edward II.*; but it was in 1319 that he "and other citizens fled for matters and things laid to their charge."

STATE OF THE NAVY.

THE following is the state and disposition of the British Navy, made up to the first of June 1813:—At sea, of the line, 96; from 50 to 44 guns, 10; frigates, 124; sloops, &c. 70; bombs and fire-ships, 8; brigs, 150; cutters, 34; schooners, &c. 47. Total, 539.—In port and fitting—Of the line, 26; from 50 to 44 guns, 6; frigates, 25; sloops, &c. 30; bombs and fire ships, 0; brigs, 27; cutters, 7; schooners, &c. 14. Total, 135.—Guardships—Of the line, 5; of 50 to 44 guns, 2; frigates, 4; sloops, 5. Total, 16.—Hospital-ships, prison-ships, &c.—Of the line, 34; of 50 to 44 guns, 2; frigates, 1; sloops, &c. 4. Total, 41.—In commission—Of the line, 161; of 50 to 44 guns, 20; frigates, 154; sloops, &c. 109; bombs, &c. 8; brigs, 177; cutters, 41; schooners, &c. 61. Total, 731.—Ordinary and repairing for service—Of the line, 71; from 50 to 44 guns, 11; frigates, 69; sloops, &c. 31; bombs, &c. 3; brigs, 8; cutters, 1; schooners, &c. 4. Total, 198.—Building—Of the line, 26; 50 to 44 guns, 6; frigates, 27; sloops, 21; bombs, &c. 2; brigs, 6. Total, 88.—Grand Total, 1017.—Decrease in the Grand Total this month, 89.

NUGÆ.

No. XVIII.

MOLIERE, in his diverting comedy "L'Avare," where he introduces Valère flattering the niggardliness of Harpagon, among other "wise saws and moral instances" puts the following into his mouth. "Et que, suivant le dire d'un ancien, *'Il faut manger pour vivre, et non pas vivre pour manger.'*" Acte iii. Scène 5.

Who this "ancien" was I am ignorant. M. Bret, in his note on this passage, observes, though without referring to any author, "C' étoit une formule ancienne de santé et d'économie, qu'on trouve quelquefois chez les Latins énoncée par les seules lettres initiales de chaque mot. E. V. V. N. V. V. E. 'Ede ut vivas, ne vivas ut edas. Mange pour vivre, et ne vis pas pour manger.' Cette espèce d'adage ne se trouve pas dans le recueil qu'en a fait Erasme."

This cabalistical formulary is found in "Petrus Diaconus de Notis *Litterarum Mores Romano*" apud Putschii Gram. Vet. p. 1599—1600, with a slight variation. "Ede ut vivas, ne vive ut edas." It is not, I think, likely that Molière took it thence. The same sentiment occurs in M. Palingenius' "Zodiacus Vitæ." "*P'vivas, comede: at non vivas propter edendum.*" Gemini, 633.

The sopperies of fashion have always been reckoned fair game for the pen of the satirist. In that beautiful, but now seldom read, poem, "The Purple Island," by Phineas Fletcher, a gallant of the first water is described in the person of "Asclægæ" or "Lasciviousness," with some qualifications which, however unknown in the modern system of courtship, were considered as indispensable in the beginning of the seventeenth century: and a victory over a rival in this war of words or colours was considered by these carpet-knights as the most brilliant proof of their ingenuity, and sure to be rewarded by the approbation of their mistress.

"There oft to rivals lends the gentle Don,
Oft takes (his mistress by) the BITTER DON:
There learns her each day's change of Gules,
Verd, Or,

(His sampler)"

Canto vii. ver. 169—172.

The fullest comment upon these lines, and they are now unintelligible without

one, is furnished by Ben Jonson in his "Cynthia's Revels." "Yet there are certain puntillios, or—certain intricate strokes and wards—as your GENTLE DON in colours. For supposition, your mistress appears here in prize, ribbanded with green and yellow; now it is the part of every obsequious servant, to be sure to have daily about him copy and variety of colours, to be presently answerable to any hourly or half-hourly change in his mistress's revolution—which if your antagonist, or player against you, be without, and yourself can produce, you *give him the DON.*—Or, if you can possess your opposite, that the green your mistress wears, is her rejoicing or exultation in his service; the yellow, suspicion of his truth (from her height of affection:) and that he (greenly credulous) shall withdraw thus, in private, and from the abundance of his pocket (to displace her jealous conceit) steal into his hat the colour, whose blueness doth express truthness, (she being not so, nor so affected) you *give him the DON.*—There is yet a third *don* in colours—which is not, as the two former *dons*, indicative, but deliberative: as how? as thus. Your *rivals*, with a dutiful and serious care, lying in his bed, meditating how to observe his mistress, *dispatcheth his lacquy to the chamber curly, to know what her colours are for the day*, with purpose to apply his wear that day accordingly: you lay wait before, pre-occupy the chambermaid, corrupt her to return false colours; he follows the fallacy, comes out accoutred to his believ'd instructions; your mistress smiles, and you *give him the DON.*—But then you have your passages and imbroglios in courtship; as the BITTER DON in wit; the reverse in face or wry-mouth; and these more subtil and secure offenders. I will example unto you; your opponent makes entry, *as you are engag'd with your mistress.* You seeing him, close in her ear with this whisper (Here comes your Baboon, disgrace him) and withal, stepping off, fall on his bosom, and turning to her, politely, aloud say, Lady, regard this noble gentleman, a man rarely parted, second to none in this court; and then, stooping over his shoulder, your hand on his breast, your mouth on his backside, you give him the reverse stroke, with this *sanna or stork's-bill*, which makes up your wits *you most BITTER.*" Act v. Sc. 2.

No one, I should fancy, except *rib-band-weavers*, can lament that this style of courtship is exploded and obsolete. The *ducks* of the nineteenth century could ill spare so much expense of time and purse in bribing chambermaids and buying colours. They go a much shorter way to work—persuade the girl of their eye to dance a WALTZ, and—*l'affaire est faite!*

Mr. Malone, in his elaborate "Life of Dryden," quotes a passage from Nathaniel Carpenter's "ACHITOPHEL, or the Picture of a wicked Politician," "which contains an eternal truth, peculiarly applicable to our own times."

"Envy and detraction, like two venomous serpents, lurk alwaies in the paths of justice, and the best rulers seldom find the freest passage. He that goes about to persuade a multitude they are not so well governed as they ought to be, shall sooner want argument than attention. The reason whereof (as a learned man has observed) is, because the abuses and corruptions in every State most inevitably are, for the most part, sensible to vulgar capacities; but the hindrances of reformation only apparent to men of experienced judgments."

To this passage he subjoins: "*The learned man* alluded to, *if I remember right*, is BACON."

MALONE, in general, was extremely accurate, and his memory correct and tenacious: but in this instance it deceived him. The learned man was "the judicious HOOKER," from whom the former paragraph was also taken.

"*He that goeth about to persuade a multitude, that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, shall never want attentive and favourable hearers; because they know the manifold defects whereunto every kind of regiment is subject; but the secret lets and difficulties, which in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable, they have not ordinarily the judgment to consider.*" Eccles. Polity, B. i. beginning.

Lord Orrery, in his "Remarks," &c. seems to think Swift's "Full and True Account of the solemn Procession to the Gallows," at the Execution of William Wood," very funny, and declares it "is a piece of ridicule too powerful for the strongest gravity to withstand." Now the principal humour of this piece

consists in making the spectators discover "their resentments in the proper terms and expressions of their several trades and callings;" (See Swift's Works, Vol. viii. p. 186. Nichols's edition.) a mode of exciting ridicule so very easy, that scarcely a comic author, more especially of an early period, can be adduced, who has not used it. Hundreds of instances might be quoted from Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, Ford, Shirley, and so on; but the following is an instance from an author not so generally known, and would, no doubt, had his Lordship read it, have "tykked hys herte-roote."

"I, neighbour," quoth the TAYLER (then he bent

His pace to me, spruce like a Jacke of Lent)
"Your judgement is not seame-rent when you spend it,

Nor is it *botching*, for I cannot mend it.
And, maiden, let me tell you in displeasure,
You must not *presse the cloath* you cannot measure:

But let your steps be *stitcht to wisdomes*'s chalking,
And cast presumptuous *shreds* out of your walking."

The WEAVER said, "Fie wench, yourself you wrong."

Thus to let *slip the shuttle* of your tong:
For marke me well, yea, marke me well,
I say,

I see you *work your speeche's web astray*,"
Browne's *Britannia's Pastorals*,
Book i. Song iv. ver. 537—548.

T. B.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
Reading, June 8th, 1813.
THE pleasure I derive from the perusal of your very valuable Miscellany assures me that its design comprehends two objects, the information and amusement of its readers. Under this impression, I have been induced to transmit you the following little *badinage*, which, if you should deem it meriting a place, is freely at your service.
I am, sir,

Your very obedient servant,
SWIFTIANUS.

An Epistle supposed to have been written by a CAP, accompanied with a Parcel containing ONE, to a YOUNG LADY.

MADAM,
As I am informed that you never take

any into your employment without being well acquainted with their attainments and character, I have taken the liberty of sending you the following particulars in relation to these points, and, if it is required, shall feel great pleasure in giving the most satisfactory references.

Free people have always held me up to admiration, inasmuch as true liberty is seldom to be seen without me. You would naturally suppose I was of the Romish Church, being particularly attached to every cardinal. On this head I remain silent; but not out of caprice, as you will find;—be the case on becoming better acquainted with me. To give you an idea of my respectability, I need only remark, that I go into the first society—I do not think you can mix with genteel company without seeing me amongst it. I have always, indeed, been a great favourite with the ladies, though I do not remember that I ever said one word to them; and though I am naturally plain, yet they take the greatest pains to make me beautiful, in doing which, they are often obliged to give me good trimmings; but their labour is not thrown away upon me, as I greatly improve under their hands. My judgment is so good, that they are pleased to think with me on most occasions; and, in fact, I am so much admired, that I generally obtain the most elevated situations amongst them. Though, like other people, I am not always unspotted, but, on the contrary, have often very great stains upon me, yet, nevertheless, they do not hesitate in admitting me to their bed-chambers; or giving me access to their most private drawers; nay, they are so fond of me, that I invariably sleep with them—they are not ashamed to confess it, and represent me as a most innocent and peaceable bedfellow.—If I should chance to get away from them in the night, it gives them the greatest uneasiness, and they are seldom satisfied till they have found me. Notwithstanding this, they are continually working upon me, and take a pleasure in seeing me well worked by others. This pricks me exceedingly; and is the more cruel, as I am composed of tender materials, and cannot bear rough usage. I must, however, allow that I am, sometimes, a dirty fellow, and, on this account, am often

getting into hot water; but my conduct is never such, I am satisfied, as to deserve being put under irons, or hung up, which they do with impunity, whenever they are so inclined. To my great credit, I never resist this behaviour, although I am generally known to have a great deal of the souldier about me, and cut a very warlike appearance. Placed at the head of the grenadiers, with them I go into the thickest battle, and frequently remain the last upon the field. I cover them in their retreats, and, indeed, am so exceedingly useful, that they barely exist without me. Insensible to the inclemencies of weather, deaf to the calls of hunger, I endure the most severe hardships without a single murmur. No man can bear his wounds with more sang froid, or has less fear about him, than myself; although, I will venture to say, there are few so much exposed, or so constantly liable to decapitation. Notwithstanding this, when I get old and worn out, my former services are forgotten, and I am generally laid aside.

Thus much for my military character—but I, at the same time, apply closely to the mind. In this instance, however, there is a great deal of contradiction; for though I have no brains, yet I am universally allowed to be all head-piece; and though I am half a madcap, yet I am the first in every capacity, and the most learned are beneath me. In a judicial light, though I seldom sit upon the woolsack, yet I am often higher than the lord chancellor himself; and am of such importance, that no prisoner can receive his condemnation but in my presence. I shall merely add, that my moral character is altogether unimpeached, as I am not only above the wicked, but superior to the best. On a dull road, or when you are inclined to be drowsy, I am the most agreeable companion in the world; and if you wish to please an old friend, you cannot do it better than by telling him you have brought me along with you. As, on opening the parcel that accompanies this letter, you will discover who I am, it will be sufficient for me to assure you, that I remain,

Madam,

Your very humble servant.

HAWTHORN COTTAGE.

A TALE.

BY J. J.

(Continued from page 398.)

Ἐξῆς τῷ συγγραφεύῃ—

OXYSS. Lib. X.

PART II.

IN estimating the character of a scoundrel, we would allow for the ordinary drawbacks of human infirmity, and stamp it current only on that solid principle of vice which will admit of no analysis.

The candid reader will conceive it difficult to produce an instance that may verify the existence of a scoundrel by such a mode of estimation; but we presume the character will be nearly made out to him, on a further acquaintance with Sir William Emersly—his general countenance is the mask of simulation—his hand to an open friend the pledge of treachery!—when he speaks, it is the violation of truth—when he thinks, it is the conception of sin!

Impelled by that demoniacal principle which cannot be extenuated by any moral resolution into human weakness, or accounted for by any intemperance of human blood, Sir William could wait the slow effects of base insinuation for the accomplishment of his sordid villany. Free by the absence of his brother, and entitled by his brother's confidence to the confidence of Ellen, he felt the advantage it gave him; and with a mind determined against the recoils of conscience, he again employed the fertile brain of Sedley, and adopted, with the coolest deliberation, suggestions, which the heart of Sedley himself seemed to shrink from, when he considered the consequences they involved.

But in this business of exquisite wickedness Sedley was but his dupe: his ultimate plan had been long formed, and he only needed the agency of Sedley for its execution.

Were this a representation purely romantic, it might be justly considered as a mere presumptive essay on the sensibility of the reader; but the depravity of this enlightened age, this awful age of *Illumination*! may rescue the author from the charge of absolute fiction, and supply instances by which his fabric of fancy would resemble truth!

Mr. Emersly, deprived of his usual society by the absence of his nephew and his friend Richardson, and conceiving it possible that his presence and example might have some good effect on the irregular principles of Sir William and his mother, made frequent visits to Ashbourne Hall; and as he found there a greater degree of attention than he expected, was induced to continue them; but he had yet to know, that their attention was mockery, and his laudable endeavours the subject of it; the inveterate disposition to vice in the Baronet, and the licentious sentiments of his mother, were beyond the influence of either his precept or example.

But as the Baronet founded the success of his scheme in the preservation of a ready reception at his uncle's, and at Hawthorn, he endeavoured to obtain the confidence of the respective parties, by an appearance of candour and fair intention.

His views at Elderfield were, as they had from the first been, to dissolve the attachment of his uncle to the interests of Mortimer, by representing him not only as the original contriver of the connexion between Ellen and his brother, but as an interested agent facilitating their future correspondence; and by coinciding with the notions Mr. Emersly had previously adopted on the subject, and assisting him in the suggestion of relative consequences, effected his purpose in a very great degree.

Mr. Emersly knew little more of Mortimer than that he was an embarrassed man; and though, from the patronage of his deceased brother, he had reason to think him honest, the insinuations of the Baronet led him to doubt his being so, otherwise than as his interest disposed him—the temptation of an establishment so flattering, not only to his daughter's hopes, but to his own advantage, also, Mr. Emersly conceived to be irresistible by a man in Mortimer's situation; he, therefore, determined to suspend all communication with him, and recommended the same kind of conduct to the Baronet, until time should have rendered his character less dubious—the Baronet promised an implicit obedience to his direction.

At Hawthorn, it might be sufficient to say, he appeared in a character directly opposite.—There he was the friend of Mortimer, for Mortimer's sake—he was the friend of Ellen, for the sake of his brother—to Mortimer he represented

the disregard of his uncle, as the result of a mistaken opinion of him; which it was his, the Baronet's, constant endeavour to remove; and when Mortimer would entreat an explanation, beg to be excused, and, if farther pressed, would, by hint and hesitation, leave him in that state of conjecture and despondency which excluded all hope of reconciliation by any personal appeal.

Ellen's mind was too much occupied by the absence of her lover, to be alarmed at the absence of Mr. Emersly; and as the Baronet was the only medium of consolation to her, he had little difficulty in recommending himself to her confidence.

One day, upon her returning with her father from the market, whither she had been accustomed to attend him on account of his increasing infirmities, she found on the table a small packet, directed to her, which the servant told her had been sent by Sir William.

Unwilling that her father should know more of their correspondence than she thought might please him, she ran hastily to her chamber with the packet, that she might inform herself privately of its contents; her anxiety outstript her hope, and before she had given herself time to form the wish, she found it anticipated in the following letter from young Emersly:—

"DEAR ELLEN,

"As mutual esteem is the foundation both of friendship and of love, a series of reciprocated pledges are the essential cement by which these Heaven-raised fabrics are rendered firm and compact.

"To this proposition you have given prior assent, in the kind favour you so recently conferred on me; allow me to realize my sentiments, by presenting in return the inclosed trifle, and with it my earnest hope, that Heaven, inspiring still the cordial spirit of amity, will conduct us through the year (for which this little register is calculated) possessed of the same unallayed affection for each other, that I flatter myself has crowned the commencement of it.

"The vessel sails to-morrow.

"Adieu!"

After a third perusal of the letter, that despondency of mind which the departure of her lover had induced, was in a great degree removed by a comparative consideration of what the letter *did* contain, with what it *might*

have contained under circumstances so favourable to apostasy—the style and sentiment were evidently sincere; and though they could not amount to an assurance beyond her hopes, they were more than adequate to her expectations.—The register alluded to was a neat pocket-almanack and book. This part of the present she had thrown by for the more important letter that accompanied it; but having impressed her mind with its contents, she opened the book to secrete the letter from her father's notice, and was surprised with the picture of her lover set in gold—she started back, and returning to a nearer view, acknowledged the excellence of the artist's skill, by a spontaneous effusion of tears—the lineaments were so exactly portrayed, and the mental character so visibly expressed in the countenance, that the presence of Henry himself could scarcely have excited a more genuine sympathy in the breast of Ellen—she contemplated every feature, and in the *tout ensemble*, recognized an heart worthy of her most ardent hopes.

Her attention, thus occupied by a subject so inexhaustible, had insensibly prolonged her stay so much beyond the time necessary for any ordinary occasion, that her father, somewhat alarmed at having repeatedly summoned her to the parlour in vain, entered her chamber in search of her, as she was musing on the picture. Her father's foot behind her roused her from her pleasing reverie, and she had scarcely time to commit the precious icon to her bosom before he came up to her.

"Ellen," said the old man, "what has detained you so long—I wanted you to make our neighbour Williams welcome (not his son, for I despair of that)*—it is the first time he has been out since the last attack of his old complaint, and he asked very kindly after you."

"I am much obliged to him, sir—I don't know how it was"—"But I do," replied Mortimer; "I can see you have been distressing yourself about something, and I fear—I fear, Ellen, it is about that, which will always be a source of uneasiness to you—why will

* Here Mortimer alluded to Ellen's rejection of some matrimonial overtures made to her by that young man previous to her acquaintance with young Emersly.

you continue to foster a passion, a hopeless one, which preys upon your heart, absorbs your spirits, and saps the foundation of your life!"

Mortimer never could remonstrate with Ellen on this unfortunate attachment without tears; he not only saw the baneful operation of its consequences in his daughter, but also felt them in himself—for as his age subjected him to many infirmities, he knew no means of alleviation but in the gentle conduct and kind attention of his child!—and, alas! her attention he now found too much divided by another object, either to sooth his sorrows, or assist his pains!

Ellen moved by the agitation of her father, addressed him in the most affectionate terms; and assuming one of her former smiles, while her eyes glistened with tears, declared her resolution to combat the impetuosity of her passion, and assured him it should never more interrupt the peace of either.

"I will henceforth, father," said she, "devote every minute to your comfort; I will sit with you, and hear your stories of former times—I will sing your battles—and emulate your victories by my own."

The old man's heart, flushed with the anticipation of these promised joys, had suggested a blessing on his daughter, with other endearments, when the delivery of them was suddenly suspended by a summons to the parlour, which he attended, while Ellen remained behind, on pretence of adjusting some affairs in her chamber—in reality, to deposit the pocket-book and picture secretly and safely from her father's view—that being accomplished, she returned to the parlour, and found her father, who, with a vacant eye bent on the ground, seemed revolving in his mind the contents of a letter which lay open on a table beside him—Ellen glanced at the letter, and knew it to be the hand-writing of the Baronet.

"Any thing new, father?"

"Inform yourself, my child."

Ellen took up the letter, and read as follows:

"An unlucky turn of fortune has subjected me to a little temporary embarrassment, which, as it has, in some degree, involved yourself, I have thought it proper to inform you of—it is, however, nothing more than this—I some time ago had the misfortune to incur a debt of honour, the consequence of an

ill run at play; but as it was with a very familiar acquaintance, I drew on his indulgence for a little time to answer an obligation which I considered myself bound in honour to discharge; a man's honour among gamblers is seldom current in these cases beyond the following day—mine has run near three months—this morning the party applied, and in the most pressing terms requested the debt, which was three hundred pounds, might be discharged, as he was himself in a similar predicament; in vain I represented my inability to discharge a debt of that magnitude during my minority—his honour his every thing was at stake; and if he were not enabled, by the discharge of my debt, to discharge his own—he must relinquish a society of which he had been long an honourable member, and be subject to the scorn and contempt of all his former friends—in short, I found myself brought to the necessity of parting with my last guinea, and requesting him to take my note, payable to his order, for the rest—this he agreed to; but unfortunately, on opening my escritoire, your bond met his eye, which he immediately insisted on, as a mode of payment that would save any further trouble, and answer his purpose better—it was to no effect that I assured him I had pledged my word not to assign it to any other hand—nor was it till after much entreaty that he consented to hold the assignment as collateral security for three months, allowing me that time to redeem it in—but as I have no doubt that time will be sufficient for the purpose, you may consider the contents of this note as mere matter of information.

W. EMBERSLY."

Ellen laid down the letter—

"Fresh trouble, Ellen!—Fresh trouble!"

"I hope not, sir—the will and ability of the Baronet can prevent it, and I have no doubt that he will exert them in your favour."

"Ah! Heaven help thee, my child—the will and the ability are two very distinct matters."

"Well, sir, adopt my opinion in this case—I think, as Sir William has no doubt of redeeming the bond, there ought to be none with you—treat the affair lightly, sir—let the worst happen, it needs not kill us these three months."

Mortimer sighed—Ellen laid her arm

on his shoulder—looked in his face—and smiling—

"Come, come, father," said she, "we shall yet live to see many happy days contrasted with the present."

Mortimer took the hand she offered—"You are young, my child—Heaven grant you may—they will come too late for me!"

Had this circumstance happened a few months before, Ellen would then have dreaded the consequences of it, as much as her father did now—but she had too great an interest in the sincerity of the Baronet's professions, to subject herself to the misery of a moment's doubt—so much was her happiness in his power, that to have conceived him otherwise than her friend must have been fatal to her dearest hopes.

But Mortimer's age, with the jealous solitude which is invariably attached to it, was an insuperable barrier to the consolatory effects of his daughter's arguments, which, though urged with every advantage that the most sincere affection could suggest, failed in the pious purpose of them, and only added to the apprehensions of his own ruin, that of beholding so much virtue the future prey of want!

The next morning Mortimer, whose anxiety had deprived him of rest the whole of the preceding night, finding it too much for him to contend with any longer, set out for Ashbourne Hall, hoping to derive some better ground of hope than either the suggestions of his daughter, or the vague intimation of the Baronet's letter, had afforded.

In his way he met George, Emily Emersley's coachman.

"Ah, Master Mortimer," said George, "where are you travelling?"

"I want to see the Baronet, George—shall I find him at home?"

"I believe you may," replied George—"Well, and how do you hold it?—and how is Miss Ellen?—she grows a fine lass; I suppose you will be getting her off your hands soon."

"Ay, George—or she will be getting me off hers—which I believe is more likely at present."

"Well, well, Master Mortimer, we have had our time, we have had our days, and now and then a happy one—I suppose you have heard that poor Sam, the porter, is gone."

"Gone?—what, dead?"

"Oh, no—poor old fellow, worse than that—turned off in his old days, to seek a new place!"

"Why, he has been there many years, George—I think I can remember him there these eighteen years."

"Ah!" replied George, "and I thirty years; and he was there ten years before I knew him—he has been forty years in the family, and is seventy-two years old."

Mortimer shook his head—"A hard case, George—a hard case—but what could occasion such severity?"

"Why nobody knows—the steward himself only had orders to discharge him—but no reason given—when the old man was asked, all he said was, 'I believe I have seen more than I ought to have seen.'—I suppose Sam did not like to say more, in hopes of coming into favour again—Ah, Master Mortimer, things are strangely altered since our old master's death—while he lived, there was some regularity in the house—but now, there's my lady out one way, and the young Baronet another, and the house left at sixes and sevens, without any order or direction but for the moment—between you and I—there is a Colonel Radcliffe, who, if I have any gift at guessing, has more business with my lady than an honest man should have, and perhaps Sam has been an eye-witness to what I do but guess at—and yet when I think of the colonel's being a married man, and having as fine a young family as ever the sun shone on, I can hardly think it possible—but however it is, or whatever it may be, poor Sam is gone, and it may be my turn next, for my lady seems to hate the sight of all her old servants: however, thank Heaven, I have been able to lay by a few pounds, and as I have nobody to provide for but myself, they may last my time!"

"But what does the Baronet say, George, to all this?"

"Oh, bless you—say?—What can you expect a young man like him to say or do—it is enough for him to think of his pleasures; and as he has always been suffered to do as he pleases, every one else may do the same, for any thing he cares—whatever he wants, he orders and has—whatever he may do when he comes of age I can't tell; but between you and I, Master Mortimer, there is but a gloomy prospect at Ashbourne—there is one Sedley, he calls himself a captain, but I knew him

when he was a lawyer—however, let him be what he will, I believe he is no better than he should be.”

“What, George,” said Mortimer, “do you know any thing of Captain Sedley?”

“I know enough of him to know that he will never do my young master any good by his company—why he is a gambler, and that is enough for me—besides, I know he has no money of his own to gamble with; and tell me, Master Mortimer, the difference between such a man and a thief.”

“Oh, George, not so bad as that—he has, perhaps, had luck on his side.”

“Ay, he has, or he would not have escaped the gallows so long—one must not say all one knows, or—well, Heaven help the poor that can’t help themselves.—so good-day to you—I am going now to my old master’s brother at Elderfield.”

“How is that worthy gentleman?” said Mortimer.

“Why I think,” replied George, “he is like you and I—a good deal worse for wear—and ever since Master Henry left him, he seems to have had something on his mind that troubles him—Poor gentleman! I never see him, but he puts me in mind of old Sir William; he has just that kind manner of speaking, that makes it a pleasure to obey his orders—die when he will, Master Mortimer—if the prayers of the poor prevail, he will have a blessed hereafter!—there is not a cottage in the district that is not cheered at his presence.”

Mortimer assented heartily to George’s account of Mr. Emerson’s benevolence; and, wishing him good morning, silently lamented that he was no longer an object of it.

The reflections consequent to that consideration were particularly irksome to Mortimer, whose high sense of honour could ill brook the construction of his conduct into that of a mercenary match-maker; the obloquy that the propagation of such an opinion would indelibly attach to his character, gave him frequent cause of uneasiness, and had determined him to a future explanation with Mr. Emerson on the subject, but which the awful suggestions of the Baronet had hitherto prevented.

Mortimer was received by Sir William with a degree of frankness which not only gave him confidence in his

address, but also caused a temporary rejection of those sentiments which had arisen in his mind, concerning him, from George’s account of things.

The ease and gaiety of heart which appeared in the Baronet were premises which led to a false conclusion in the mind of Mortimer, whose acquaintance with the dark side of the human character, having been principally confined to rascals of a lower sphere, who bore their character in their countenance, was inadequate to the penetration of that mystic character that “can smile and smile, and be a villain.”

After precluding the subject with an apology for his intrusion, Mortimer informed the Baronet, that his apprehensions of what might happen in consequence of the bond being placed in other hands, had induced him to request a personal interview with him; which having been so readily granted, he trusted the purpose of his journey would be as readily answered by a more confirmed assurance of indemnity, should the condition of the bond be enforced—“My utter inability,” concluded Mortimer, “to answer such a demand, would be an unnecessary plea to you, Sir William, who are so well aware of it; but let me bring to your consideration also my old age, and the unprovided condition of my daughter.”

“I understand you,” interrupted the Baronet, “and have considered both—your age, ill calculated to contend with such difficulties, would probably find its termination in their approach; while the forlorn condition of your daughter, demanding immediate relief, might reduce her to the adoption of means somewhat incompatible with the moral documents she has received from you.”

An involuntary emotion in Mortimer prevented the Baronet from proceeding in a representation so consonant with his real intentions, and with an address that might have duped as great a villain as himself, on any ordinary occasion—“Confined in the opinion of its consequences, my worthy friend,” said he, “can you for a moment suppose that I would suffer them to be realized for the paltry consideration of your bond—assure yourself, Mortimer, that the bond shall be redeemed by the same hand that pledged it.”

Mortimer, alarmed by the former part of the Baronet’s conversation, and perplexed by the close of it, sat for some minutes in silent expectation of some-

thing more explicit—five minutes silence is an awkward chasm in a conversation of such a nature—ten had passed, and the Baronet resorted to effrontery for that support which the jealous silence of Mortimer rendered necessary to the dignity of a titled scoundrel; he rang the bell, and, imperiously ordering the servant's attendance to dress, at the same time desired him to attend Mortimer to the gate.

A great man's frown is an unanswerable argument to a poor man's remonstrance; Mortimer, in attempting to renew the subject, found it so, and submitted to its negative decision.

(To be continued.)

ON REASON AND INSTINCT.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AT the close of my letter, which appeared in your last Number (page 402), I remarked upon the effect of random ideas, that come in contact upon the mind; and, when thus meeting, get so intimately connected, that no art or force can separate them. Ideas, coming in so at random, are incidental to all animal nature; and are as much observable in what are distinguished by the brute creation, as in human kind. From these it is that men's minds are warped into all those varied peculiarities of opinion, or, rather say, prejudices, that distract the world:—and *prejudice*, as I shall hereafter make appear, is unquestionably a *property of reason*; although denied, with some degree of sarcasm, by one of your intelligent Correspondents on this subject; for whom I have something in reserve to say upon this subject, or points, in some future letter.

I will only add an instance or two more of the effects of these mixtures of ideas, to shew how the judgment is imperiously affected by them.

The tutor of a youth, who wanted resolution for the due exercise of scholastic discipline, used, on all occasions of disobedience in his pupil, to resort to some image of terror, as the means of subduing him to order. The king—a judge—a magistrate—or some other invested with authority, were held up to him as tremendous characters, who would punish him for his faults. Repeated impressions of this kind upon the mind of the youth, had, in their effects, first reverence; then terror; and these ultimately subsided into de-

testation. He was not led into a rational understanding that these men were of high appointments for the public benefit: but he so took it, that they were arbitrary beings in the character of a common scourge, and were elevated solely for the purpose of inflicting punishments. As he grew into years, this notion took deeper hold on his imagination. He, in consequence, joined in the general hatred of the disaffected against every man in authority, as a common oppressor: and this he did from the *pure principle* of ridding mankind of these engines of tyranny.

Another took a contrary bias from like casual occurrences. This man had lived, and been a sufferer in, the riots of the year 1780. He noticed, with particular attention, the sad effects of a timid relaxation in the due exercise of judicial authority. How a multitude was inclined to act when loosened from the bands of social order. He saw even that many, in whom one should expect a more strict adherence to the social compact, evinced a disposition to introduce anarchy, with all the horrid perplexities of civil discord. These excesses affected his mind with such a settled disgust against every thing bordering on licentiousness, that he never after could endure in any man the least deviation of strict sobriety in loyal attachment. The man who only whispered about reform (much more he who loudly declaimed against any public abuse) was branded by him as a common disturber of the peace of society.

It will be observed by some, that these two characters are not in the true habits of nature.

I beg to know of the observer, if, as he must admit, there is such an immense variety in the dispositions: a diversity of opinions of mankind, how does he account for this variety, but as proceeding from first impressions on the mind.

It is true, the temperaments of animal bodies are so infinitely various, that no two in nature can be set together of exact similitude. The animal spirits, like water through its channels, must partake of this variety; and, unless it can be proved that knowledge comes by intuition, it is of necessary consequence, that ideas, passing through these varied mediums, must have as great a multiplicity of varied effects, in their operation upon those animal spirits. And yet we are told, that mankind, with all these differences in the very

elements of their nature, are now arrived at such perfection of intelligence, as to be enabled to discard every error, and embrace every truth.

It is this delusion (gone through all Europe) that for so many years has been the melancholy cause of so much political evil, so much havoc, such excesses in the effusion of blood.

It is this delusion, wrought up in the conceit of modern philosophy, that has led so many into the fatal error of deciding upon the unerring wisdom of the present age.

It is this delusion has been working its influence upon the minds of some of our best members in the legislature; who, undoubtedly with feelings of liberality, and with the best intentions, have laboured to take off restraints which our forefathers thought necessary to impose, for the safety of the state, and the general good of the community.

Having said thus much upon the principles and properties of the human mind, I shall now enter upon what I proposed in the conclusion of my last letter—a comparative view of those principles and properties, as they are found to exist in that portion of animal nature, called the brute creation.

There is a principle of action in all animal nature, which those who have made it a subject of their inquiry bring under the denomination of *animal spirits*.—By this principle, the infancy of man and beast is characterized alike. In the early stage of life, it cannot be discovered that there is any difference. The motion in the infant of man, and in the young of beasts, is excited upon the same principles of animal mechanism; without thought, without volition. And it is not until after that principle has been irradiated with ideas, that we can find out any symptoms of that power in nature called *Mind*. Both man and beast seem to acquire that power in the ordinary way, common to them both. The man comes gradually into a rational distinction of things that come within his observation. The brute creature seems no way backward in the same progressive acquirement, although evinced in a manner different and peculiar to itself. The brute subsists as we do; and takes his repose: shews a like activity of mind in the indication of dreams. He takes his sports. Grieves at privation. Gives evident signs of calculating how to avert

evil; and, in like manner, how to procure and improve advantages. Has the faculty of associating with others, under schemes of political arrangement. Like man, will not wage war with a superior. Like man, will also oppress the weaker. The brutes, in short, do all that men *can* do: all, in fact, that men *actually* do, for mutual concord; mutual and individual protection.

I intend, with your permission, to enlarge severally on these points, in my next letter; and by that letter to confine myself wholly with the brutes.

Sir,

Your obliged Correspondent,
14th June 1813. ALLHALLOWS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I HOPE the following remarks from an old Correspondent will not give offence. In one of your late Magazines, you have reviewed, at some length, Scott's last poem, "Rokeby," extracting several of the best passages, as specimens of its beauties. I was much surprised to find no notice taken of the following lines, which, in my humble opinion, are not only the best in the poem, but, whether considered as to elegance of style or correctness of sentiment, one of the fairest samples of poetry which has been presented to the public for many years. B.

"Woe to the youth whom Fancy gains,
Winning from Reason's hand the reins,
Pity and woe! for such a mind
Is soft, contemplative, and kind;
And woe to those who teach such youth,
And spare to give the rights of truth,
The mind to strengthen and appeal,
While on the stilly glows the steel.
Oh! teach him, while your lessons last,
To judge the present by the past;
Remind him of each wish pursued,
How rich it glowed with promised good;
Remind him of each wish enjoyed,
How soon his hopes possession cloyed:
Tell him we play unequal game,
Where'er we shoot by Fancy's aim;
And, ere he strip him for her race,
Shew the conditions of the chase.
Two sisters by the goal are set,
Cold Disappointment and Regret;
One disenchant the winner's eyes,
And strips of all its worth the prize,
While one augments its gaudy show,
More to enhance the lover's woe.
The victor sees his fairy gold
Transformed, when won, to drossy mold,
But still the vanquished mourns his loss,
And rues, as gold, that glist'ning dross."

The Proprietor of the European Magazine conceiving that the annexed Strictures might lead many of his friends, who might be inclined, to study the Prophecies, but who have hitherto been prevented by the idea that they were too abstruse, requested of the Author, Mr. Hugh Watts, of Barnes, permission to insert his "*Strictures on the Prophecies in Revelation*" in this Work; with which he readily complied, observing, "The understanding the Prophecies would strengthen the reader's faith in Jesus Christ; and that if they were desirous of any farther elucidation, he would endeavour to comply with their wishes, through Mr. Asperne, Bookseller, Cornhill."

STRICTURES ON THE PROPHECIES IN REVELATION.

The ARMS of RUSSIA, from an Engraving, A.D. 1614.

"The Testimony of JESUS is the Spirit of Prophecy."—Rev. ch. xix. ver. 10.

"The second woe is past, behold the third cometh quickly."—Rev. ch. xi. ver. 14.

"The deadly wound was healed."—Rev. ch. xiii. ver. 3. The defeat and death of THIAS, the fifth and last King of the Goths, March, A.D. 553, on which JUSTINIAN became sole Emperor and the sixth King of Rome; CHARLEMAGNE, the seventh; the German Empire, an interregnum; NAPOLEON, King of France, the eighth.

Rev. ch. i. ver. 3. "Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear, the words of this Prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein, for the time is at hand."

"Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased."—Dan. ch. xii. ver. 4.

ICOR, the first Tzar of all the Russias, did not begin to reign until A.D. 913. Rurick's Territories were only about the Lake Ladogo.—Le Clerc, Paris, Hist. du Russe, vol. i. p. 88 and 116.

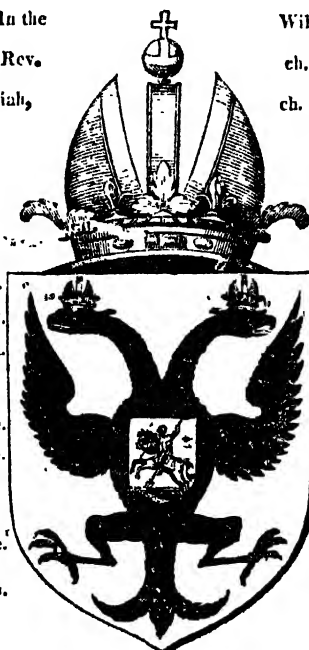
THE GOSPEL.

In the
Rev.
Isaiah,

Wilderness.

ch. xii. ver. 6.

ch. xiv. v. 13.



THE MITRE OR CROWN.

The Western Empire. Dan. ch. ii. ver. 41.

Rev. ch. xiii. ver. 11 to 18.

Vicaria Film Dus, 606.

The Pope and City of Rome.

Rev. ch. xvii. ver. 4, 5, and 6.

The Romish Church.

Rev. ch. xvii. ver. 10 to 14.

Kings of the Romans.

ver. 16, France. 18, Rome.

Rev. ch. xix. ver. 19.

The 8th Beast and his Allies.

THE MITRE OR CROWN.

The Eastern Empire, Dan. ch. ii. ver. 41.

Rev. ch. xviii.—Constantinople, or the Golden Horn.

The late peace appears to place the Russians about the same distance North from Constantinople as that between Constantine and Lucianus on the West.

Vide Gibbon, vol. x. p. 299. The prophecy of about one thousand years, that the Russians would conquer Constantinople.

* Vicaria, old Latin, Deputyship.

LATT. DICT.

Rev. ch. vi. ver. 2. "A white horse, and he that sat on him had a bow, and a crown was given to him; and he went forth conquering and to conquer."

Long before this Empire was converted, in a temple at Akron, there was an Idol of Wood with four faces, called Suclivide, God of the Sun and War, with a bow in his left hand, and near to him hung a large bridle and saddle, for a consecrated white horse near to them, on which it was believed this God, invisible, accompanied their armies.—Le Clerc, p. 209.

Rev. ch. vi. ver. 5. "A black horse, and he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand." Ver. 6. "See thou hurt not the oil and the wine."

"The black horse," Great Britain. "Hurt not the oil and the wine," Christ's Church. Esdras 2, ch. xii. ver. 31. The Lion in the wood, and ver. 32. "He is the anointed" her pious King. Ver. 21, 29 and 30, Spain and Portugal. "He that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand," Defender of the faith and the Protestant Church, as being more pure than either of the other two. Rev. chap. xvii. ver. 5, "Abominations;" chap. xviii. ver. 3, "Fornications;" which may therefore be considered as a medium between them and the gospel, it cannot be applied to our laws, they are St. Luke, ch. xi. ver. 45 and 46.

Rev. ch. vi. ver. 8. "A pale horse," France, "and his name that sat upon him was Death, and Hell followed him," the Emperor and King of the Romans," "over the fourth part of the Earth," the Western Empire. The other three are Russia, Great Britain, Spain. Her armies are described as "beasts of the Earth," their atrocities fully prove the justness of the ignominious mark.

Rev. ch. xvi. ver. 5, 6, 7. By these it may be inferred, that the wrath of the Almighty will cease over the Western Empire, these favoured nations, when the eighth beast, Rev. ch. xvii. ver. 11, is gone into perdition.

"Philadelphia remains a monument among ruins." Gibbon upon the Seven Churches in Asia, vol. xi. p. 437.

"Heaven and Saints," all that is Holy, not men sanctified by man.——
"Dragon," all that is evil.

"Heaven," all that is Holy.——"Dragon or Satan," lust of power, vanity, ambition, with all the vices of man.

O Lord, restore to us our anointed King, and in thy mercy cleanse the hearts of his subjects, that they may know he reigneth by thy command; and when they call upon thee "thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," that they may understand, and become, under the shadow of his wing, partakers of the blessings of thy kingdom. Daniel, ch. ii. ver. 44 and 37.

March the 31st, 1813.

† Note.—Clovis, a Pagan, by conquering three of the Marovigian Kings, the ten having been converted to the Latin Church, founded the Monarchy of the Franks, and who (Blew's Atlas) on his death divided his conquests among his four children, under whom was acquired the city of Arles and Marseilles, which was afterwards confirmed by Justinian on the final establishment of the French Monarchy, A.D. 536, vide Clovis, Gibbon, vol. vi. Clotaire I. succeeded to the throne, his brothers dying without issue: the ascertaining the date when France declared herself independent of the Roman Empire, an idea might be formed when the prophecy, Daniel, ch. vii. ver. 24, 25, was fulfilled: if it happened A.D. 532, the 1260 years expired A.D. 1792, when France was declared a Republic.

"Tractatus de Ecclesia" gives no text from the Scriptures to support the name the Pope assumed; but it proves the Prophecies in Rev. ch. xiii. ver. 11 to the end, to have been fulfilled: also, Rev. xvii. ver. 3 and 8, that it is an ecclesiastical power, Mistress of the World, seated at Rome; BUONAPARTE hath fulfilled ver. 16.

The comments upon the "black horse" will support our conjecture, that the Protestant Church hath a portion of divine inspiration(a)

Note.—Spain was independent A.D. 553. Gibbon, vol. vii. p. 203. Britain was independent A.D. 450. Gibbon, vol. v. p. 362. The German Empire, the Roman Western Empire, Rev. chap. xiii. ver. 2, with the bear, France, at his foot.

(a) The black horse at Charing cross was erected, on the restoration of the Monarchy and the Protestant Church, on the spot where a cross stood, placed by Edward 1st, which was destroyed in the civil wars, as a monument of Popish superstition.—Euyrons of London, 1761, vol. ii. p. 91.

MEMOIR of the late Right Rev. SAMUEL HORSLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. and F.S.A. LORD BISHOP of ST. ASAPH.

(Concluded from page 375)

NOW was the harvest of Dr. Horsley's labours. His fame for deep and erudite learning had acquired for him a reputation that commanded attention: and the cause in which he had wielded his strength became him as a divine, and did honour to the church of which he was so distinguished a member.

His publications on the Priestleian heresy introduced him to, and secured the friendship and patronage of, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, who, with the candour for which his lordship was conspicuous, observed, that "those who defend, ought to be supported by the church." Bishop Hurd, speaking of his friend Dr. Warburton's promotion to a mitre, says, "Mr. Pitt himself gloried in it, as what did honour to his administration."—And Lord Chancellor Thurlow congratulated himself on taking Dr. Horsley by the hand, and recommending him for a situation which he afterwards filled with so much ability. His lordship accordingly presented him to a prebendal stall in the church of Gloucester; and on the translation of Dr. Smallwell, in 1788, he was made, by the same interest, Bishop of St. David's. Raised to the episcopal throne, he became eminent for usefulness, and answered the high expectations formed from his known determination to do what was fitting in so exalted a post. "He regulated the whole ecclesiastical concerns of the diocese, with equal justice to the parson and curate. His lordship was no respecter of persons; but, when truth prevailed, he ever shewed himself its friend and patron." He immediately increased the salaries of the poor curates, and permitted none to officiate for less than a stipend that bore some proportion to the value of the benefice.

He delivered his primary charge to the clergy of St. David's in 1790; a charge that was received with admiration, and continues to be read with edification and pleasure.

In 1791, he spoke in the House of Lords on the Catholic bill, with great strength of reasoning, and much liberality. All that could be granted the Catholics he was for conceding. But as a firm friend to the constitution

in church and state, had the Bishop been now alive, it is most probable that he would have paused, to reflect on the consequences of granting them equal privileges with the members of the establishment. The administration was not displeased at the part the Bishop took, nor were the Catholics without feelings of gratitude towards their Protestant friend. Some compliments passed between the latter, which were both conciliatory and liberal, worthy of enlightened minds.

The Bishop was considered by some people a stiff churchman, of high principles, and haughty demeanor; but he was of a very different character. His regard for the Church of England was firm and steady, not to be shaken. He had read and thought, and deeply too, on ecclesiastical subjects; but, whatever might be his attachment, he was not averse from granting to dissenters as much as they, in reason, could desire. With the learned and excellent of all denominations he could associate, and did hold intercourse with some, now alive, who esteemed and valued his friendship, who revered him living, and lament him dead.

In 1793, on the death of Bishop Thomas, he was promoted to the see of Rochester and to the deanery of Westminster. This was a momentous period indeed, that called forth all the energies, and all the resolution, of the great in church and state, to preserve our constitution entire, and our country from revolution. Anarchy and bloodshed were triumphant in France, and the furor threatened England. At this period, our Bishop stood forth to second the strenuous and well-directed efforts of government, and shewed a zeal that became his situation, and a due regard for the preservation of every thing dear to the country. Feeling that warmth of sincerity which actuates noble minds, and which sometimes, by its effervescence, exceeds restriction; he could not refrain from expressing himself in strong and energetic, some thought in intemperate and incautious, language, during the discussion of Lord Grenville's bill.

The Bishop's expressions were censured by the democratic party, and, for a time, severely animadverted on. He was represented as maintaining opinions obnoxious to liberty, and bordering on the old doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance. Yet the steady

uniformity, consistency, and decision of his conduct, were of the highest importance to government, and, notwithstanding the clamour of the multitude against him, procured him the good-will, and, it might be added, the approbation, of every friend to order, decency, loyalty, virtue, and religion.

On the 30th of January 1793, nine days after the news of the murder of the unfortunate Louis XVI. was received in this country, our Bishop was appointed to preach before the House of Peers at Westminster-abbey. The occasion, the subject, the awful state of the times, excited his forcible and impressive eloquence. His manner, his tone of voice, deep and flexible, and, above all, his matter, addressed to the heart and head of his numerous and attentive auditors, struck conviction, and gave rise to solemn reflection.

*"Excidit ille dies a vo, non postera credant
Sceleris noscunt lacrimas, et obruta multâ
Nocte tegi nostra patumiar crimine gentis."*

These were the words of a great historian of France (De Thou) in a former period, and were applied to an occasion, the massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's Day, which had always been considered as an eternal reproach to the French nation. And the atrocious acts lately perpetrated at Paris were, perhaps, the only instances that furnished any match to that dreadful and complicated scene of proscription and blood. But, whatever might be their feelings on that subject, since, alas! it was not possible that the present age should not be contaminated with its guilt—since it was not possible that the knowledge of it should not be conveyed by the breath of tradition to posterity; there was a duty which we were called upon to perform—to enter our solemn protestation that, on every principle by which men of justice and honour were actuated, it was the foulest and most atrocious deed which the history of the world had yet had occasion to attest.

We must now attend our Bishop in his situation of Dean of Westminster, which he filled with no less credit to himself than advantage to the choir over which he presided. To the inferior, or subordinate clergy, he always shewed himself the steady and decided friend. The minor canons and other officers of the church of Westminster experienced his just and liberal regard

to their comforts. On his translation to the see of St. Asaph, the clergy and lay-vicars presented to his lordship the following address:—

"MY LORD,

"We, the Precentor, Minor Canons, and Lay Clerks, of this Collegiate Church, impressed with a deep sense of gratitude to your lordship for the many obligations we owe to your paternal concern for our welfare and interest, from the time of your lordship's coming to preside over us down to the present period; and for the ready and kind attention which, in our different applications to your lordship, for the advantage and comfort of ourselves and families, we have always experienced; are prompted, no less by duty than inclination, to express our feelings to your lordship: and when we consider that we are about to lose a dean, who began his residence among us by augmenting our comforts, and continued to enlarge them, by granting additional benefits; however we, in common with the rest of mankind, may rejoice that great learning and piety are distinguished by suitable rewards, yet, in the present instance, we cannot but lament the loss we shall sustain by your lordship's removal.

"Accept, my lord, our warmest thanks for the many favours you have conferred upon us; and permit us to assure your Lordship, that the recollection of them will be ever accompanied with sentiments of the most respectful esteem and affection for you. May the evening of your life be rendered happy in the possession of every temporal and spiritual blessing; and as the evening and noon have been spent in the cause of learning and religion, so will your day close, illumined with this assurance, that, in your lordship, the church of England has long beheld a most able and zealous defender of her holy faith, and a firm and vigilant guardian of her constitution.

"Signed, in the name of the Body, by
"THE PRECENTOR."

As he met, so he parted with the choir in the most handsome and liberal manner. What he exacted from the members, in the way of duty, he was solicitous to reward in the way of encouragement: they were pleased with his attentions, and he was gratified by their willing and forward obedience.

In 1802, he was translated to the see of St. Asaph, on the death of the Hon.

Dr. Bagot; and December 3, 1805, on the day of public thanksgiving for the victory obtained by Lord Nelson over the combined fleet of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, he preached in the cathedral-church of St. Asaph, and then published, a very superior sermon, intitled "The Watcher and the Holy Ones." Like his lordship's other works, it is remarkable for originality of thought and expression; shews an intimate acquaintance with scripture, and a mind deeply stored with various learning.

We now come to the close of this great man's career, which shall be narrated in the words of the excellent divine, whose sermon we have already quoted, in a former part of this narrative:—

"In July 1806, the Bishop went to his diocese, a part of which he visited and confirmed; and sent up his last charge, which will, I trust, call from both church and state a new claim to their gratitude. After two months' residence in his diocese of St. Asaph, and much fatiguing service, his lordship intended to spend a few months at Brighton, to associate with his former noble friend, Lord Thurlow. But this hope was denied him; for, on reaching Shrewsbury, his lordship found that his loyal patron was no more. Undetermined whether to proceed or return, he at last fixed to continue his journey with an aching heart, and arrived at Brighton on the 20th. of September. On the 28th of the same month, his lordship walked with his son's wife and child to the Chapel Royal, and, on the 29th, took a house in a retired situation, meaning to spend the winter there. On the 30th, a slight complaint in his bowels affected him, and very soon brought on a mortification, which baffled the nature of medicine, and the art of man: on Saturday, the 4th of October, early in the morning, after one day of pain, he breathed his last. On the Friday following, his lordship's remains were conveyed from Brighton; and on Saturday evening were lodged in Queen Ann-street West, where they continued till Tuesday morning; when, accompanied by a few of his relations and other attendants, joined by the choir of Westminster, the body was conducted into the parish-church of St. Mary, Newington; whilst Dr. Busby struck the organ in sounds of awe and solemnity; the Rev. Charles de Giffardiere, rector,

read the service with feeling and sensibility, and committed his body to the ground with an affectionate concern.

At Westminster-abbey a solemn service and funeral anthem were performed, and every testimony of respect was paid to the memory of the late worthy Dean.

For some time previous to the Bishop's death, he had adopted a strict plan of economy, in order to liquidate his pecuniary burthens; and had he lived a few years longer, he would have enjoyed, in consequence, a very handsome income. He had, likewise, made an insurance on his life to the amount of 5000*l.* of which the policy, unfortunately, expired two days before his death. Had he not been suddenly called away, he meant to have renewed it; but

"*Eheu! fugaces—
Labuntur anni: nec pietas moram
Rugis et instanti senectæ
Affert, indomitæque morti.*" *Hor.*

"How swiftly glide our flying years!
Alas! nor pearly tears
Can stop the fleeting day;
Deep-furrow'd wrinkles, posting age,
And death's unconquerable rage,
Are strangers to delay." *FRANCIS.*

If we consider him as a scholar, a senator, and a divine, we have ample reason to regard the Bishop amongst the first characters of the age in which he lived. No man, perhaps, possessed more of what is generally understood by the idea of recondite learning, or was more profoundly versed in classical chronology. He was not only the editor of Newton's Works, but was himself the author of several mathematical, as well as theological, productions. His papers in the "Philosophical Transactions" rank him high on the list of mathematicians, and shew the depth of his mind. They are the following:—

"A Computation of the Distance of the Sun from the Earth." Vol. LVII. p. 179. "An Attempt to determine the Height of the Sun's Atmosphere from the Height of the Solar Spot above the Sun's Surface." *Ibid.* 398. "On the Computation of the Sun's Distance from the Earth by the Theory of Gravity." LIX. 153. "Observations on the Transit of Venus and Eclipse of the Sun, June 3, 1769." *Ibid.* 183. "Difficulties in the Newtonian Theory of Light considered and

removed." LX. 417. LXI. 547. "Κορυφαίον Ἐκδοθέντων; or, the Sieve of Eratosthenes, being an Account of his Method of finding all the Prime Numbers." LXII. 327. "M. De Luc's Rules of Measurement of Heights by the Barometer, compared with Theory, and reduced to English Measure of Length, and adapted to Fahrenheit's Scale of the Thermometer; with Tables and Precepts for expediting the practical Application of them." LXIV. 214. "An abridged State of the Weather at London in the Year 1774, collected from the Meteorological Journal of the Royal Society." LXV. 167. "Theorems concerning the greatest and least Areas of Polygons, inscribing and circumscribing the Circle." LXV. 301. "An abridged State of the Weather at London for One Year, commencing with the Month of March 1755, collected from the Meteorological Journal of the Royal Society." LXVI. 351.

As a senator, Bishop Horsley was eminently conspicuous. "On ecclesiastical and civil questions in the senate-house, where the church or state was essentially to be served, the Bishop took an active part; and many of his speeches do honour to his genius, disinterestedness, and independence. If, as a lord of parliament, his integrity was ever questioned, I appeal to his lordship's conduct on the grand point in the close of the session 1801, whether we should have peace or war. On that day, the Bishop came up from Brighton, remained in the house till four o'clock in the morning, and then rose with an observation, "That such a premature peace would be a derogation to this country, and dangerous to the constitution;" confronting, at the same time, the warmest advocates of pacification: and, to the honour of Mr. Addington, then minister, now Lord Sidmouth, in the following spring, 1802, by permission of his gracious sovereign, he translated the Bishop from Rochester to St. Asaph."

The clergy of the city of London acknowledged their obligations to Bishop Horsley for the active part he took in ameliorating the state of their livings, which, in consequence, received a comfortable augmentation. Ever since the Fire Act, the city clergy were, for the most part, precluded from bettering the condition of their livings, and it was high time to do something for that

learned and respectable body. Our Bishop united with the late excellent Bishop of London in bringing forward, and advocating their cause in parliament; and to the kindness and affection of the former, and to the munificence and liberal attention of the latter, with, at the same time, the concurrence of their wealthy and generous parishioners, the clergy of the metropolis were put on a footing that dignified both those who gave and those who received.

Being quite a man of business, and of talent for useful employment, the Bishop was often on committees in the House of Lords; and his quickness of perception, his ready turn to figures, and general knowledge, made him an acquisition on all occasions.

As a divine, Bishop Horsley was himself a host "mighty in the scriptures;" "a workman that needed not to be ashamed;" rightly dividing the word; "holding fast the form of sound words, in faith, and love which is Christ Jesus." His mind grasped the learning of the ancient and modern world, and his conceptions were so truly original, and his style of writing so perspicuous and clear, that, whatever difference in opinion some might entertain of his views on any particular subject, all agreed in admiring the depth and vigour of his intellect, enlarged and matured by great acquisitions and solid reflection. His voice was deep, full-toned, and commanding; his enunciation distinct; his discourses argumentative; and his delivery highly imposing.

As a man and a Christian, he was kind-hearted, open, and sincere. His charity to the distressed was liberally dispensed; it might sometimes be said to have been more than prudent; he often wanted for his own use what he gave to others; but the natural warmth of his heart was more than a match for the chilling suggestions of self-love; and if he was sometimes moved to anger, and occasionally excited by irritability, yet he had much of the milk of human kindness in his composition.

At his table, and in the moments of relaxation from severe study, he was cheerful, pleasant, and always instructive. He often bent both his mind and body to partake of the juvenile amusements of children, of whom he was particularly fond.

Bishop Horsley was twice married. By his first wife, already mentioned,

he had one daughter, who died young, and was buried at Newington; and one son, the Rev. Heneage Horsley, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, rector of Gresford, Denbighshire, prebendary of St. Asaph, and, in May 1809, appointed chaplain to the Scotch episcopalian chapel at Dundee.

The Bishop's second wife was a most amiable woman; her affection for him was conspicuous and exemplary. On all occasions she seemed to anticipate his wishes, and her chief consolation consisted in his happiness. To his son she was truly maternal from his early infancy, and she possessed the graces and virtues of a good Christian. The Bishop has celebrated her worth in the following epitaph, with that warmth of feeling and sincerity of regard which shewed how much he revered and valued her memory. —She died of a dropsy, after a tedious illness, April 2, 1805. —The

Bishop attended her sepulture, and soon followed her to the "eternal realms of day."

He left four sisters, three of whom were single, and one was married; and two brothers—all highly respectable for their virtues, rank, and fortune.

On the Sunday after the Bishop's interment, a funeral sermon was preached in the church of Newington, and afterwards published at the request of the congregation, by the Rev. Robert Dickinson, curate and lecturer. To this, containing a sketch of the Bishop's life and character, reference has been made in the course of this narrative. It is an excellent sermon, and 'worthy of the preacher.

A monument, by J. Bacon, is erected in the chancel, and the following epitaph inscribed from the pen of our learned prelate:—

"Prope hunc lapidem
conditum est illud omne quod caducum erat
Optimæ Matrisfamilis

SARÆ

secundæ uxoris peramantæ Samuelis Horsley, LL.D.

hujus ecclesiæ per multos annos Rectoris;

Menevensis autem primùm, post Rossensis,
nunc Asaphensis ecclesiæ Episcopi.

Fœmina sanctimoniâ præcellens, et morum comitate amabilis,
Omnibus laudata, cara et jucunda vixit, mortuæ Ingetur.
Pauperum lacrymæ et pia vota, odorem verè divinum spirantia,
memoriam ejus condiunt.

Anno ætatis 54^{to} ineunte, feriâ hebdomadis 2^æ die Aprilis 2^o

A.D. 1805,

corpus fragile morbo insanabili succubuit,

cujus, lentè grassantis, sævitiam

memorando patientiæ exemplo novenderim annos pertulerat:

Visum est Deo Opt. Max. clementissimoque,
vitam, in continuis ferè doloribus actam, morte placidâ et
spei plenâ, ad exitum perducere:

Deus, mori, aculeus? ubi tua, orce, est victoria?

Gloria Deo ————— Hallelujah!

Hæc voces ore moribundo proferens, in morte insultat: morti,
pia mulier obdormivit.

Maritus octodecim superstes menses, diem obiit
feriâ hebdomadis sextâ, mensis Octobris die quarto,
A.D. 1806, ætat. 73.

Sepultus est autem unâ cum uxore Sarâ in eodem conditorio.

Ante uxorem Saram, in matrimonio habuit

Mariam, reverendi Johannis Botham filiam:

quæ viro, dum ea viveret percara,

infra triennii spatium à nuptiis, morte ei erepta est
cum bis peperisset.

Sepulta jacet juxta parentes suos et sororem
in cimiterio ecclesiæ Alburienensis in agro Surriensi
cujus ecclesiæ Maritus Rector erat.

Filiolæ partu secundo editæ, quæ bimula extincta est,
reliquæ sub pavimento sacrosancti hujus adyti humatæ sunt.

Filia, qui priorem mater enixa est,

vitam prorogavit Dei misericordia, Henengia,

qui vidui Patris senectutem curis assiduis fovebat,

sacerdotium gerens, et Ecclesiæ Cathedralis paternæ Prebendam.
Sibi et suis vivens posuit Samuel Horsley, A.D. 1805."

Nothing remains now but to enumerate the Bishop's publications not already mentioned.

Bishop Horsley's Sermons are,

1. On Mat. xvi. 21. Providence and Free Agency, on Good Friday, 1778.

2. Luke, i. 28. On the Incarnation.

3. Before the Sons of the Clergy, 1786.

4. 1 Cor. ii. 2. The Analogy between the Light of Inspiration and the Light of Learning, as Qualifications for the Ministry: preached at the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, at a public Ordination of Priests and Deacons, September 9, 1787.

5. Eccles. xii. 7. Principle of Vitality in Man, as described in the Holy Scriptures, and before the Humane Society, March 22, 1789.

6. Before the Philanthropic Society, at Quebec Chapel, March 25th, 1792.—Matth. xxiv. 12.

7. Before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, at Westminster-abbey, January 30, 1793.

8. Luke, iv. 18 and 19, at the Yearly Meeting of the Charity Children, 1793.

9. Before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1795.—Matt. xvi. 18 and 19.

10. John, iii. 3. Before the Magdalen Charity, 1795.

11. On Descent into Hell—1 Pet. iii. 18. 1805.

12. "The Watchers and the Holy Ones:" a Thanksgiving Sermon, at the Cathedral of St. Asaph, December 5, 1805, on the Day of Thanksgiving for the Victory of Lord Nelson off Trafalgar.

In 1796, he published a Charge at his Primary Visitation at Rochester.

In the same year, a Treatise on the Properties of the Greek and Latin Languages. 8vo. Dedicated to Lord Thurlow.

A Circular to the Diocese of Rochester, on the Scarcity of Corn.

1798. Another Circular, on the Defence of the Kingdom.

1799. Critical Disquisitions on the xviii. Chapter of Isaiah, in a Letter to Ed. King, Esq.

1800. Substance of his speech on the Slave Trade—and on the Third Reading of the Bill for preventing the Crime of Adultery.

1800. Charge at the Second Visitation of Rochester Diocese. Sermon at which by the Rev. George Robson.

1801. His Translation of Hosea—with Additions, 1804.

1803. Circular to the Diocese of St. Asaph, on the War.

1804. Speech on the Bill for the Relief of London Incumbents.

— Letter to Mr. Thomas Witherby—May 26.

1806. On Virgil's two Seasons of Honey.

After his lordship's death appeared—A Visitation Charge to the Clergy, at the Primary Visitation in the Month of August, 1806.

Two volumes of the Bishop's Sermons have since been published, edited by the Rev. Heneage Horsley.

A third volume of Sermons has just appeared, rising higher in public estimation, if that can be, than the other two volumes.

Well likewise see his Lordship's Speeches in Parliament announced.

EPISTOLARY ESSAYS

ON THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH IDIOMS.

No. II.

(By the Author of "*Fables for the Fireside*.")

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
ON my presenting myself, last month, at the threshold of the *European Magazine*, you welcomed me into it with so much politeness, that I naturally feel myself not disinclined to continue a little while in social communication with you and your readers. But, under a suspicion that many of them, how great so ever your own candour, may be rather fastidiously critical, I am far from wishing to sign the company with my loquacity on the subject for which I requested a hearing. As soon as I can perceive them beginning to yawn, or find them pulling out their watches, and looking rather at one another than paying attention to me, I shall know the time is arrived when I ought to make my bow, and withdraw.

Well aware how great a number of idioms have got a long and firm possession of our language, I concluded my former *Epistolary Essay* with an attempt to rebut a new intruder on the same ground; whither he was very impertinently coming forward to "Hunt his hounds."

Though I mean to hold a menacing attitude against new invaders of the grammatical rights of the English language, it is nearly all that I can do;

such is the intrepidity with which they make their assault. My principal business, therefore, will be, to contend with more veteran usurpers; and though I know the impossibility of banishing them from the whole of that territory, I would not despair of dispossessing them of certain provinces which they absolutely disgrace; though I confess myself not unwilling to admit them, where the inbuitants, some of whom I pointed out in my former address, are of so easy and unceremonious a character,* that the confident carelessness of the idiomatic race really appears naturalized among them, and may be allowed to maintain its pretensions.—I will now proceed to my task.

1. *To see it out.*—*Translation.* To wait the end or issue of a thing.—*Analysis.* All the difficulty of reconciling this idiom to the meaning assigned it, will not appear till we produce an instance or two of its application. Gentlemen drinking wine often say, "Let us see it out;" that is, drink the whole bottle. A party at a play, where some one expresses a wish to depart before it is finished, cry, "No; let us see it out." But in either of these instances, how can they be said to see either the wine or the play, when the bottle is empty or the play finished, since neither the wine nor the play is any longer in sight? One of the synonyms of the word *Out*, according to Bailey and Johnson, is, "not *within*." Now the wine being drunk is no longer *within* the bottle; nor the play that is finished any longer *within* the scenes. The drinkers, then, of the wine, and the party at the play, have waited till they have seen that both are *out*, or come to an end, as we translated the idiom at setting out. But the analysis is not complete without the conjunction *that*.

2. *It is but so so.*—*Tr.* "It is but an indifferent or a pitiful matter."—*Anal.* This is generally spoken of things that fall below expectation; and, in using this idiom, we seem beginning to look for some definite idea, to express our indifference or contempt; but none immediately occurring, we content ourselves, after the shortest hesitation, with repeating the *So*; as if to shew, that the matter were not worth the trouble of raising our meaning to any precise term upon it.

* Conversation, Familiar Letters, Tales, Fables, Comic Disputes, &c. &c.

3. *They are all to pieces.*—*Tr.* A rupture of their former intercourse, or friendship, has entirely disunited them.—*Anal.* Thus are the differences or quarrels arising between persons, once closely connected, idiomatically expressed. The idiom is metaphorical, and seems evidently taken from the falling into pieces of any combinations of matter, or disarrangement of the constituent parts of some article of machinery. For, has not the same happened to the once united sentiments and affections of neighbours, or friends, when violently separated, and at variance with each other?

4. *They have made it up again.*—*Tr.* They have returned to their usual kindness and neighbourly communication with each other.—*Anal.* This idiom may be considered the converse of the preceding one, and it is equally metaphorical, importing a restoration of broken or disjoined materials to that wholeness or integrity, which had constituted their former and proper state of combination. Suppose, that in the overturn of some travelling vehicle, a stage-coach for instance, a wheel had flown off, the basket been jumbled from its place, the driver's box fallen, and himself tumbled into a ditch, mechanical assistance and other help resorted to have put the separated parts all together, and are said to make the vehicle *up again*. Something of this sort is metaphorically alluded to, when two friends, who had quarrelled, have brought their sentiments and affections once more into union; they have made it, that is, their friendship, "*up again*."

5. *To take umbrage.*—*Tr.* To be offended, or to suspect an injury.—*Anal.* The author, walking one day in the shades of a beautiful villa with a literary friend, whose opinion he had sometimes consulted on the subject of idioms, was asked by him, whether *to take umbrage* were not one of these anomalous phrases? "Undoubtedly," said the former; and having translated it as above, demanded, whether it would not be analysed by supposing an allusion to persons somewhat suddenly quitting the sunshine for shade. Do they not pass from the brighter to the darker side of a garden or pleasure-ground, as those who are said to take umbrage do from a cheerful and good-humoured view of some business under discussion, to a gloomy and suspicious one? They contemplate the matter now quite dark.

or shady side. In what other way can they, more consistently with any meaning in the words, be said "to take umbrage?"

6. *He was much put to it.*—Tr. He was puzzled, or scarcely able to extricate himself from some difficulty.—*Anal.* All his attention was bestowed upon, or put to, the problem before he could solve it; or all his ability or address was employed upon, or put to, some difficult work, before he could accomplish it; or to a troublesome affair in which he had been involved, before he could extricate himself from it. *He*, or the person in this idiom, is metonymically substituted for a man's whole mind, attention, address, or ability, as it is often used: and "*put to it*" cannot, perhaps, be more directly explained than as above.

7. *That have like to have happened, or to have been done.*—Tr. Something seemed nearly coming to pass, which, however, did not.—*Anal.* "Had like to," the ungrammatical barbarism which constitutes this idiom, means, that something which occurred, neither expected, perhaps, nor desired, had the likeness of what might actually have happened. The circumstance which took place was nearly the actual fact; something more than potential.

8. *To come honestly by a thing*—Tr. To obtain it fairly.—*Anal.* The idiom arose from the old conjunction of "*come*" and "*by*." But the preposition *By* sometimes expresses the nearness, connexion, or relation of one thing to another. Did you *come honestly by* that book? means then, did you and that book come together, or into such close connexion, as gives it the appearance of belonging to you, without the intervention of any unfair means?

9. *To give it him.*—Tr. To give him what he deserves.—*Anal.* The translation here resolves the idiom, which consists wholly in the ellipsis of what is understood in the pronoun relative *It*, namely, a due return for some injury received. And it is generally spoken with an emphasis so expressive of resolution, as to have more effect than if the return had been specifically declared; and such, indeed, as to justify the anomaly of the phrase.—"Tell him, I'll give it him," seems, from its very want of explicitness, a much more formidable menace than to have said, "Tell him, I'll give him a Rowland for his Oliver;" supposing this threat

as specific even as when first used, and not yet become proverbial.

I am, &c.

HISTORICAL NOTICES respecting the DEATH of CHARLES I. and the ARRIVAL of CHARLES II.

To the Editor of the European Magazine, SIR,

THE public attention having been much engaged by the late examination of the remains of the ROYAL MARTYR, I send inclosed, for insertion (if you think them worthy of it), some extracts from a curious (MS.) Journal kept at the time,* by a Spanish merchant.—The orthography and abbreviations are as in the original.

29th May 1613.

C.

1648

1649

Jan'y

4. The Supreme Authority voted to bee in y^e Howse of Commons, & in order to their (future admision I say) horrid crucifying their Master, they admitted the Jews for money who were banisht hence by K. Edw^d y^e 1st Anno 1290. & then y^e next day Jan'y 6th made an Ordinance for Tryall of their Soueraigne the K. against all Law, Scripture & Justice.

Jan'y 9. Their High Court of Justice Proclaimed voting that writte should no longer run in y^e K's name.

20. y^e High Court of Justice mett in y^e Painted Chamber.

19. y^e K. brought from Windsor to St James's.

20. y^e K. before y^e H. C. of Injustice y^e 1st time.—Vote y^t y^e Bp of Lond^o might attend y^e K.

21. y^e High Court of Justice fasted at Whitehall.

27. K. Charles sentenced to death by President Bradshaw. y^e K. desising Bp Juxon might bee admitted to him, they granted itt.

28. Bp Juxon preacht before y^e K. King, whilst y^e damnd Court of Injustice fasted & prayed, & caused in y^e meane while a Scaffold to bee erected

* From 1615 to 1664.

- Joining to y^e 2^d window of y^e Banqueting House, towards Charing Crosse.
29. y^e K. was remoued to St James's where y^e D. of Gloucester & the lady Elizabeth took their last farewells of him.
30. The King was murthred, Hor: 1: 52. Post. Mer.
- Feb. 1. His body was remoued to St. James's.
7. y^e K's body remoued to Windsor; & there interr'd in y^e middle of the Quire (where lyes Hen: y^e 8th & his Q. Jane Seymour) Feb: y^e 9th.
- 1660
May St John^e Greenville presents his messages, to y^e Par^{ts} (Gen. Monck) & y^e Citty whereupon followed many wholesome resolves in order to his Majesty Charles y^e 2^d his restoration.
3. Gen^l Mountague upon y^e reading his Majesties gracious lre & declaration, submitted with y^e whole fleet. K Charles y^e 1st his statue sett up at y^e Guildhall.
- May 7. his son K. Charles 2^d was proclaimed, see y^e 8th in London & Westminster with y^e ceremony of shutting Temple-Barrgate & knocking.—The same day y^e K. left Breda, came to y^e Hague y^e 15th.
16. y^e Comm^{rs} from both Howses & y^e Citty had audience of y^e K. and many made Kn^{ts}.
23. Gen^l Monck at Rochester, y^e same day y^e K. y^e D. of Yorke and Gloucester imbarkt at Scheveling, for England—landed at Dover
28. where immediately y^e K. made Monck Kn^t of y^e Garter, y^e D. of Yorke putting y^e Geo: about his Neck & y^e D. of Gloucester y^e Garter on his leg, & then proceeded on their journey came to Rochester y^e 28th & y^e
29. arrivd safely at Whitehall, the Joy of all true Englishmen.—I had y^e honour to waite on his entrance; being then one of y^e Troope of Spanish Merch^{ts} under y^e Conduct of y^e Lorde Mordant; July y^e 1st K. & y^e 2 Dukes went to y^e Howse where they tooke their places.
- July 5. The Citty treated y^e K. & both Howses magnificently.) & y^e
12. hee created Gen^l Monck D. of Albemarle & y^e
13. hee took his place in y^e Howse of Peeres, y^e lord Ed. Mountague hee created E. of Sandwich, &c. &c.
- Sept. 13. Dyed y^e most hopefull D. of Gloucester. In 8^{ber} y^e Regicides tryed & executed.
- 1660
1661
Jan; 8. St Arthur Haslerigg that Colerick rebell dyed in y^e tower.
19. Venner & his Complices hangd, hee & another in Coleman street, y^e other 17 in other places of y^e Citty.
25. y^e solemne league & covenant was resinded in Scotland & y^e
30. being y^e day 12 Years from y^e death of y^e King, y^e odious carcasses of O. Cromwell, Major Gen^l Ireton & Bradshaw were drawne in Sledges to Tyborne where they hung by y^e Neckes from Morning till 4 in y^e afternoone. Cromwell in greene seare-cloths very fresh embalmed; Ireton having beene buried long, hung like a dried ratt yet corrupted about y^e fundam^{ts} Bradshaw in his Wind- ing sheet, y^e fingers of his right hand & his nose perisht having wet y^e Sheet thorough, y^e rest very perfect in so much that I knew his face when y^e hangman, after cutting his head off, held it up. Of his toes I had 5 or 6 in my hand when y^e prentices had cutt off: their bodies were throwne into a hole under y^e gallows in their Seare-cloths & Sheet. Cromwell had 8 cutts. Ireton 4 being seare-clothd & their Heades were satt up on the south end of Westminster Hall.

REMARKS upon a REJOINDER.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IGNOTUS appears, from the general drift of his Rejoinder, surprised that a Reply should have been attempted to the Parliamentary Query: hence he commences by ironically alleging, that

by it a new light had broken in upon him; and farther to elucidate an expression therein, states it: "The petition I hold in my hand must not be considered to lie upon the table, &c." Thus, having inverted the order of the sentence, appeals to you, Mr. Editor, whether he has not found me guilty of ascribing to Lord Stanhope, while engaged in his official duties (as is afterwards stated), the commission of—a pun, and *that* of such a description as "Never was attempted before!" What can have prompted such remarks as these, but a spirit of ridicule? How opposite this to the candour displayed in the conclusion of the original query?

Ignotus next proceeds to argue, that the passage inserted by himself in the form of an interrogative, may be understood to contain the spirit of a negative. If so, as it is merely an anticipation of what follows, it needs no other comment; but this part concludes with an observation upon the erroneous application of the verb *Lay*, which, as it was affirmed by me to be an error into which the most punctilious fall, doubtless the mention thereof was needless.

In respect to the conclusive remark of Ignotus, I reply, that had the preceding line been attached to that quoted from Pope, there could have arisen no doubt as to its intended application, viz.

"Be niggards of advice on no pretence,
For the worst avarice is that of sense."

If, sir, the writer of the Rejoinder can afford some *advice* upon this conjectural debate, I hope he will not exercise that *worst avarice*, but dispense with a portion of it for the benefit of your readers.

June 20th, 1813.

W. G.

ON NOBILITY.

A CLAIM to personal distinction on the ground of ancestry has oftener been treated with wit and ridicule than with good sense and sound judgment. Instances might easily be produced, especially from our poetical writers; but such satire is more calculated to dazzle than to convince. In a religious view, indeed, such sarcasms may be just and pertinent; but, politically considered, they are at least injudicious.—Of the futility of such pretensions, in the last stage of mortal existence, Mrs. Rowe has given a pretty illustration, in one of

her Letters, in the imaginary case of a nobleman on his death-bed addressing a friend. His senseless corpse, he says, will, with great solemnity, be placed under a stately monument, inscribed with

"Here lies the Great."

But could the pale carcase speak, it would soon reply,

—————"False marble, where?
Nothing but poor and sordid dust lies here."

To return to the living:

There has been, of late years, an unhappy propensity, derived, as we derive too many consurable practices, from our Gallic neighbours, to degrade whatever owes any part of its importance to *antiquity*, or whoever derives honour from *illustrious ancestry*.—Yet the history of our own nation would fully prove, that an intimate connexion has almost universally existed between great actions, noble conduct, and the honours bestowed by the sovereign.

From the earliest ages, genealogy has occupied much of the attention of mankind; and in sacred as well as profane history, the ancestry of the individual is always considered as making an important object in his biography.

Although the actions of a man himself are the least equivocal proofs of his merit, yet it is impossible for the mind not to connect these with the opinion entertained of his extraction; and whoever pays due attention to the natural sentiments of mankind, will acknowledge that the actions of men are not the only ground of respectability or estimation in the world.

Lineal descent seems, from the history both of men and of inferior animals, to be an imperfect species of identity: the same qualities are often found to descend from father to son; and therefore may, with some reason, be expected to do so: for opinions in which mankind generally agree, are for the most part well founded. It has been common in all ages to speak of a brave race of men; an honourable, or a generous race: even nations have deserved and maintained a peculiar character: it is, therefore, not unreasonable to suppose, that the individual partakes of the qualities of the race from which he sprang. It does not, however, seem to be a similar case with the qualities of the head as with those of the heart: we have heard of a family succession of warriors, but never of a family succession of poets, painters,

or mathematicians. To say that some degree of prejudice may not be mixed with this prepossession in favour of honourable or respectable descent, would be erroneous; still it is evident, that there is a foundation for it in reason and in nature. But while it is admitted that respect and honour are due to ancestry, let it not be supposed that such claims are equal to those of *personal merit*. Though honours may, in general, have been obtained by virtuous or brave actions, there are, doubtless, some glaring exceptions; and though they have been generally well supported, yet have they been sometimes degraded and disgraced. Hereditary honour, or title, is by no means very ancient: it is politically wise, but not absolutely necessary: it is an artificial, but certainly not an useless division of society. In the splendid days of Greece and Rome, many families were noble; but titles were personal, and attached only to offices. It is to the feudal system that we owe hereditary titles. Rank and honour existed long before titles, which are only signs by which rank is represented. The lineal descendants of Scipio Africanus would have enjoyed the first titles in Rome, if there had been any in that great city; however, they enjoyed all that rank which opinion gives, and which titles indicate.

Yet there cannot be a doubt that the invention of titles is an improvement in the social system; particularly when accompanied with the restrictions and regulations generally attended to in England, where the eldest of the family alone has been considered as noble, and enjoys the privileges attached to nobility. In France, there were above *seventeen thousand* noble families, because nobility was attached to all the males of the line; but as wealth is not devisable in the same manner, many of these nobles were extremely poor, and incapable of maintaining their rank, so that in many it became ridiculous, and in a still greater number highly inconvenient. Poverty is not in itself a reproach, yet it is not consistent with rank and title.

Inequality of rank owes its first rise to seniority: of this we have many convincing instances in the Old Testament. The father of the family was the king, and his eldest son succeeded to his power, unless where the family separated, or where superior ingenuity or strength

gave that power to another. It is ridiculous, therefore, to suppose that *equality* is natural.—Nothing in the world is so unnatural or impracticable as to establish or preserve equality: yet it is clear that a boundary must be set to *power*, and that this boundary ought to be limited by justice.

HERALDICUS.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON CONVERSATION.

BY WILLIAM COOKE, ESQ.

Author of the Third Edition of "Conversation, a Didactic Poem, in Three Parts," just published.

AMONGST the many improvements which have been made, and are daily making, in the progress of education, it is rather extraordinary that *Conversation* should be so much neglected, as not to be considered as an useful assistant in such a national concern. What is here meant by *conversation*, is that species of it which might be agreeably and profitably conducted in assemblies of both sexes at one another's houses, or other appropriated places for the purposes of discussing such occasional subjects as may be useful and ornamental to society. By such an exchange of talents each sex would be benefited, and a practical knowledge of life acquired which books alone cannot bestow.

The deeper parts of erudition, whether consisting of languages or sciences, require much time, abstraction, and self-contemplation. They refer mostly to *professors*, and, though highly necessary to keep up the general *depôt* of learning, are of little use in the currency of the world; but *manners* touch on every side—they are what vex or soothe us—corrupt or purify—barbarize or refine us. In short, they are what principally educate and express the mind, and act upon us like the air we breathe in, by a steady, uniform, insensible operation.

Since the revival of letters, there have been but two attempts to introduce this system of education amongst us; the one in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the other in that of Charles the First; of the former of these, "it would have been much more honoured in the breach than the observance"—as of all the wild schemes of literary

innovation, this seems to be one of the first—the brief history of it is this.

One John Lyly, a man of education; bred at Oxford, a master of arts and a writer of plays, being much addicted to the study of poetry, and either a visionary in that pursuit, or a man of deep intrigue, set himself up as a reformer of the English language, by attempting to weed it of all obsolete and uncouth expressions, and introduce a quaint affected imitation of oriental poetry: and under this idea, he wrote a book which he called “*Euphues, or his England*,” a farrago of ridiculous affected rules, which being below all criticism, I shall only quote a single passage, that from this specimen we may fairly judge of the whole.

Speaking of love, he says, “there must be in every triangle three lines; the first beginneth, the second augmenteth, and the third concludeth it a figure: so in love, there are three virtues, affection which draweth the heart, secrecy which increaseth the hope, and constancy which finisheth the work: without any of these three rules, there can be no triangle, and without any of those virtues no love.”

Who could suppose that this miserable stuff could find any patrons more than a few fanatics in literature like himself? but the fact was just the reverse; he was applauded by many of the poets of his own time, and in particular by one Blount, the publisher of his plays, who calls him “the witty, comical, facetiously quick and unparalleled John Lyly;” and in his *Epistle dedicatory*, he says “that he sat at Apollo’s table, that Apollo gave him a wreath of his own bays *without snatching it*; and that the lyre he played on had an hundred strings.”

This *mania* did not stop here; it reached the court. Queen Elizabeth, whose predominant frailty, amidst a number of great and shining qualities, was well known to be affectation, highly encouraged it. She introduced it in the circle, spoke it herself, as did her maids of honour, with all those who had no other way of paying their homage but through this wretched organ of flattery. In short, it at last became so general, that not to know and speak *Lyly’s Euphuisme*, as it was called, was as great a reproach in fashionable life, as it is at present to be ignorant of the French language!

Though this novelty was too ridiculous.

lous to take deep root, it lasted too long.

“Till shame regained the post which *sease* betrayed.

“And last brought in oblivion to her aid.”

During the reign of James, there was no attempt at establishing any kind of public conversation whatever; it was rather the reign of *male favouritism*; and so far from any sentimental intercourse between the two sexes being established, it was not the *etiquette* for women to appear at court: some great men, no doubt, flourished at this period, but the general rage was for pedantry and puns, masques and tournaments, which seemed to occupy all the leisure hours of the king, nobility and gentry.

The succeeding reign, however, made ample amends; Charles, who was both an *amateur* and a practitioner of the fine arts, aided by the lively and elegant manners of his queen, the beautiful but unfortunate *Henrietta*, brought the ladies back again to court, where not only conversational parties were kept up, but disseminated amongst all the circles of the polite and fashionable. Swift, who had an opportunity of knowing the fact, speaks of this *era* in the following manner:

“I take the highest period of politeness in England to have been the peaceable part of King Charles the First’s reign; and from what we read of those times, as well as the accounts I have formerly met with from some who lived in that court, the methods then used for raising and cultivating conversation were altogether different from ours. Several ladies, whom we find celebrated by the poets of that age had assemblies at their houses, where persons of the best understandings, and of both sexes, met to pass the evening in discoursing upon whatever agreeable subjects were occasionally started, and although we are apt to ridicule the sublime Platonic notions they had, or personated in love and friendship, I conceive their refinements were grounded upon reason, and that a little grain of *romance* is no ill ingredient to preserve and exalt the dignity of human nature, without which it is apt to degenerate into every thing that is sordid, vicious and low.”

The great revolution in government which succeeded this period, not only swept conversation from the face of

polite life, but every thing that could soften and ameliorate human cares; even beauty was in disgrace; it was forbidden to love, it was criminal to consider it as an object of desire.

"Man, said the *godly* (for so these barbarians called themselves), is conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity; he is a slave to the flesh, till regenerated by the spirit; it was his *complacency* to woman that first wrought his debasement; let him, therefore, not glory in his shame, let him not worship the fountain of his corruption."

The restoration of monarchy endeavoured to make ample amends to beauty for the indignities of the commonwealth; but though women were never so much caressed, they were not proportionably respected. Love seemed to be considered more as an *appetite* than a *passion*, and the grossness of this principle infected the public manners; hence the cavaliers of that day, in avoiding spiritual pride and moroseness, departed from the essential principles of religion and morals, and by too widely contrasting the language and manners of hypocrisy, they shamelessly violated the laws of decency and decorum.

The bigotry of the next reign rather damped the spirit of conversation, nor did the revolution, in the following one (though otherwise of the highest importance to the constitution of the country), much enlarge it. The Augustan age of Queen Anne, no doubt, disseminated a considerable degree of useful knowledge amongst the general classes of society; and it is to the elegant and moral pen of Addison that we owe a chastity of humour, and a grace of expression unknown to our preceding writers. But however those essayists enlarged the general mind, they formed no school for conversation; the public thought and wrote better, it is true, but felt no incitement strong enough to improve this acquisition into a regular and practical branch of education.

The fact is, the *spirit of commerce*, which had been gradually taking root since the reign of Henry the Seventh, now began to appear as one of the prominent features of the English character, which, followed by the general interests that men of all ranks and talents found in *politics*, they cultivated *business* and *debate* more than refined and cultivated society. Succeeding

times have greatly enlarged these views, by making them the broad and general road to riches, rank and reputation.

In France, before the late revolution, it was quite otherwise. Men of the first rank and talents, having no political functions to discharge, no control to exercise over their government, like Englishmen, were left to solace their leisure hours with the allurements of polished society; or if they had any objects of public ambition, they were excited to pursue it through the medium of some *female court-favourites*, who were more likely to be won by the charms of address, or the assiduities of an elegant talker, than the intrigues of a politician, or the barren mind of a mere man of business. Hence this *intercourse* put women more upon their exertions, and consequently rendered them more upon an equal footing with the men in point of taste and knowledge.

But notwithstanding this our general turn for *politics* and *commerce*, aided by our national love of *silence*, and perhaps the idiom of our language, which, abounding in monosyllables, falls into more pauses and intervals than that of other countries, there is no reason why conversation, upon a liberal plan, should not be encouraged amongst us. There is no nation perhaps in Europe that has more modes of amusement than we have, witness our theatres, routs, assemblies, card-parties, clubs, masquerades, &c. &c. not to mention our schools for pugilists, pedestrians, charioteers, &c. with many other coarser pleasures which should only be known to be reprobated. Why not then give a place to conversation in lieu of some of these? Many, no doubt, would lose their *fashionable distinctions in life*; but the general benefit resulting to *rational* society from such an establishment, would be more than can readily be computed. The sexes would know one another's characters more intimately than they do at present. Their examples would inform, assimilate and refine each other, and consequently better fit them for the reciprocity of those duties in that state which forms the great basis of all human happiness.

Marmontel urges the necessity of this duty in the following elegant and judicious manner, "He that would write with precision, energy and vigour, may live only with men; but he who wishes

for suppleness in his style, for amenity, for invitation, and that something we call *charm*, will, I believe, do very right to live occasionally with women. When I read that Pericles sacrificed every day to the graces, I presume that Pericles breakfasted every morning with Aspasia."

Cicero too gives us the benefit of his own example on this subject, by saying how much he was indebted to *Chrestia*, *Lelia*, *Mucia*, and the two *Licinias*, for his improvement in public speaking; and even when he took the lessons of *Scavola* the aggr, he occasionally visited these and other Roman ladies, who had the most taste for elegant and polite accomplishments.

To these Homer adds his great authority; as, in enumerating the many allurements which Juno had to charm Jupiter, he principally ascribes to her the superior attractions of a persuasive conversation.

In recommending this branch of education so warmly, it is not meant, in the least, to advocate for any degree of frivolity, or over refinement in that system—No, let the English character stand, as it always did, and I hope ever will, upon the broad basis of a fair, plain communication of sound knowledge; but let it be, at the same time, remembered, that courtesy and polished manners do not preclude the manly virtues; that there is a *suaviter in modo*, as well as a *fortiter in re*; and that it is by a happy combination of these qualities, that men best rise to characters of eminence and respectability.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE following particulars are communicated to us by Messrs. Cosart, of Clement's-lane, relative to a worthy correspondent of their house in the Island of Teneriffe; and we with pleasure insert it.

WHEN the yellow fever made its first appearance at Port Orotava, in the Island of Teneriffe, almost all who were enabled by their condition in life to abandon that unhappy town, left it, so fatal had its ravages been in the town of Santa Cruz the preceding year. Mr. James Little, a British merchant, who has long been settled at Teneriffe, and whom the natives were in the habit of looking up to in times of public calamity, determined, contrary to the earnest en-

treates of his friends, to remain, and to endeavour, by every effort in his power, to alleviate the miseries of his fellow-creatures; his most active personal exertions were applied to the succour of the lower classes of the inhabitants; he was the consoler and adviser of the wretched, visited the sick, and distributed his bounty with a liberal hand. He was enabled to continue these exertions for thirty days, before he was himself seized with this dreadful malady (during which his life was despaired of), but it pleased God to spare him. Not deterred by the scene of desolation and death he saw around him, from the ravages of the fever, which had at this period destroyed a great proportion of the inhabitants of Port Orotava, he returned, the moment he recovered, to those duties of humanity in which he had been before occupied.

At this time Mr. Little learnt that the inhabitants of the island of Hierro were in the utmost distress from famine; he instantly sent them succours, recommended to their priests for distribution. The deep impression which the conduct of Mr. Little made upon the local government of Teneriffe, was not limited to their expressions of gratitude and admiration; the report of his actions was made to the Regency of the kingdom, who have been graciously pleased, in the name and behalf of their captive sovereign, Ferdinand VII. to decorate him with the distinguished Order of Charles the Third, an Order sacred to virtue and merit, and which we may venture to assert never was given on an occasion that did more honour to the government by whom it was bestowed, or the person on whom it was conferred, who at a period like the present, has acted a part so calculated to increase that love which we trust every true Spaniard bears to the name of a Briton.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE following letter from that great luminary of learning, Dr. Johnson (now the Editor of the *Manchester Herald*), has never before been published.—We copy it from the original, addressed to Mr. G. Hickman, of Stourbridge, on the occasion of the writer's being rejected, on his application for the situation of usher to the grammar-school at Stourbridge:—

SIR,

"I have so long neglected to return you thanks for the favours and assistance I received from you at Stourbridge, that I am afraid you have now done expecting it. I can indeed make no apology, but by assuring you, that this delay, whatever was the cause of it, proceeded neither from forgetfulness, disrespect, nor ingratitude. Time has not made the sense of obligation less warm, nor the thanks I return less sincere. But while I am acknowledging one favour, I must beg another—that you would excuse the composition of the verses you desired. Be pleased to consider, that versifying against one's inclination is the most disagreeable thing in the world; and that one's own disappointment is no inviting subject; and that though the desire of gratifying you might have prevailed over my dislike of it, yet it proves, upon reflection, so barren, that, to attempt to write upon it, is to undertake to build without materials.

"As I am yet unemployed, I hope you will, if any thing should offer, remember and recommend,

"Sir,

"Your humble servant,

"SAML. JOHNSON."

"Litchfield, Oct. 30, 1731."

REPORT of the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT, dated 22d APRIL 1813.

To the Right Hon. Viscount Sidmouth,
Principal Secretary of State, Home
Department, &c. &c. &c.

National Vaccine Establishment,
Lincoln's-square, April 22,
1813.

MY LORD,

THE Board of the National Vaccine Establishment have the honour of informing your lordship, that during the year 1812, the surgeons appointed by their authority to the nine stations in London, have vaccinated 4,521 persons, and have distributed 23,219 charges of vaccine lymph to the public. The number vaccinated this year exceeds that of 1811 by 1,373, and the demand for lymph has been often so great, that it could not without difficulty be supplied. The Board had last year reason to think, that nearly two thirds of the children born in the metropolis were vaccinated by charitable institutions, or private

practitioners. There is now reason to believe that three-fourths of those born are submitted to that salutary operation. But though the prejudices against the cow pox, which have been artfully encouraged by ignorant and interested men, appear generally to decline in the metropolis, as well as in other parts of these dominions, yet it is with concern that the Board have noticed the increase of mortality from small pox in this city last year to the number of 1,287.

Previous to the discovery of vaccination, the average number of deaths from small pox, within the bills of mortality, was 2,000; and though in the last ten years 133,139 persons were added to the population of this great city, yet in 1811, by the benefit of vaccination, the mortality was reduced to 751. The increase in the last year we have reason to ascribe to the rash and inconsiderate manner in which great numbers are still inoculated for the small pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a-week, at the place of inoculation, in every stage of their illness. This practice of inoculation, and of promiscuous intercourse of the patients at the same time with society, is the great means by which this disease is kept in existence, and its infection propagated to persons and places where it would not otherwise be seen.—This is not only the opinion of this Board, founded on observation, but it is a fact confirmed by communications to them from the best authorities, and by the most unprejudiced characters.

The respectable College of Surgeons of Dublin allege, that the practice of inoculation not only supplies a constant source of infection, but prevents the extinction of the disease, for even a short interval.

The populous city of Norwich was never free from it till the discovery of vaccination, but since that period it has experienced occasional remissions from its ravages. In 1807, after its disappearance for some time, the disorder was brought into that city by a vagrant from London, who, before the magistrates were apprized of it, or before the salutary advice given by the faculty to provide a place where such person might be secluded from intercourse with the inhabitants could be adopted, communicated the contagion. Of 1,200, who took the infection, 203 died. At that period, viz. 1807, the prejudices against vaccination had not subsided.—But in

1812, when that city was threatened with a similar visitation, by the appearance of the small pox in the neighbourhood, the magistrates, the faculty, and the clergy, concurred in recommending vaccination. Between the 10th of August and 2nd of October following, 1,316 persons were vaccinated. The result was, that though one gentleman, whose child the faculty had refused to inoculate, procured matter of small pox, which he applied himself, and from this source seven persons took the infection, yet by means of this seasonable vaccination not a life was lost.

This result, so different from the events of 1807, cannot but make an impression on every mind open to conviction: when vaccination was not performed, 1,200 persons took the small pox, of which number 203 died; when speedy recourse was had to vaccination, there was not a single victim to the disease.

But it is not at home only that lessons, so much to the credit of this new art, may be learned. The Board have abundant communications from every quarter of the world equally to its advantage. To detail all the evidence which they may have received as to its efficacy, not only in preventing the small pox, but its power to suppress its ravages under the most unfavourable and threatening circumstances, would extend this report to an improper and unusual length. They will content themselves with mentioning a few particulars, which they trust will recommend it to the favour and confidence of their countrymen, and to the fostering care of government.

On the continent of India, vaccination has been hailed as the greatest blessing, and has been practised with the greatest success, and in the most extensive manner.

In the islands of Ceylon and Bourbon it has been received in a manner no less favourable, and been practised with an effect no less beneficial.—In the isle of Ceylon, since its first introduction, more than 200,000 persons have been vaccinated: 30,491 in the year 1811 only, as appears by the subjoined table from Mr. Anderson, the superintendent-general, to whom but one case of failure, in preventing the small pox (and the circumstances of this case render it very doubtful), has occurred, in the great numbers which he has seen.

At the Cape of Good Hope, the small

pox is dreaded as much as the plague, and it has proved little less destructive to human life. Lord Caledon, the late governor, established at Cape Town a Vaccine Institution, which was soon called into activity under his successor Sir J. Cradock. The colony consists of a population of 80 or 100,000 individuals, of which number it was supposed 15,000 were subject to take the infection of the small pox, which appeared there on the 12th March 1812.—Between that time and the 4th July following, 233 persons caught the disease, of which number 100 died. The remaining part of the inhabitants liable to the disorder were preserved by an active vaccination, in which all the faculty in the place, as well as the regimental and garrison surgeons, strenuously exerted themselves.

From the various details with which the Board have been favoured, we think it our duty to select one instance, as tending to show in a most pointed manner the power of the vaccine lymph to arrest the contagion of the small pox.

Four hundred negroes from Mosambique were, on the 1st of March, landed at Cape Town; one of whom, a woman, was, on the 5th succeeding, afflicted with the confluent small pox in its most virulent form. This female was at that time inhabiting a large room, in common with 200 more of her companions, not separated either by day or by night. On the report of this case, the whole of these victims of "avarice and cupidity," as the surgeons term them, were immediately subjected to vaccination, and on the following day removed to a small island (Paarden Island), at a little distance from the town. A few days after this, the woman fell a sacrifice to the most aggravated character of that dreadful disease. Of the aggregate number of negroes, 78 individuals received the vaccine disorder, and underwent the regular course of its action. From these subjects the remaining portion were vaccinated. "They remained on the island 50 days, during which no further case of small pox made its appearance, although they had been exposed to the whole strength of the contagious atmosphere; nor is there a single instance wherein any of this large proportion of persons became subject to the small pox." It is added by the professional gentleman who writes this account, that throughout the entire course

of this "arduous struggle" (the general vaccination) not a single instance had come to his knowledge of the failure of vaccination in protecting the individual from the small pox, where the former was ascertained to have taken effect.

At the Havannah, by the account written by Dr. Thomas Romey, secretary to the Committee of Vaccination, 13,447 persons were vaccinated in 1810; 9,315 of these persons had been vaccinated in the city of Havannah alone, with so good an effect, that for two years not a single person had been interred in the public burying-ground of that city who died of the small pox, which before was a great cause of mortality in it.

In the Caraccas, and in Spanish America, the small pox has been extinguished by vaccination. For the means which were taken by the Spanish government, and its subjects, we must refer to the subjoined papers, furnished by some Spanish gentlemen now in London.

The accounts from various parts of Europe are almost as favourable. In the Report of last year it was observed, that the small pox was extinguished at Milan and at Vienna, in which latter place, for many years, the average mortality from it had amounted to 800.

From Malta, information has been received, that not only his Majesty's ships are supplied with lymph to vaccinate such sailors as may not have had the small pox, but that the children of the artificers of the dock-yard, and nearly 3,000 Maltese children have been vaccinated by the institution there (*gratis*); and it is added by Mr. Allen, the surgeon of the dock-yard, that during a residence of seven years at Malta, he has never known an instance of one of them being afterwards afflicted with the small pox.

Russia has likewise participated in the benefit of vaccination. It was introduced into the Russian empire in 1801; and since that time, in its various provinces, 1,235,637 have been vaccinated; and so uniformly successful has vaccination been, that it has been termed, in the language of that country, the *Pock of Surety*.—Dr. Crichton, physician to the Emperor of all the Russias, to whom we are indebted for the accurate table subjoined, observes, supposing (according to a well-founded rule of calculation) that before the introduction of vaccination every seventh child died un-

usually of the small pox, vaccination had saved the lives, in the Russian empire, of 176,519 children, since the year 1804.

The government of France appears to have taken the greatest pains to secure to the people all the advantages which could be derived from this discovery. A central institution was soon established at Paris, to encourage and to promote the practice of vaccination; and a similar plan for the same purpose was adopted in every considerable provincial town. These provincial institutions were not long ago ordered to make a return to the government, of the state of vaccination in their several districts. From these documents a report has been drawn up, by Mr. Berthollet, Perce, and Halle, philosophers of the first reputation, and submitted to the class of Physical Sciences of the Imperial Institute: in which it is affirmed, that of 2,671,662 subjects, properly vaccinated in France, only seven cases appear of patients having afterwards taken the small pox; which is as 1 to 381,666. It is added, that the well-authenticated instances of persons taking the small pox after inoculation for that disease had perfectly succeeded, are proportionably far more numerous; and also that in Geneva, Rouen, and several other large cities, where the Jennerian system has not been circumscribed by popular prejudice, the small pox is no longer known; and the registers exhibit strong evidence of consequent increasing population. The report concludes with expressing great hopes that this pestilential disorder will ultimately disappear from society.

This object will, doubtless, be greatly forwarded by the line of conduct adopted by the Royal College of Surgeons in London; in which city, notwithstanding the artificers practised, and the falsehoods* even propagated to discredit vaccination, it is even now gaining ground. The Royal College of Surgeons have resolved not to inoculate with variolous matter. The College of Surgeons of Dub-

* In the bills of mortality for the last year, the death of two persons was said to have been occasioned by the cow pox; but, upon investigation by the Board of the National Vaccine Establishment, they were found to have died from other causes, and the assertion was proved to be without foundation.

lin have formed the same resolution. In Gloucestershire, 63 surgeons, convinced of the pernicious tendency of inoculation to support and propagate the small pox, associated, and pledged themselves to decline the practice of it.

The National Vaccine Establishment have recommended the imitation of such examples to the members of the profession in every part of these dominions; and they have no doubt but that the good effects of such advice will soon appear, in the diminished mortality, and the increased population, of the country.

It may be proper to add, that the surgeons at nine stations of this metropolis reported to us, on the 14th of last January, that they had no complaint of any person vaccinated by them having afterwards had the small pox.

The Board have again the pleasure of stating, that the money granted by Parliament during the last session has been sufficient to defray the expenses of the year 1812; and they are of opinion, that the same sum will be adequate to the expenditure of the current year.

FR. MILMAN, President.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES HERVEY, M.D. Register.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE Royal College of Surgeons having come to the following important Resolution, I transmit you a copy for publication, for general benefit.

I am, yours, &c.

June 5, 1813.

W. D. A.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, deeply impressed with the many fatal instances of the small pox which have lately happened, and which daily occur, in the metropolis and in various towns of the kingdom, convinced that such events are, in a great degree, consequences of the support and propagation of that disease by inoculation; and fully satisfied of the safety and the security of vaccination; from a consequent sense of duty to the community, do hereby engage ourselves, to each other, and to the public, not to inoculate the small pox, unless, for some special reason, after vaccination; but to pursue, and, to the utmost of our power, promote, the practice of vaccination. And we do recommend to all the members of

the College, of correspondent opinions and sentiments of duty, to enter into similar engagements.

MASTER.

Thomson Forster.

GOVERNORS.

Everard Home, William Blizard.

ASSISTANTS.

James Earle,	William Norris,
G. Chandler,	James Ware,
Charles Blicke,	J. A. Hawkins,
T. Keate,	F. Knight,
J. Heavyside,	Ludford Harvey,
Henry Cline,	William Lynn,
David Dundas,	John Abernethy.
John Charlton,	

Lincoln's-inn-fields, April 7, 1813.

A CAUTION AGAINST FIRE.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
BEING greatly shocked at hearing of so many instances of women being burnt to death, from their clothes accidentally taking fire, I wish to offer a few hints on this occasion; which, if duly attended to, would (I think) often prevent the accident proving fatal. It is generally the lower part of the dress which catches fire. Then, if the person remains in an upright posture, the flame, naturally rising upwards, will quickly reach the head or stomach, and be likely to have a fatal effect. But if she immediately lay down upon the floor, she might, in general, very easily extinguish the flame by rolling herself. Or, if a man be present, he may pull off his coat, and with that very soon extinguish the blaze. If there be a hearth-rug, it would answer the purpose better than almost any other thing.

• It is the want of knowing beforehand "what is proper to be done in such a case," that occasions loss of time, and thereby increases the mischief. And then the violent fright destroys all presence of mind; and makes the case become quite desperate, which at first might easily have been remedied.

London, June 22, 1813. W. D. A.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I SHALL be much obliged if any of your Correspondents will, through the medium of your valuable and extensively-circulated Magazine, inform me of any simple, and at the same time

efficacious and permanent, remedy for that great blemish to female beauty, superfluous hairs upon the face.

Your early insertion of this will much oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

ON Wednesday the 2d inst, the anniversary meeting of the National Society was held in the hall of Sion college. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose attention to the business of the society has been unremitting, took the chair on the occasion. There were present the Archbishop of York, the Earls of Shaftesbury, Nelson, Lord Kenyon, Lord Radstock, the Bishops of London, Chichester, Chester, Exeter, Hereford, St. David's, Worcester, Ely, Salisbury, the Speaker of the House of Commons, together with a very numerous and highly respectable list of subscribers and friends to the institution. The annual report of the proceedings of the society was read by the Secretary, and some remarks were made on the prominent and leading features of it by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The report proved in the highest degree gratifying and satisfactory to the company assembled. It appeared, that the beneficial purposes of the institution have been carried into effect, in the course of the last year, in various parts of the kingdom, on a very extended scale; the number of schools formed in connexion with the National Society are five times greater than they were at the time of the preceding annual report; and, of course, the number of children educated in different parts of the kingdom, on the Madras system, was increased in about the same proportion. Besides this, a number of schools have been formed precisely on the same plan, in various places, which have not yet established a connexion with the National Society: so that the extension of this important system of education has been considerably greater even than that above stated from the annual report. It appeared also, that, in the metropolis, not only has the Central School, in Baldwin's garden, been carried on with distinguished energy and effect, but other schools have been instituted, so numerous and on so extended a scale, as to constitute, on the whole, no inadequate system of education for the lower classes of this

large mass of population. One particular instance of the perfection to which this plan of education has been brought, was mentioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and drew the very marked attention of the meeting: this was, that, in the deanery of Tending, near Colchester, the number of children reported as proper objects of the Madras system of education, amounted to about 2000; and that of these, more than 1700 are now actually receiving this education in the schools formed under the National Society.

On the whole, the report of the advancement of National education, made during the last year, was such as fully to satisfy the highest expectations of the friends and supporters of the system. It shewed that the exertions of the National Society for the furtherance of its great and beneficial objects, have been and are unremitting: it shewed that the spirit, by which those exertions are prompted and supported, has increased, and is still increasing, in the country at large; and it encouraged the gratifying hope, that, by the continuance of those exertions and of that spirit, the great and beneficial purpose of generally diffusing the blessings of sound religion and sound morality by means of this National system of education, may soon be effected in this kingdom to a very satisfactory extent.

The Treasurer of the Society, at the same time, made a report of the general state of the society's funds. It appeared, that from the very liberal grants which had been made for the establishment of schools in various parts of the kingdom, some diminution of the permanent property of the society has unavoidably taken place in the course of the present year; but the committee have readily acquiesced in suffering this to be done, under the fullest feeling of conviction that a judicious and well-directed application of their funds, for the purposes of the society, must, under all circumstances, furnish the most certain means of ensuring the liberality of the public, so as to prevent their permanent diminution.

A SPECTATOR.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE following highly interesting and most affecting anecdote is, comparatively, so little known to the

public, that I must request to be permitted, through the medium of your work, to give it universal publicity, by laying before your readers the following extract from a recent book of Dr. Bell's, entitled, "Instructions for Conducting Schools on the Madras System."—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

A FRIEND TO THE EDUCATION
OF THE POOR ACCORDING TO
THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

"§ VII. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION TO THE AMELIORATION OF THE PEOPLE AND THE COMPLETION OF THE BLESSED REFORMATION."

The Rev. F. Iremonger, in his "Suggestions*," has resumed up this argument:—

P. S.—"The author (says he) cannot conclude this introductory chapter without congratulating the original inventor of the system, Dr. Bell, on the realization of his anxious hopes, or the reward of those labours which will, under Providence, prove a lasting blessing to posterity, and call forth the gratitude of thousands in this country, stimulated by the same feelings of affection, which, after eleven years silence, produced from his Indian pupils a letter, fully proving (as Dr. Bell says) "That the sentiments which it was his incessant aim to inspire, had not evaporated; and that the principles which his dutiful pupils had imbibed, had taken deep root, and continued to yield their mature fruits."

This pleasing instance of gratitude, as well as satisfactory practical proof of the strong hold which the new system takes on the mind, is signed by nearly fifty of his pupils (in the name of the whole body) at Madras; and while it shews a becoming gratitude on their part for the unwearied assiduity shewn by their benevolent pastor, it enumerates the respectable situations in life in which they are placed, ascrib-

ing to his paternal care, and the great Disposer of events, their preservation, their comfort, and all the valuable advantages they enjoyed. They have since presented Dr. Bell with a service of sacrament plate, and a gold chain and a medal, and have begged that 100 copies of his miniature, on copper-plate engravings, may be sent to be distributed among them. When the total ignorance of those children, at the time of their first being instructed by Dr. Bell, is considered, the lamentable want of early good impression, and their exposure to vice, and particularly deceit of every kind; and when we compare their subsequent moral and religious improvement, and the respectable places in society which they afterwards filled; when, too, there was more to undo, before sound principles could be imbibed, than can be the case in this happier country, an *undeniable* proof is afforded of the excellence of Dr. Bell's mode of instruction; nor can there be the smallest reason for doubting, that, whenever the same measures are steadily and perfectly adopted, they will be attended uniformly with the same lasting good effects."

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
IN a letter signed P. T. which appeared in the last number of your respectable miscellany, your correspondent inquires why the name of Shakespeare is spelt different ways by different writers; by some ~~Shakspear~~, by others Shakespeare, he might have added Shaksperce, and Shakspeare. I suppose he is aware that he is touching on a nice point; he has, no doubt, heard of the controversy, in which a Bentley has engaged for the sake of restoring a single letter to its pristine situation. He is not ignorant of the direful combat which that redoubtable champion maintained with Quintilian on the spelling of Hermagoras. It was the opinion of Quintilian that the final S should be omitted, and he quotes Cicero as thus spelling the name; in answer to which Bentley says, "*Ego vero Cicero-ni illa scriptura ne Cicero-ni quidem affirmanti cr. Viderim.*" But to return to your correspondent's question. It is well known to all persons possessing the least knowledge of ancient records, that our ancestors were by no means so particular in their orthography, as

* This is a most admirable work, well deserving not only the attention, but the absolute study, of every person desirous of establishing schools according to the Madras system. The author is no theorist, but a real practitioner, having visited nearly all the principal Madras schools in the kingdom, and established his own in consequence of the most accurate investigation.

can be so called, as their posterity would wish. I suppose that the name is found spelt all these ways in the manuscripts and first editions of our bard's *Minstrelsy*; inquiry, therefore, is useless and confusing; but as Shakespeare is the mode now I believe almost gene-

rally adopted, I think it is best to agree with the usual method, when none more likely to be correct is produced.

Sir,

Your humble servant,

C—k F—r.

M. P.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JUNE, 1813.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Oriental Commerce: containing, A Geographical Description of the principal Places in the East Indies, China, and Japan; with their Produce, Manufactures, and Trade, including the Coasting, or Country, Trade from Port to Port; also the Rise and Progress of the Trade of the various European Nations with the Eastern World, particularly that of the English East India Company, from the Discovery of the Passage round the Cape of Good Hope to the present Period; with an Account of the Company's Establishments, Revenues, Debts, Assets, &c. at Home and Abroad. Deduced from authentic Documents, and founded upon practical Experience obtained in the Course of Seven Voyages to India and China. By William Milburn, Esq. of the Honourable East India Company's Service. Dedicated to the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, President of the Board of Control, &c. &c. &c. Illustrated with Twenty Charts, engraved under the Direction of Mr. A. Arrowsmith. Two volumes, royal quarto, boards, price six guineas.

THE commercial concerns of the extensive countries within the limits of the East India Company's charter are so little known in Great Britain, that any attempt to elucidate them must be always acceptable; but more particularly so at the present time, when the public attention is directed to the consideration of East India affairs.

The materials of which this work is composed have been collected during a period of twenty-five years actively employed in the sea service of the Company, and in commercial pursuits in England immediately connected with it. During the above period, the author performed seven voyages to and from the East Indies and China, and had the benefit of repeatedly visiting the principal places referred to in the work. These opportunities were well calculated to qualify him for the task he has undertaken; and with what success he has performed it, is now submitted to the judgment of the public. It has been his aim, through the whole, to render every thing, in the numerous subjects it comprehends, as plain and intelligible as possible.

The geographical and historical matter has been drawn from the best and latest writers, and the author has endeavoured to be accurate without being diffuse.

The statements of the relative value of the coins, weights, and measures, were made from personal observations at the different places the author has visited, from the authorities of such as have treated on these subjects before him, and from the kind assistance of various friends conversant therein.

The statements of duties, and the various regulations in the shipping and commercial departments of the principal settlements, have been brought down to the latest period; and as observations upon the provisions and refreshments procurable at the various places must

be admitted to be essentially necessary to those connected with the commerce of the East Indies, particular care has also been taken to give a correct detail of them.

The lists of European and other commodities suitable to the markets at the British Presidencies are made up from actual transactions. By a reference to these lists, it will be seen that there is scarcely an article manufactured in Great Britain, or any other part of Europe, but what is carried in considerable quantities to India, in the investments of the commanders and officers in the Company's service.

The directions for choosing the various productions of India and China are given from the best authorities; and the quantities imported and sold will enable the merchant to ascertain, with a great degree of accuracy, the demand for each article, and the price it has generally borne at the Company's sales.

The trade from port to port in India, carried on by native or European merchants resident there, commonly called the Country Trade, is fully shewn by numerous tables: and from the lists of the articles which compose the imports and exports, it will be seen, that the productions of the western hemisphere bear but a very small proportion in this trade.

The commerce carried on by foreigners with the British settlements is extremely beneficial to the latter, the greater part of the imports consisting of treasure, and the exports of the manufactures of England. The articles generally imported are principally wines, spirits, naval stores, and metals, interfering in a very small degree with the trade carried on by the East India Company, or the commanders and officers in their service.

In stating the rise and progress of the commerce carried on with India and China by the various nations of Europe, the best authorities have been consulted; and the author has entered into a detail of their commercial transactions, particularly those of the English, to a much greater extent than has hitherto been done.

It will easily be seen, that a work of this nature required great labour and attention, diligent research, and persevering inquiry, to render it worthy of public attention; and the author, as we have already stated, has had the advan-

tage of many years' experience. A work so arduous and complicated can hardly be thought to be without errors; the author, therefore, upon this point, claims the indulgent candour of his reader.

Elements of Geography for the use of Schools, &c. By John Bradley, Private Tutor, Liverpool. 1 vol. 18mo. Lackington, &c.

The best way to learn any science is to begin with a regular system on a short and plain scheme, well drawn up into a narrow compass. WATTS.

We are so much of this opinion, that we are very glad to see it has lately been reduced to practice in many instances, and particularly in this of the small volume before us; in the preface to which it is properly stated, that "there is not any department in the present system of education which contributes more to expand the youthful mind than a competent knowledge of geography," and of course its scientific appendages. CHRONOLOGY and GEOGRAPHY have been aptly termed the EYES of history; from the former, the juvenile student becomes acquainted with TIMES, from the latter with PLACES. So that he reads the page without having recourse to the trouble of constant reference. Such assistance must, therefore, be extremely essential to the Tyro, and we consequently recommend this little treatise, containing the "elements of geography," to the attention of preceptors.

The Juvenile Correspondent, or Scriptural and Moral Instructor; for the Use of Schools. By a Clergyman and Preceptor of Youth. 1 vol. 16s. Lackington, &c.

"The taste and morals of the nation have been more generally improved by these excellent, though short and detached, compositions, than by long and elaborate systems of morality."* KNOX.

THE contents of this volume will far better elucidate its principles than can be done by partial extracts; they are as follow:

*Letters for Young Gentlemen.
School Lecture.
Address to Officers.*

* Advertising to the *Tatler*, *Guardian*, and *Spectator*.

Letters for Young Ladies.
Scriptural Questions.
Christ's Sermon on the Mount para-
phrased.

By these it will be seen that this work is intended to expand the ideas both of those *male* and *female* students

who have acquired the rudiments of education, and are ascending the more elevated steps of the *scientific temple*; therefore they seem to us well calculated to answer the intention of the benevolent and learned author.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

COVENT-GARDEN, May 29.—A new Romantic Melo-Drama, called "*THE BRAZEN BUG*," was performed for the first time; the characters being as follow, and thus represented:

Prince of Hungary.....Mr. BARRYMORE.
 Frederick.....Mr. C. KEMBLE.
 Major.....Mr. C. ESSEWELL.
 Herman.....Mr. EGERTON.
 Solomon Sap.....Mr. LISTON.
 Floresca.....Mrs. C. KEMBLE.
 Anna.....Mrs. DAVENPORT.
 Catharine.....Miss L. Bolton

The leading incidents of the piece arise from the passion which the Prince of Hungary has conceived for Floresca, a young lady of rank, who resides in his palace at Presburg. Suspecting that she is attached to Frederick, a youth of obscure origin, whom he has patronized, he procures his absence, by getting him a commission in the Imperial service. Prior to this event, however, the lovers have been privately married; and intelligence having reached Frederick that the Prince is about to force Floresca to an union, he, for the purpose of protecting her, deserts his post, and proceeds to the palace at Presburgh, where he is concealed in a subterranean recess by Herman, a confidential servant of the Prince, who alone knows the secret by which the trap-door, leading to this place of concealment, can be opened. This secret consists in turning a key, which is contained in the mouth of "*a brazen bug*." The trap-door is, however, discovered by Solomon Sap, a stupid clown, whose chief characteristic is a most insatiable curiosity. Frederick contrives to make his escape; the Prince orders a pursuit, and, after a multitude of "hair-breadth escapes," he is taken, and condemned to be shot as a deserter. The implacable Sovereign commands, his immediate execution. At this moment the Prince is informed, by a letter from Herman, that the unfortunate deserter is his son, the offspring of an amour with a girl of "lowly parentage," whom, in the hey-day of his blood, he had seduced, and finally abandoned. Just as this circumstance is developing, the discharge of musquetry is heard, and we suppose that the unfortunate Frederick has paid the forfeit of his life; but the Major, very opportunely enters, and states,

that he had delayed the execution of Frederick, and that the soldiery had been, *ad interim*, shooting a Turkish spy. This intelligence, of course, is received with rapture. Floresca and Frederick rush into each other's arms; and the Prince declares his intention of raising a monument to the memory of Louisa, the mother of his newly-discovered son.

This piece, which is ascribed to the pen of Mr. Charles Kemble, and is something in the style of Tekeli, was well received, and given out for repetition with much applause. Music by Bishop.

DRURY-LANE, June 4.—A young gentleman of the name of John Howard PAYNE, native of the United States of America, and called the *Roscius* of the New World, made his first appearance at this Theatre, in the character of *Douglas*, and was very favourably received. He appears to be under twenty years of age. His person is small, but graceful. He has something yet to learn with regard to action, and to enlearn as to emphasis; but his performance was occasionally marked with touches of feeling that we think gave indications of future excellence.

June 11.—A new Farce of three acts, called "*LOVE NO TIME*," was produced, of which the following are the characters:

Delmont.....Mr. DOWTON.
 Melborough.....Mr. WRENCH.
 Albany.....Mr. I. WALLACE.
 Ravage.....Mr. PENLEY.
 Gordian.....Mr. OXBERRY.
 John Handicap.....Mr. DE CAMP.
 Joey Primrose.....Mr. KNIGHT.
 Tangere.....Mr. CHATTERLEY.
 Emmeline.....Mrs. EDWIN.
 Phoebe.....Miss BEN.
 Mrs. Pathos.....Mrs. SPARKS.

Emmeline, the daughter of Delmont, a whimsical character who resides near York, is beloved by two young officers of the same regiment, Albany and Melborough. Although rivals, they continue to be friends. Her father, who cannot determine to which he shall give her hand, writes to each of them, that he who arrives first at Woodlands,

shall be his son-in-law. The friends communicate to each other this letter, and amiably agree not to set off till six o'clock, and to adopt no other means of conveyance than a post-chaise. Melborough has a groom, from whom he thinks of parting, but offers to retain him at any price, provided he will find means to retard his rival's journey. For this purpose he gives him a purse; the groom accepts it, and promises to do his best. Albany has recourse to the same means; he makes a similar offer to Handicap, which is also accepted. Thus he is engaged to both parties, and, that he may be honestly entitled to his double wages, he employs a crowd of creditors, to impede the progress of Melborough, and intends himself to become the driver of Albany's chase, and overturn it on the road. On the contrivances of this servant, the whole plot turns. After a variety of projects, tricks, and unforeseen accidents, Albany is the first who arrives at Delmont's; but his triumph is not of long continuance, for Delmont produces a letter, in which he is apprized that an impostor will shortly make his appearance, in the assumed character of the person who is entitled to the hand of Emmeline. This letter, which Albany himself had written, to frustrate the hopes of Melborough, operates against his own interest: he is considered as an adventurer, and confined.—Melborough now arrives, and is well received; he is just about to sign the contract, when seeing his friend enter, who has been released by the contrivance of the groom, he calls him by his name, and this convinces Delmont of his error. Albany, therefore, as the first comer, receives the hand of Emmeline.

This sprightly and whimsical piece, from the pen of Mr. Skeffington, was acted with spirit, received with unmixed applause, and announced for repetition amid shouts of approbation. The performances of the evening were for the benefit of Mr. De Camp.

The Prologue, written by Mr. Chandos Leigh, was spoken by Mr. De Camp. The following Epilogue, written by Mr. Peacock, author of *Palmira*, &c. was admirably delivered by Mrs. Edwin:

Since thus the day my favourite swain has carried,

And we have lost no time in getting married,
Resolved to throw the country lass aside;
To town I come, a young and modish bride;
Mid balls and routs, and fashion's splendid strife,

To be new-born, and introduc'd to life.

• This is my opening party: how refulgent I
My guests all welcome, and, I trust, in-
quigent;

As well disposed to me as I to them,
More prone to praise and pardon, than con-
demn.

Kept down so long, snubb'd, catech'd,
and cross'd,

Sure all my time, as yet, has been time lost,
Say, shall I learn in this more genial clime,
The happy art of never losing time?

A comely phrase in life's fantastic scenes:

Yet will he can tell me what it means?

The Ut, who plods in one perpetual train,

Thinks time all lost that is not given to gain.

The Bard, whom most the Italian maids ap-
prove,

Thought time all lost that was not given to
love.

If I misconstrue not those eyes of blue,

That blooming, blushing Damsel thinks so
too.

WILL WHIRLER never had an hour to
spare,

Was here at once, and there, and every
where:

Flying from place to place, with ardour
dizzy,

In doing nothing most extremely busy;

The life and soul of twenty thousand places,
Balls, card-rooms, taverns, theatres, and
races:

To lose no time, for ever on the wing,
He lost time, fortune, health, and every
thing.

NAPOLEON lost no time, but feared and fled,
When snows engulf'd the dying and the
dead.

So by those tribes, that from their hills of
frost

Drove the fell tyrant, may no time be lost,
Till o'er his crest, in dust and ruin hurl'd,
Proud Freedom hail the emancipated world.

Time's not so swift, but man can swifter
move,

As BARCLAY's match against him tends to
prove.

To call him mighty were more idle still,
Whom fiddlesticks can beat, and coxcombs
kill.

Yet Time will rise, though killed and
trodden down,

With twenty mortal murders on his crown.
Even now our Author shrinks in pale affright,
Lest such a ghost should haunt his dreams to-
night.

Your hands alone can set his heart at ease;
With plaudits greet his humble aim to please,
And clear his conscience from the fearful
crime,

Of having either lost or murdered time.

17. For the benefit of Messrs. Knight
and Pyne, a new Dramatic sketch, in
one act, called "HYDE PARK IN AN
UPROAR; or, The Don Cosack in Lon-
don," was performed. It was a tempo-
rary trifle, and answered the purpose
intended.

POETRY.

TWILIGHT.

WHEN the bright torch of day fades
away in the west,
And its last parting splendour illumines
the grove;

When the mantle of Twilight wraps Eve's
"humid breast,"

How sweet thro' the rose-bloom—vallies
to rovel

To gaze on the scene with contemplative
eye,

As the shadows of night intercept it with
gloom;

To list to the gale as it dies with a sigh,
And expiring, its pinions waft balmy per-
fume.

The sweetness to hear of the Nightingale's
strain—

Platonic in melody—tender in moan,
While Echo responsive returns it again,
From her grot by the stream which en-
circles the lawn.

While the glow-worm's small lamp shows the
dew gleaming bright,

Which is scatter'd by Hesper at evening
serene;

To look on the sky thro' the glooms of the
night,

Where the myriads of stars shoot their
glances between.

To view the pale moon, whilst emerging
sublime

From her dark bed of clouds hanging over
the west;

In the glen up the rock's breezy summit to
climb.

While her beams play below on the lake's
glassy breast.

And O! should the owl awake with her
scream—

The slumber of Twilight—the stillness
around;

As she flies from the rock by the moon's paly
beam.

How the heart's glowing current is thrill'd
at the sound?

Blest hour! I will court thee as long as I
live,

In concert with thee range the vallies
among;

And what from thy hand is my fate to re-
ceive,

The remembrance shall stay in a tribute
of song!

CION.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
ALLOW me to offer you a few lines on
the Battle of Borodina, which as yet
has been unnoticed in your Poetical Columns.
It was the most desperate battle which has
been fought for ages; and as it was a proof
of the gallant patriotism and intrepidity of
the Russians in the sacred cause of Liberty,
it is worthy of any compliment which can

be bestowed, though the present production
does not affect so much.

Your obliged servant,
Battersea Fields. F. A.

THE BATTLE OF BORODINA,
IN IMITATION OF THE BATTLE OF MOHEN-
LINDEN.

NO breeze was stirring in the air,
The sun withheld his favouring glare
When GAUL and SCYTHIA rose to war
For Freedom, or for Slavery.

All grim in arms the foemen stand,
Foot against foot, and brand to brand,
A fierce, undaunted, martial band,
Black as their dread artillery.

Loud rings the brazen bugle's throat
The forests swell the martial note,
Commanding soldiers to devote
Their thoughts to death, or victory.

The chargers rush with fiery zeal,
Augmented by the horseman's heel,
Who furious draws his glittering steel,
And joins the dreadful revelry.

Now war begins, now reign alarms,
Quick flash the swords, loud ring the arms,
And bloody Mars with passion warms
Each breast for martial rivalry.

As mountain oak, by tempest flung
From the steep cliff on which it hung,
Spreads ruin as it rolls along
The intervening scenery—

So deals the black artillery round
Destruction, slaughter heaps the ground,
Whilst grisly Death with terrors crown'd,
Stalks o'er the wounded soldiery.

The contest thickens—"on ye brave,"
Who fight, your injur'd land to save,
Wave SCYTHIA! "all thy banners wave!"
Charge! charge! you fight for Liberty.

Ne'er was a bloodier battle-field,
Never did men more bravely wield
The battle brand, or guardian shield,
Than you, brave sons of chivalry.

• ODE TO FRIENDSHIP.

LONG has gay spring resign'd her pride,
Long has the woodland choir deny'd
To charm the attentive ear:
The lawns have lost their various dyes,
And now rich Autumn frighted flies
The frown of Winter drear.

No more the balmy western breeze
Sighs softly thro' the trembling trees,
Responsive to the strain
Of shepherd's pipe or murr'ring rill;
No more gay Plenty crowns the hill,
Or decks the laughing plain.

In this dark season, what can cheer
The drooping heart, or banish fear,
Save Friendship's placid power?
This, like the golden orb of day,
Can dart a vivifying ray
To gild the gloomiest hour.

This heart-felt blim to heaven ally'd,
Disclaiming folly, noise, and pride,
With virtue only reigns;
And this, tho' Envy's poison'd dart,
With falsehood fraught, assails the heart,
The direful blow disdains.

Hail, Friendship! balm of ev'ry woe,
From thy pure source enjoyments flow,
Which death alone can end;
Tho' Fortune's adverse gales arise,
Thy youth, and health, and pleasure flies,
Thy love'd remains the friend.

M. N. G.

JUVENILE PIECES,
FROM THE PORTFOLIO OF A MAN OF
LETTERS.

(Continued from page 48.)

THE CAVE OF LEMORNA;

(Continued.)

YET, far from all the trying scenes
Where shivering Want and Grief retire,
She knew not what the sorrower means
Who saw his last faint hope expire.

Yet, far from bristling spears or mail,
Where Vengeance bids the battle glow,
She shrank, too tender, from the tale
Of sanguine strife, or silent woe.

Thus the meek plant that loves the shade
Shrinks tremulous from the touch profane,
But slowly lifts its modest head,
And seeks its wonted rest again.

The lustre of the soften'd blue,
When pity languish'd in her eye,
Was as the violet dropping dew,
And incense breath'd in every sigh.

Now to Lemorna's cavern brown
Her steps thro' evening-shades repair,
Where the surges swell, and wild rocks frown,
But roams nor spleen, nor withering care.

To view the Druid's sacred rite,
The cromlêh, the red victim-stone,
The circling fire's resplendent light,
To listen, to the rude harp's tone,

Inspir'd the maid with awe: to chaunt
The hymn, the misletoe to mark,
To muse amidst the mystic haunt,
Ere yet the fading scene grew dark,

She lov'd. Her look serene the age
Bless'd with a hospitable smile:
His treasure was a good old age,
Nor chill'd by fear, nor stain'd by guile.

V.

See, ushering in the fairy throng,
See Arven brush the gleamy dew!
Ah soon, these Druid cliffs among,
Her cheek shall wear a pallid hue.
"Hail, Arven! (cries the Druid) hail!
For her joy's living rose-hud glows;
Yet tho' the bud be crimson, pale
And withering droops the full-blown rose.

"How perilous the time when youth,
Allured by falsehood's specious glare,
Deserts the rugged paths of truth,
But late, too late, perceives the snare.

"O let not pomp, while sweeping pall
Is fraught with sweets from Flattery's
shrine,

Or castle tower, or banner'd hall,
To haughty chiefs thy heart incline.

"Be Arven's lot—indulgent heaven;
Be Arven's lot—a parent's love;
Say, can a richer boon be giv'n,
If parents watch, and Heaven approve?

"The fair, who fly domestic ease,
And scenes of dissipation court,
Who triumph in the freaks that seize
Applause, the glances that transport

"The giddy throng, and vaunt their charms,
As revelry around them reels;
Who boast where love spreads pale alarms,
A herd of rivals at their heels.

"Be theirs to snatch the fleeting joy;
Let rapture gild their midnight hour;
And fancy labour to destroy,
In idle dreams, reflection's power.

"But when, alas! the midnight dance,
The dizzy scene, the festive roar,
Or, bright from regions of romance,
When fancy's dreams attract no more;

"Slow shall their heavy moments roll,
And Conscience bid, to seal their doom,
Dire Melancholy cloud the soul,
Nor a ray break its sullen gloom.

"Tho' tis not thine, of noble stem,
To bend unseen thy quiet way;
Tho' wilds thy reason would condemn,
Let not thy wishes learn to stray.

"Tho' tis not thine, from every eye
Retired, obsequious crowds to shun,
Yet never be thy fate, to sigh
For transient praise, by beauty won."

VI.

"Why murmurs the night warbler near;
Faint echoes of parting joy?
Hark—Arven shrieks!—a glittering spear
I see—uplifted to destroy.

"Tis Conrad on the dim rock!—Gleams
His cuirass to the moon's pale ray—
On his dark brow the silver streams!
He broods impatient o'er his prey.

"Relentless girl!"—the chieftain cries,
"Doth Conrad all thy beauties blast?
A Demon in thy purer eyes,
That each fond glance on Oscar waste.

"Yet, till she grant my slighted prayer,
In Freryn's walls the maid endure:
There may she greet the billows—there
Lone lingering days—pale nights endure.

He pangs'd; and ere again he spoke,
A ruffian band from out the wood;
Like wolves that howl, to horror broke,
Wolves bathing their shag'd sides in blood.

VII.

"Hic hence!" the priest exclaims—"avaunt!
Nor with a breath pollute my cell!
Fly, Conrad, fly the sacred haunt
Where, heaven-closet, high druids dwell!
"Tremble, base wretch! nor dare assail
With wild desires so chaste a maid!
Your vengeance may the miscreant wait!
Just gods! with strength your aid aid!"
"Thy pray'rs flow fruitless" Conrad cries—
"And idle ev'ry boasted rite;
For thus—Lemorna's Druid lies
Plung'd by this hand in endless night."

VIII.

And is the Druid's spirit fled?—
Sav'd from the pangs her lovers share,
Whilst Arven, senseless as the dead,
To Treryn's walls the ruffians bear.
There shall she wake, while tempests lour,
And round the maddening surges rave,
As she who, lone in Sestos' tower,
Wept o'er the thunders of the wave.
Still on the rock-stone, cold and drear,
Unnoticed is the Druid laid?
His quiv'ring heart-pulse beats—Draw near,
Some friendly traveller, and give aid.
Alas! his only night's soft star
That o'er the cavern seems to steal;
Drop on his wound a balmy tear,
And melt in pity's lustre pale.

IX.

And now the Orient's gilding ray
Dispers'd the dawns empurpled shade;
And shrill the thrush's early lay
Cheer'd the green hill, the steaming glade.
Their tasks the rustic train resum'd;
They, whose pure slumbers bless'd the night,
Who never wigh'd for sleep, while gloom'd,
Each lagging hour till morning light.
O ye, who dwell in glory's blaze,
Who triumph in the applauded deed,
Shall generous acts from human praise
Win always a distinguish'd meed?
It chanc'd a swain in blithesome mood,
Lemorna's uplands wandering o'er,
And piping many a ditty rude,
That echoed down the rocky shore,
Saw—dreadful to the started view,
What seem'd a bloody come below!
Back he recoll'd, then nearer drew,
Descending from the mountain brow.
Stretch't on the rock the Druid lay:
His eye half-raisd, implor'd the swain!
In silent water sank away—
"One tear—nor did it ask in vain."

X.

Full soon the tale of Arven's woe
Transfix'd her hourly father's breast.
"Alas! (he cried) I struck the blow—
I hath'd too many a suitor guest.
"For her no more the goblet's stream
Shall sparkle in my castle-hall;
Farther, to blazing tapers' beam
No more that richly storied walk

"For her to grace the solemn cheer,
No bards, where Molfra's valley blooms,
Shall seize their harps, or charm the ear,
From Carnbre's consecrated glooms."

XI.

Not so did Oscar hear—not so
Did Oscar heed the fateful tale;
Silent he stood—to meet the foe,
Then snatch'd his helmet, snatch'd his mail.

No rivals for a fancied wreath,
The chiefs rush'd forth: mad passion rose
In either breast. The barrow's heath
Was startled from its pale repose.
Fierce were their steel-clad steeds. The

Of hoofs the waste with terror fills;
Like torrents foaming o'er their mound,
Or thunder on the darken'd hills.

His spear wild Oscar couch'd, and threw
With deathless aim, and couch'd again;
Nor, till his thirsty dirk he drew,
Bade gasping Conrad bite the plain.
That lurid shield, like the grim cloud,
Resting on horizontal heaven,
Ere the storm burst in peals aloud,
With one dire crash asunder riv'n.

He dies. To soothe his angry ghost
No bard shall chaunt the funeral strain;
Nor o'er his dreaded mem'ry boast
The three grey stones that mark the slain.
Soft maids, untouch'd by Conrad's doom,
Shall hid the yew's dark branches wave,
And nightshade blend its baneful bloom
With hemlock o'er his hated grave.

XII.

Again, while hounds the lover's heart,
The golden dreams of fancy play!
And see the lamp of hope impart
To the hoar sire a cheering ray.
Yet hark!—a voice from Conrad's doom:
"Thy Arven wanders far from thee!
And vain thy ships thro' ocean-foam,
Would seek her on the distant sea."
'Tis Conrad's spirit in the blast—
And other sounds does Oscar hear?
Behold the hero sinks agast—
Is it a death-shriek smites his ear?
I hear it, where the white waves break—
Where billows lash yon struggling sail;
Say, is it Arven's, or the shriek
Of that fell spirit on the gale?
But lo, how light along the sands
That form! What stillness smooths the
deep?

'Tis Arven!—Lo! her lily hands—
Is she not lock'd in death's cold sleep?
Ye sea-sprites, guard your gentlest girl—
Strew soft your florets on her breast—
Say, where ye pave with choicest pearl
Your coral grots, shall Arven rest?
No!—Arven, whilst restor'd to life,
Her Druid hark her kindling charms,
Shall bless, & mote from envious strife,
Her aged sire, her Oscar's arms.

THE RANSOM.*

(From G. Dyer's POETICS.)

EGIL.

KING, I sail'd by passage swift,
 Born across the western sea;
 Teems my breast with Odin's gift;†
 And that gift I bear to thee.
 England's chief, and Norway's pride,
 Fame has far thy triumphs told;
 Long in bray of battle tried,
 Eagle swift, and lion bold.
 But, tho' valour claims renown,
 Minstrels have the flower of song;
 They must wreath the lasting crown,
 If you wish for glory long.
 Song the mighty gods inspire;
 Song can vanquish mortal strife;
 Do my crimes provoke thine ire?
 Hear my song; but spare my life.
 Well you know to guide the spear;
 Much you love the clash of arms;
 And where danger stalks more near,
 Fiercer fire your bosom warms.
 Strong your arm, and fix'd your eye;
 You with skill can twang the bow;
 Where your thirsty arrows fly,
 Falls some haughty Daneman low.
 Where the shields resounding move,
 There attend the raven brood;
 There the grim-wolf loves to rove,
 Gorg'd with many a warrior's blood.
 Nora's sister ‡ on the plain,
 Cannot fill your soul with dread;
 You can traverse hills of slain;
 You can smile mid piles of dead.

* The subject, and some of the thoughts of this poem, are derived from the RANSOM OF EGIL THE SCALD, in the FIVE PIECES OF Runic Poetry. It affords a strong proof of the great value that was set on poetry among the northern nations. The RANSOM OF EGIL was composed by a Scald or poet of that name. Heland killed the son and some friends of Eric Blodox, king of Norway; in revenge for some injury that he had received from that prince. He was accordingly apprehended in Iceland, and sent to Eric, who was in England. Though Egil had so greatly injured Eric, this poem obtained his ransom. Eric is here called the ENGLISH CHIEF, on account of his having gained some advantages over the King of Northumberland. See the introduction to this poem, in the FIVE PIECES OF Runic Poetry, where reference is made to Mallet, *Introd. à l'Histoire de Danem.* p. 247. Olaf Worm. *Lit. Run.* p. 195.

† Poetry was called Odin's Gift, and the Gift of the Gods.

‡ A phrase in the Icelandic poetry for death.

On the dark heath do you stray,
 Where pale ghosts arise to view;
 How should they your soul affray?
 None but Norway's foes you slew.
 Do your ships o'er ocean sail?
 Sure success must still attend;
 Strong the waves, and swift the gale;
 Great *Vidar* † is your friend.
 When opposing foes combine,
 First to follow, last in flight;
 Where embattling warriors shine,
 Eric towers a god in sight.
 Thus you traverse sea and land;
 Conquest on your banners waits;
 All who dare your arm withstand,
 Down descend to Hela's gates.
 Shall a warrior, chief of men,
 Me, poor helpless minstrel, slay?
 Spring the Lion from his den,
 On a feeble insect prey?
 Yes! I slew of youth the flower;
 Norway's hope and pride I slew;
 And a silent midnight hour,
 Rises off his ghost to view.
 But, live, prince, in high renown,
 Strong the stock, and new the stem;
 And let mercy in thy crown,
 Be the brightest purest gem!
 Warrior, King, great Eric, hear;
 Odin loves the minstrel throng;
 In my hand his gifts I bear;
 Spare the minstrel for his song.

ERIC

Yes! you slew—too well I know;—
 Do you know how parents grieve?
 I have drank the cup of woe;
 Shall the murderer hope to live?
 Where the reeking sword appears;
 Where blood flows in torrens warm;
 Midst a gathering host of spears,
 Dauntless I can brave the storm.
 I have stood midst heaps of slain;
 Seen a thousand warriors die;
 And as sigh'd the minstrel's strain,
 Heav'd the sympathetic sigh.
 I have lost, too, many a friend,
 Much have mourn'd o'er nature's plan;
 True and faithful to the end,
 Tho' a king, I felt as man.
 Ills like these I learn to bear:—
 But, to lose a blameless son,—
 By a traitor murder'd—ere
 Half his course of life was run—
 Think you, as your numbers flow,
 Warriors' breasts are made of steel?
 —Warriors, tell him;—well ye know
 How it is, that parents feel.

† The Neptune of the Scandinavians.
 ‡ Death.

* The song was delivered in an assembly of warriors.

Had some prince of high renown,
 Cam'd in Eric half this smart,
 I had struggled in his throne,
 Pierc'd the tiger thro' his heart.
 Had the flow'rs of Norway's race,
 Sprung from purest, noblest blood;—
 Soon, within some hideous place,
 Serpents soon, had suck'd his blood.
 Yes! by Odin's name I swear,
 Name I never durst profane,
 Like him fix'd—a mortal prayer
 Might have sued to me in vain.
 But since Odin's gift you bring,
 'Tis a language from the skies:
 Well the wreath becomes a king;
 And your ransom be the prize.

Live then, Egil, go in peace;
 Live, oh! hard, to raise my name:
 Mine be conquest's proud increase;
 Thine to spread the conqu'ror's fame.

EXTEMPORE LINES

WRITTEN UPON THE DOOR OF A CELEBRATED
 AERONAUT.

THIS true, my friend, altho' you tarr,
 Here is a man, that lives—on air!

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

. On the days omitted by us in this Register, the reader will understand that no business of public interest was transacted.

APRIL 28.

THEIR Lordships met this day for the first time after the recess.

29. Petitions from Reading, Scarborough, Whitby, &c. were presented, praying for the propagation of Christian knowledge in India.

MAY 7. Nearly 150 petitions were presented from different parts of the country, praying that facilities might be afforded for the introduction of Christianity into India.

13. In regard to the petitions for propagating Christianity, Earl Grey observed, there could be but one opinion on the subject, if argued by proper means. Until he was acquainted what those means should be, he would not pledge himself to support the prayer of the petitioners.

The Eagle, the Norwich Union, and the Hope Insurance Company's bills were read a first time; when Lord Redesdale remarked, they were so framed, that individuals would, in case of an insolvency of the parties, lose those benefits to which they otherwise would be entitled.

14. Lord Darnley, after a speech, disapproving of the manner in which the war had been conducted against America, concluded by moving for a Committee of Inquiry into the management and disposal of the naval stores of the kingdom during the last year. The motion was supported by argumentative speeches from Lords Grey, Grenville, and Stanhope; and opposed by Lords Mel-

ville, Liverpool, Bathurst, and Galloway. The topics urged on either side were not new. The motion was negatived by 125 to 59.

17. Lord Darnley complained of the excessive heat of the House on Friday night, and was joined by the Lord Chancellor, who said, that from his being obliged to attend 12 and 16 hours, it had a serious effect on his health. He likewise complained, that the avenues to the House were obstructed by the water-companies, who frequently left the pavement and the road in a state hazardous to the lives of his Majesty's subjects.

On the consideration of the report of the Curates' Bill, Lord Ellenborough said, that it ought to be compulsory in curates as well as rectors to reside in their parishes. Lord Redesdale attacked the lower orders of the clergy, complaining of their residing in market-towns far from their parishes, for the sake of a game at cards; of their riding with indecent speed from church to church; and hurrying through the service with unbecoming levity: in one instance a farmer's wife had compelled the clergyman to return to his pulpit, because he had omitted several of the prayers. The Bishops defended the clergy; and it was said, that the curate alluded to had been removed.

18. Lords Eldon, Lauderdale, and Ellenborough, opposed the second reading of the Sinecure Bill, which, they represented as crude, unintelligible, and mischievous.

It could not be understood by the courts of justice, many of whose offices it diminished, though already too few in number to get through the business. This was as absurd as if, because you can hardly pull up Highgate hill, with two horses, you should take off one of them. Lord Eldon said, that those noble lords who were born to great fortunes, were rather hard on the more laborious part of the community, who, like him, had nothing but their salaries to subsist upon. The bill proposed to abolish the office of Deputy Registrars of the Court of Chancery, as sinecures; by which means if this act passed, the doors of Chancery would be closed to-morrow; for there were no principal registrars of that court, and the whole business was done by the deputies as they were called. Lord Ellenborough said, that the emoluments of his office barely enabled him not to trench upon his private fortune. His profits came in by dribblets of 2s. 6d. and 6s. 8d. and not like the payments in gold which a noble lord received from his Cornish lead mines. Yet he thought that those who held high situations in the country ought not to be reduced to the situation of paupers. If the bill had any principle (of which he spoke very diffidently), it was, to substitute pensions for sinecures, and to appreciate public service by length of time, the worst measure of it that could be devised. Lord Grosvenor defended the bill, which was, however, thrown out without a division.

21. In the Lords' Scotch Appeal cause of M^r. Adam and M^r. Adam, judgment of the court below was affirmed; and it may now be considered as finally established, that by the law of Scotland, as it at present stands, a mere verbal declaration of marriage by the parties themselves, deliberately made in the presence of witnesses, constitutes a valid marriage, proveable by the verbal testimony of the witnesses, without any writing or any further testimony.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Debentures, Marine Officers Wines,

Merchantmen Mates' Bond, Bays Exportation, Bermuda Trade, Irish Militia, Irish Butter, Irish Officers Widows' Pension, Irish Sugar Spirits Distillation, Edinburgh Canal, Edinburgh Surgeons', and a number of private bills—in all 74.

The Bishop of London, with the understanding of his brethren, opposed the third reading of the Curates' Bill, which he considered as likely to produce pernicious effects, and not conceiving it gave the bishops sufficient discretion under it with respect to the salaries of curates. Lord Ellenborough said, that the real design of the bill was, to put men into church livings who were not only inimical to the interests of the Church of England, but to the interests of true Christianity. Lords Redesdale, Eldon, Liverpool, and Grenville supported the Bill; which was opposed by Lords Grosvenor, Kenyon, and Radnor. The third reading was then carried by 37 to 22.

31. The second reading of the Smithfield Market Bill was moved by the Duke of Bedford, who noticed its crowded state, and the necessity for its being enlarged; adding, that upon an average of five years, from 1790 to 1794, compared with the last five years, there had been an annual increase of 30,000 head of cattle, and 200,000 head of sheep. Lords Ellenborough, Eldon, and Liverpool declared it was necessary that the market should be removed to a more convenient spot; three quarters of an acre, added to the present market, would increase the nuisance, and be inconvenient to the Charterhouse, and would embody a greater number of interests against the removal. The Marquis Lansdowne and the Earl of Lauderdale supported the bill, which was thrown out by 25 to 16.

JUNE 3. The royal assent was given by commission to 73 public and private bills. The bill exempting Roman Catholics holding commissions from the penalties under the Test Act was read a second time. Adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 27.

THE House met this day for the first time after the recess; but merely routine business took place.

28. A petition from 32,000 journeymen artificers, praying that the 5th of Elizabeth, for preventing any person from exercising a trade, occupation, &c. who has not served an apprenticeship thereto of seven years be enforced. A petition from Tennyngton, in Devon, was presented by Mr. Tierney against the Catholic Claims. The petitioners acknowledged that "they were good judges of sheep and oxen; though they were not much skilled in matters of state. They therefore left such subjects to that honourable House, trusting that they would take care that no opportunity should be af-

forded for the introduction of the Pope or the Pretender.

In consequence of the opposition of Mr. Whitbread, Lord Ossulton withdrew the bill for erecting a third theatre in the metropolis.

Mr. Wharton obtained leave to bring in a bill for making a street from the Regency Park to Carleton House. It would not be in a straight line; as Cavendish square would be avoided, and other streets, where much money would be asked for the purchase of houses. That part of the grounds, through which it was to be carried, which now belonged to the crown, was not worth more than 4500*l.* a year; and upon the new plan it would be about 32,000*l.* a year. For the execution of the plan, it

was necessary that 765 houses should come down, 449 of which belonged to the crown at present. The completion of the work would cost about 330,000*l.* which one of the insurance offices had already offered to advance. The amount of the interest of this sum, at 5 per cent. would be about 16,000*l.* a year, leaving a yearly surplus of 15,000*l.* which, if converted into a sinking fund would redeem the original debt in 16 years; after which the crown would have 32,000*l.* instead of 4500*l.* a year.

A bill to exempt from stamp duties the pensions paid in Ireland to Officers' Widows, was read a first time.

29. Mr. Frankland obtained leave to bring in a bill for regulating the Assize of Bread throughout the country at large, by granting the necessary power to magistrates; and to make some allowance to the bakers in the country, whose profits had not been increased for the last eighteen years. The bill was read a first time.

30. Mr. Grattan brought up his bill for the removal of Civil and Military Disqualifications from the Roman Catholic Subjects of this kingdom. The title of the bill was read. It allowed Roman Catholics to sit in either House of Parliament on taking an oath therein specified instead of the oath of supremacy, and against transubstantiation; it also allowed them to be members of any corporation, and to be officers of the King's household, with certain exceptions. Mr. Canning said, that the bill had his cordial concurrence. Sir J. Cox Hipplesley would endeavour to have it postponed. Sir C. Poole wished it could be framed so as not to affect the navy during the present war. Mr. Hiley Addington did not think that those who had voted for the committee had pledged themselves to support the principle of the bill. It was then read, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on the 11th inst.

Mr. W. Smith said, that he should, on Wednesday, move for the repeal of all laws against the dissenters.

MAY 8. In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after remarking the facility with which 12 millions of exchequer bills were funded in one day, moved a series of resolutions for raising three millions by debentures, and to fund double that sum in the 4 per cents; which were agreed to.

The petition from the masters and journeymen mechanics against permitting persons to work at their respective businesses, unless they had served an apprenticeship thereto, was, after some opposition, from Messrs. Onslow, Giddy, and Butterworth, referred to the consideration of a committee.

Mr. Ponsonby, after observing that between three and four hundred thousand pounds had already been advanced to Sweden, wished for some explanation respecting

the negotiation with Denmark, which was understood to have terminated abruptly. He did not complain of Norway being attacked, nor did he think it was unfair to furnish Sweden with the means of doing so, if the step were conformable to the general interests and policy of affairs; but how far such a proceeding was wise, deserved great and serious consideration. He would add, that if the Noble Lord thought disclosures imprudent, he should remain silent and satisfied. Lord Castlereagh acknowledged the candid manner in which the request had been made, but said that he could not explain the present state of the relations between this country and Sweden, without adverting to other relations, and making disclosures which would be prejudicial to the public service. Mr. Ponsonby professed himself satisfied.

5. Mr. W. Smith rose to make his motion respecting the penalties of the 9th and 10th of William, relative to the denial of the doctrines of the Trinity. By that act, all persons rejecting the divinity of any person in the Trinity, were subject, for the first offence, to be judged incapable of holding any office ecclesiastical, civil, or military; for the second, they were disabled from prosecuting any suit; could not be executors or administrators, and were liable to imprisonment for three years. His object was, to repeal this part of the act. The motion was referred to a committee.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply; when 1632*l.* was voted for the Westminster Improvements; 1718*l.* for the Relief of poor French Refugees; 3000*l.* for the Board of Agriculture; 25,257*l.* for the Royal Navy Asylum; 22,513*l.* for completing the Building of the Royal Navy Asylum; 28,407*l.* for defraying the expence of the Penitentiary House at Millbank.

10. In consequence of petitions from the ship-owners and merchants of London and other places, praying that the importation of cotton wool from America may be prohibited, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as a measure of finance, he had abandoned the tax upon cotton; but, in case of a speedy friendly intercourse, he was for a restraining duty. With respect to America, we had no right to establish any thing in the nature of a geographical blockade, as the Americans did not accept of the continental system. What was justifiable against Buonaparte would not be so against the Americans, according to the law of nations. Our commanders, however, on the American station had certain discretionary powers on this subject.

11. Sir J. C. Hipplesley, on learning that it was the intention of Mr. Grattan to move the second reading of the catholic bill, urged the necessity of delay, the requiring of further security; and after stating that 30,000*l.* had been collected by the Jesuits to build a college near Dublin, moved, as an amendment, for a committee of inquiry, with in-

struction to obtain returns from the colonies, and information from foreign countries, respecting the guards upon catholics and against the power of the pope.—Messrs. Grattan and Canning replied with much eloquence and ability. The amendment was negatived, 238 to 187.

12. On Sir S. Romilly objecting to the Manchester police bill, because it increased the number of pensioned magistrates, a division took place; when the second reading was carried by 47 to 23. Mr. Brand moved for a select committee on the petition of a person named Crutchley, formerly, prothonotary of the place court, who complained, that he had been suspended by Mr. Burton Morris, the judge of that court, because he had refused to exact the fees which Mr. Morris had, by his own *fat*, raised to the amount of 2000*l.* additional on the public—500*l.* of which would go into his own pocket. Messrs. Raine and Stephens spoke against the committee, though the former said that Mr. Morris was anxious for inquiry, alleging, that Mr. Crutchley had his remedy by a suit at law. Messrs. Wrottesley, C. Wynn, Preston and Lockart, supported the motion. On a division, there appeared 16 for it, and only 2 against it; but the members being under 40, an adjournment took place, and the motion was lost.

13. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed two resolutions, in consequence of the high price of sugar. The first was, that the sugars of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and their dependencies, be admitted into home consumption, on paying an additional duty of 5*s.* per cwt.; the second, that an additional duty of 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. be imposed upon clayed sugars: both agreed to. Mr. Grattan then moved the second reading of the bill for relieving the catholics. Dr. Duignan declared, with vehemence, that the bill would restore the Roman catholic religion, and establish the supremacy of the Pope. He then argued at great length, that concession to the catholics would destroy the protestant ascendancy in Ireland—would give them 100 votes in parliament, which they would employ to overturn the establishments of church and state. He declared that, whatever oaths the catholics took would not be considered binding, if the Pope or the clergy chose to absolve them. To admit them to political power was the height of imprudence, was injurious to the protestant succession, and acknowledging that the Stuart family had been unjustly deprived of the crown. Mr. C. Grant, in a speech which obtained great attention, and was repeatedly cheered, pointed out the intolerant sentiments of the last speaker, which had been regularly urged and answered every session. Sir F. Flood commented with much severity on the speech of the Rt. Hon. Doctor, who, after embracing a catholic wife for 17 years, had shewn so much ingratitude to a body of persons from whom he had selected the solace of his life. He complained

of the slanders and falsehoods uttered against the catholics, whom he wished half the English would go to Ireland to see. The speech of Sir J. C. Hippesley, on a former night, he characterised as the "most multifarious, complicated, circuitous oration," he had ever heard. Lord Castlereagh thought other securities should be provided besides the oath, which he admitted was comprehensive and satisfactory. The catholics, by being admitted into parliament, would legislate for our church; and they ought to prove their conciliatory spirit, by granting the protestants some security in the appointment of the bishops. He thought the crown ought to have a voice in the rejection of a priest, who might be disloyal. He disapproved of the commissioners under the present bill, as they were to act without the influence of the crown, save their nomination. It tended to establish a new estate in the country highly dangerous, and to transfer from a foreign power, to a power within ourselves, a right of interference seriously detrimental to the catholic body, to itself, and to the constitution. He objected to the repeal of the test act. The noble lord concluded, by declaring that he wished the House to go into a committee on the bill. Messrs. Ryder and Peele protested against the bill, which conceded every thing, without providing securities. Mr. Wilberforce complained, that the noble lord had not stated his ideas distinctly: he would place the framers of the bill in a very painful situation, unless he would state in the house, or in private, what his views were. Mr. Canning declared that he was willing to meet and confer with the noble lord, and adopt his views, should they appear most conducive to produce that effect which they both wished. The House then divided; when Dr. Duignan's amendment for deferring the second reading for three months was negatived by 245 to 202.

IRISH BUDGET.

14. On the motion of Mr. W. Fitzgerald, several accounts of Irish Taxes were ordered to be laid before the House; and the same were afterwards brought up, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. W. Fitzgerald stated to the committee the terms of the loan of two millions for Ireland, and upon the favourable terms of which he congratulated the country. For every 100*l.* the subscribers were to receive 100*l.* in the 3*½* per cents.; 20*l.* in the 5 per cents. and Treasury bills, at the rate of 11*l.* 15*s.* making a total expence to the public of 6*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* for every 100*l.* subscribed. This interest might appear rather high; but it was less than the interest on the loan of last year; and it was very little more than the rate of legal interest in Ireland, which was 6 per cent. He next came to the rate of duties, which he should merely state to the House, leaving the discussion of them to take place at a subsequent stage of the proceeding. It was his object,

to bring about an assimilation, as far as the same could be brought about. It was his intention to propose, that on all goods imported, except coffee, tobacco, wine, tea, silk, and cotton-wool, duties of 25 per cent. should be imposed. On tobacco he should propose 1d. per pound, the same on coffee. The next article was one on which he did not think he should have the unanimous concurrence of the House. This was an additional duty on wine, at the rate of 8*l.* 10*s.* a tun on a hoghead of claret. The next proposition would be to raise the duties on excise of 5*s.* a barrel on malt. This would not be more than one half of the duty in Great Britain, and he did not think it a tax which ought to be objected to. He should also submit certain regulations respecting the rates of postage in Ireland. Last year a defalcation in this branch of revenue had taken place. The proposal was, to reduce the rates between the capital and all towns at the distance of 10 miles; because letters were sent by private conveyance, which practice it would be necessary to do away; and the postage beyond that distance should be increased higher than they were at present. The Hon. gentleman said, his next object was, to increase the rates on horses, carriages, servants, windows, and other assessed taxes. At present a house of seven windows paid 15*s.* This he should raise to 17*s.* 9*d.* and this was to increase in proportion. On 14 windows the tax should be 4*l.* 4*s.* The increase on the whole of this tax would be about 25 per cent. He proposed to increase the duties on male servants. In Ireland, the duty on a male servant was now 1*l.* 1*s.* This he proposed to raise to 1*l.* 10*s.* and so in proportion to the number of 11. The duty paid on a horse, in Ireland, was 15*s.* and this he proposed to raise to 1*l.* 10*s.* and so in proportion. A similar increase on the duties of carriages. Instead of the present duty of 8*l.* 8*s.* on a four wheel carriage, he should propose 10*l.* 10*s.* and 18*l.* 3*s.* on all who kept four carriages and upwards. He wished to abstain on this day from any arguments or discussion on the general principles of taxation in Ireland, because this would come more properly before the House on a subsequent day, when the whole financial state of Ireland should be laid before parliament. He had now stated the general outline of the taxes that were immediately wanted. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving that 2,000,000*l.* be raised by loan for the service of Ireland. Sir J. Newport thought it would have been better to defer the introduction of new taxes until the whole financial state of Ireland was brought regularly before the House. To some of the taxes now proposed, he had some objections, which he would state. If asked if there were likely to answer their object, he would not say a word against the loan, he approved of it; he believed it as favourable a loan as could be made at this time. With respect to

the duty on wine, it would be at once burdensome and unproductive. He believed this would also be the case with malt; and the duty on beer would produce a great moral evil in Ireland, by inducing people to diminish the consumption of that article, and increasing that of ardent spirits. He felt this so paramount an object, that, on every stage of the malt duty bill, he would take the sense of the House upon it. As to the post-office, he could see no reason for diminishing the duty, where the correspondence was one of caprice and pleasure, and increasing the tax where the correspondence was for the purpose of commerce. The increase of the assessed taxes he did not think would be productive. When a tax was formerly laid on carriages, the gentlemen who kept carriages had laid them aside, and said they were obliged to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for helping them to lessen the expenses of their establishments; and this might be done again, so as to make the tax less productive than it otherwise would be. If, however, these measures answered the purposes in view, he should feel extremely gratified. But to the malt tax, he should, for the sake of public morals, always object, whether the same was productive or not. Mr. W. Fitzgerald in reply, said, some taxes must be raised; and although these were objectionable, they were less so than any others that could be devised. Mr. Tighe objected to the malt tax, as one that would destroy the trade of the brewers in Ireland. After a few words from Mr. W. Fitzgerald, the resolution was agreed to; the House resumed; and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow. The report of the resolutions of the committee on Muscovado sugars was brought up; and, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the proposed duty of 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on clayed sugars, was reduced to 10*s.*

The House then went into a Committee on the Catholic Relief Bill, *pro forma*, the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

LEATHER TAX.

18. Mr. Benson, after stating the distress which had been felt in Staffordshire and elsewhere, moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act imposing an additional duty on hides and skins. Mr. Wharton said, that the evidence before the committee was interested and unsatisfactory; that the tax produced 65,000*l.* a year; and that even if repealed, without any substitute being found, it would not lessen the price of leather articles to the public; though it might benefit the speculating leather sellers.—Mr. Vansittart said, that the tanners had purposely reduced their stock, in order to lessen the receipt, and make out a case for Parliament.—Lord Compton, Althorpe, Capt. Bennet, Sir C. Morgan, Col. Epley, with Messrs. Lockart, Western Robinson, and W. Smith, supported the motion, which was carried by 105 to 104: the members were at

first equal; but the Speaker gave his casting voice. The bill repealing the duty was then brought in and read a first time.

19. The Catholic Relief Bill passed through a committee.

20. The Irish Malt duty bill went through a committee, after a division of 110 to 36 against it. The duty has been reduced from 5s. to 3s. at the request of county members.

On the second reading of the bill to repeal the tax on leather, Lord Castlereagh strenuously urged the House not to relinquish the tax. Mr. Baring said, that the tax was unpopular only among tanners and leather curriers. On a division, the motion was negatived by 125 to 120. The bill for the repeal of the tax is of course lost.

21. Leave was given to bring in a bill to secure to Mr. Palmer a net per centage on the proceeds of the post-office, according to the agreement of the year 1789. The Admiralty Registrars' bill passed through a committee: a clause imposed by Lord Castlereagh, providing that the enactments of the bill should not have effect before the cessation of the existing interests, was rejected by 30 to 14.

REJECTION OF THE CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

27. The House having, on the motion of Mr. Grattan, gone into a Committee, to which the above bill was re-committed, Mr. Abbott (the Speaker) said, that the Hon. gentleman, with whom this bill originated, had declared that conciliatory arrangements were the only object which he had in view; that he wished not any measure of this sort to be carried without the consent of Protestants as well as Catholics; but what prospect, he (Mr. Abbott) would ask, was there of any such concord? The leaders of the Roman Catholic party exclaimed against the bill as inadequate and confined in its provisions; while Dr. Troy, the titular archbishop of Dublin, and Dr. Milner, the vicar apostolic for the Midland District, had declared that, in regard to the appointment of their bishops, it was more exceptionable than the veto itself; and one of them had declared, that, rather than consent to such provisions, it would be the duty of the catholic clergy to lay down their lives on a scaffold. All our legislators and statesmen had agreed that the civil authority should be vested in those who conformed to the religion of the state; while, at the same time, the measure of the danger to be avoided, was to be the measure of the extent of that exclusion. Such was the frame of the government, as established at the revolution. It gave the most ample religious toleration to protestant dissenters of every description: it even relaxed the laws against them, on account of their tried loyalty and exemplary conduct. The religious doctrines of the catholics, on the contrary, continued, in them, something hostile to the civil constitution of the country. He agreed with Mr. Burke, that it was just to exclude the catholics from offices of state, though not

from those of the army and navy, considering the former as belonging to the sovereignty of the country. But he would never consent to lay open to them the two houses of parliament, where some one of their body, of splendid talents, but perverted ambition, might become a leader of a party; and, joining with some other faction, might form a combination of force extremely dangerous to the constitution of the country. Were parliament thrown open to the catholics, there would be little chance of the present representatives for Ireland sitting in that House. He should likewise object to their appointment to judicial offices. In administering the rights of a protestant church, they could never give that satisfaction which was so desirable and essential. It was not the object of the framers of the bill to secure ample toleration to the catholics, or why was not the right of the catholic soldier to exercise his own religious worship secured by law, and their places of worship protected? the real object of the bill was, to give the catholics political ascendancy. If the barriers were once broken down, it would be too late to think of repairing the breach when the full flood of innovation had burst in upon us. He did not undervalue the oaths contained in the bill; but the catholics lived in too great a darkness and subjugation to their priests, for much reliance to be placed upon them. Their clergy was daily increasing in this island; Jesuits, Benedictines, and Dominicans. It was well known that the two last orders were devoted to the pope, whose verbal commands were implicitly obeyed; while they, in their turn, expected the same obedience from the people. It was this very principle which made Locke a philosopher, Lord Somers a statesman, and William III. as a sovereign, declare the catholic ecclesiastical polity incompatible with the safety of the state. We had seen it blaze forth lately in Spain: and surely it would not be a safe concomitant of the British constitution. The main clause, however, which he should oppose, was that which went to admit catholics to parliament: he should move that it be struck out. Mr. Whitbread said, that the right honourable gentleman so rarely delivered his opinion on public questions, that it must necessarily have great influence on the committee; he regretted, however, that when some six years ago, a bill was brought in to open the army to the catholics, the House had not been favoured with his sentiments. He concluded an argumentative speech in favour of the bill. Sir J. Nicol and Mr. Bankes spoke to the same effect as Mr. Abbott. Messrs. Ponsonby, Grattan, and Lord Castlereagh, replied at great length to the arguments of the Speaker; and concluded by declaring, that as the clause admitting the catholics to parliament, was substantially the essence of the bill, if the former was rejected, the latter would be stripped of all those qualities from which the

salutary effects of conciliating the catholic body were expected to flow. Mr. Canning said, that the way to allay the ferments and discontents of men was to give them vent in that House. He had no fears of demagogues being admitted into that assembly; he wished to see such persons within their walls, and to conflict with them face to face. When this had been the case—he meant no invidious allusions—the character and opinions of the popular declaimer had dwindled into their native insignificance. The hon. member supported the bill with his usual eloquence.—the same prophecies of danger had been made on both the Scotch and Irish Unions, for the admission of members for those countries, and they had proved groundless. It was admitted, even by the opposers of the present measure, that some concession to the catholics was necessary; there was now an opportunity for a final settlement, as far as any thing human could be final and determinate: if this clause were negatived, he should not think it worth his while to support the other parts of the bill: but should discharge himself of all concern in a measure which would then be fruitless and nugatory. The question was then clamorously called for; when the Speaker's amendment was carried by 251 to 247.—Mr. Ponsonby then moved that the report be received this day three months; which being put and carried, the bill was altogether lost.

25. Mr. Peel brought in a bill to revive the acts of 1807 and 1810, to prevent improper persons from having arms in Ireland; it was read a first time.—Adjourned.

CIVIL LIST.

27. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving for a select committee to consider the charges of the civil list establishment, said, that the total excess of the expenditure was 203,000*l.* of which sum 120,000*l.* had been incurred on account of the household.—Mr. Whitbread said, the income of the Prince Regent, clear of all deductions, was 130,000*l.* per annum—a greater sum than was enjoyed by his father—and it ought not to be exceeded. He was ashamed to see charges for furniture, horses, and 7,000*l.* for snuff-boxes, when 100,000*l.* had lately been granted to cover all those expenses. He pressed upon ministers the necessity of increasing the income of the Princess of Wales, which was only 17,000*l.* per annum; her Royal Highness had been saved from destruction by the late expression of the public feeling. The motion was agreed to.

31. Mr. Grattan gave notice, that he should, early next session, move for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics of Ireland.—Lord Castlereagh, in reply to Mr. Ponsonby, acknowledged that, besides the parliamentary grant to Sweden, an additional advance had been made respecting which he should bring forward a statement after the recess.

INDIA AFFAIRS.

The House, having gone into a committee on the affairs of the East India Company, and the Speaker, after some opposition, having left the chair, the first resolution, which proposes the renewal of the company's charter for 20 years, was discussed. The principal speakers in its favour were, Messrs. Grant, sen. and jun. (the very eloquent speech of the latter made a great impression), Bruce, Ponsonby, Robinson, General Gascoyne, and Sir J. Newport. Messrs. Marryatt and Canning opposed its being renewed for so long a period. It was finally carried without a division.

JUNE 1. In a committee on India affairs, the second resolution, continuing the monopoly of the China trade to the company was discussed. Messrs. Marryatt, Protheroe, G. Phillips, and Ponsonby, strongly opposed it, as being defended on suppositions injurious to the character of British traders, by imputing to them misconduct, imbecility, and incapacity. It was stated, but not controverted by Messrs. Grant, that the China trade being thrown open, would cause a saving of one million and a half sterling annually, by the reduction in the price of tea. This resolution was carried without a division. The third resolution, being complex, and containing thirteen articles, they were separately discussed and agreed to, except the principal, which was reserved.

2. The bill for erecting a new county gaol, in Kent, at an expense of 250,000*l.* was thrown out on a division, by 62 to 55.—In the committee of supply, the following sums were voted: 25,000*l.* to the inhabitants of St. Vincent, in consequence of the recent calamity there; 4 millions for the army extraordinary of last year; 5 millions for the present year; 50,000*l.* for the commissioners of first fruits in Ireland; 16,548*l.* for widening the streets of Dublin; and 3 millions for the ordnance estimates. In the committee on East India affairs the resolution respecting the extension of the India trade to the outports, was supported by Mr. Rickards, who stated that, since the adoption of the Zemindary system, the estates had been transferred from the landed proprietors to government, in payment of the arrears of taxes; and that the peasantry were oppressed by the impositions of an army of tax-gatherers. He conceived the trade capable of being greatly extended. Mr. R.'s speech was received by loud cheering. Mr. Tierney spoke with great warmth against the proposed extension, as pregnant with danger, and was followed by the Messrs. Grants. The debate was then postponed.

3. In a committee on the affairs of the East India company, all the remaining resolutions were discussed, and, after some opposition, agreed to without a division. The report was then ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration this day next night.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

• ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 6.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Salt, of his Majesty's Ship Unicorn, addressed to Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, and transmitted by Admiral Lord Keith to Pohn Wilson Croker, Esq.

*His Majesty's Ship Unicorn,
March 30.*

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ships Unicorn and Stag captured this day, in latitude 48 deg. 30 min. N., and longitude 6 deg. 30 min. W. the French privateer ship Miquelonnaise, belonging to St. Maloe, pierced for 20 guns; mounted two long 12-pounders, eight long 6-pounders, and eight 12-pound carronades, with a complement of 130 men, out four days from Quimper; had taken a small brig, the Alexander, from London, bound to Lisbon with a cargo of tin and iron, which vessel she sunk. The Miquelonnaise is nearly 400 tons, only six months old, copper-fastened, and is a very superior vessel of her class, and appears to be fit for his Majesty's service. His Majesty's ship Phoebe have in sight at the latter part of the chase.

I have the honour to be, &c,
(Signed) G. B. SALT, Captain.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, APRIL 10.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T., his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia.

*Imperial Head-Quarters, Kalisch,
March 6, 1813.*

Referring to my despatch from St. Petersburg, by the messenger Lyell, I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that having begun my journey, upon the Emperor's invitation to join him at head-quarters, on the 12th of February, I reached Riga in forty-eight hours, and arrived in this town before day-break on the 2d of March. The Emperor received me in his accustomed most gracious manner, and, in an audience immediately after parade, was pleased to state the outline of his recent operations.

In the first place, the result of his Imperial Majesty's communications to the Court of Berlin, made on his first arrival at Wilna, has been the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance, offensive and defensive, with that power. The Plenipotentiaries are, Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, and the Chancellor Baron Hardenberg. In pursuance of this renovation of amicable relations, the most active combined military operations are already in progress.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIII, June 1813.

This day a report has been received of the actual occupation of Berlin by the forces of his Imperial Majesty, under the Aid-de-Camp Gen. Chernicheff.

The head-quarters of the Russian army are established in this central position, to give the necessary time for receiving recruits and convalescents, who are daily arriving, and for supplying necessaries to troops who have been engaged in a campaign of an unexampled and uninterrupted series of military operations and marches for eleven months. This pause will, however, be of short duration. Nothing can be more striking than the contrast between the march of the Russian army, and the conciliatory proceedings of the Emperor, with that of Buonaparte, and the troops under the French Generals. The most rigid and correct discipline had been observed in the Duchy, as well as in Prussia.

His Imperial Majesty, though in possession of the keys of Warsaw, has not placed a soldier within its walls; and has, in every instance, treated the Poles with the utmost clemency and indulgence.—The Austrian auxiliary force, in consequence of an unlimited armistice, are gradually retiring to the Gallician frontier.—Regnier's corps, as I conjectured, retired behind the Austrians, by Rawa, to this place; they were here overtaken by General Winzingerode, who attacked them with inferior force, and put them to flight, taking prisoner the Saxon General Rostitz, three Colonels, forty-seven other officers, fifteen hundred rank and file, with two colours and seven cannon. The remainder of this corps pursued their retreat in the direction of Glogau, probably not exceeding five or six thousand men.

It remains for me to offer my congratulations on the signal success which has hitherto attended the great and unremitting exertions of the Emperor, who, in the course of two months, at this season, has continued the pursuit of the enemy from Wilna to the Oder; and has united to his own zealous endeavours, the decided and hearty support of the King of Prussia, and of the whole population of his dominions, who seem most solicitous to emulate the Russians in patriotic donations, as well as in personal service.

I understand the Polish government, which withdrew from Warsaw under Prince Poniatowski, went, in the first instance, to Petrikaw, and a part with the Prince are gone to Czentochar, where it is said some force has been assembled; and I have also understood, that the Polish part of Regnier's corps, after the affair of Kalisch, took that direction. A Russian corps is stationed to the southward of Warsaw, to observe their motions.

Imperial Head-quarters, Kalisch, Mar. 26.

MY LORD,

In my despatches of the 6th inst. I had the honour of reporting my arrival at this place, and of detailing to your Lordship the progress which the Emperor had made in his arrangements, and in preparations for the campaign, together with the gigantic steps which had already been taken in carrying on the military operations already begun. These reports included the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance with Prussia, the ratifications of which have since been exchanged; also the capture of Berlin, where General Wittgenstein has established his head-quarters since the 10th inst. Since that period his Imperial Majesty has visited the king of Prussia at Breslaw; Hamburgh has been occupied by the Russian forces; Lubeck has opened its gates. The enemy has been entirely driven from Swedish Pomerania, Mecklenburgh, Lauenbourg, and all the Prussian territory within the Elbe.

Detachments of the Russian army have penetrated to Dresden, which capital they now occupy, Marshal Davoust having retreated across the Elbe, and having destroyed some of the arches of the magnificent bridge at that place.—A proportion of the Prussian army has passed the Silesian frontier into Lusacra, and is advancing towards Dresden.

Three detachments of the division under General Wittgenstein have by this time crossed the Elbe; one in the centre under Major-General Döruberg, who is moving upon Hanover with Major-General Tettenborn upon his right, in the direction of Bremen; and Major-General Czernicheff upon his left, in the direction of Brunswick.

Lord Walpole is the bearer of the present despatches; his Lordship proceeds by Berlin, and I have no doubt but that he will find it perfectly easy to take his departure from Copenhaven.

I have already stated, that the Prussian army is in the best state of preparation; nothing can exceed the condition of that part which was assembled at Breslau on the Emperor's arrival, and it is impossible to exaggerate the enthusiasm which has been exhibited by all ranks of persons throughout the Prussian dominions, or the demonstrations of joy with which the Emperor Alexander was received.—The King of Prussia has made an excursion to Berlin, where he was to see General de York.—The inhabitants in Saxony have every where received the Russian forces with expressions of cordiality, not inferior to those of the Prussians: the same has occurred in Mecklenburgh.—Your Lordship will see by the printed reports, the manner in which General Tettenborn and his detachment were received at Hamburgh; the same zeal was manifested at Lauenburg, where, in a moment, the Prussian arms were destroyed.—The Bal-

tic ports, and that of Hamburgh, have been opened by proclamations.—The blockade of Dantzic by land continues, as stated in my last despatch; but the navigation of the Baltic having opened, Captain Acklam lost no time in detaching some of his Majesty's ships under his command, by which that place is now closely blockaded by sea: these vessels having already captured two ships which attempted to come in with supplies. The sickness with which the French have infected every place they have entered during their retreat, rages in Dantzic, and numbers of the garrison, as well as of the inhabitants, are stated to have perished by it.

Spandau is besieged. The Russian reinforcements continue to arrive upon the frontier, and numbers of convalescents daily join the ranks of their respective regiments.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHART.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 10.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant unto Sir Thomas Plumer, Knight, his Majesty's Attorney-General, the office of Vice-Chancellor of England.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to constitute and appoint Francis Lord Napier to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 10.

A letter from Captain Lumley, of his Majesty's ship *Narrissos*, dated off Cape St. Blare, Jan. 5, mentioning the capture of the American Schooner *letter of marque Shepherd*, of four guns and 18 men.

A letter from Captain Burdett, of his Majesty's ship *Maidstone*, dated Lynhaven Bay, Feb. 14, announcing the capture of the *Cora*, American letter of marque, of eight guns, forty men, and 258 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, and laden with brandy, wine, silks, &c. from Bourdeaux.

A letter from Mr. Edward Morgan, Commander of the *Viper* Excise cutter, gives an account of his having captured, on the 3d instant, off the North Foreland, *La Louise* French privateer, manned with twenty-two men with small arms; she was first discovered at anchor in Kingsgate Bay, and after a chase of four hours struck to the *Viper*, which cutter, at the time of the capture, had only ten men on board.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 12.

A Despatch, dated Heligoland, April 7, of which the following is an Extract, was last Night received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-governor Hamilton.

I have the honour to lay before your lordship a despatch, forwarded to me by Major

Kentzinger, conveying intelligence of very great importance at this time, respecting a decisive victory obtained over a considerable French force, commanded by General Morand. The engagement took place in the town of Luneburg. The French general lost his life, and twelve pieces of cannon were taken; not a man escaped.

Extract of a Letter from General the Baron Tettenborn, to Major Kentzinger, dated Hamburg, the 4th April 1813.

I hasten to announce to you the signal victory which our troops have gained, upon the 2d of April, over the corps of General Morand, who had possessed himself of the town of Luneburg.

General Morand, with 3,500 men, had marched from Tostedt to Luneburg. My cossacks followed his movements; and I gave information of them to General Dornberg, who, in conjunction with General Tschernicheff's corps, had passed the Elbe at Leutzen. The two generals advanced by forced marches to Luneburg, and arrived there just as my cossacks were engaged with the enemy. The gates were forced with the bayonet; and a sanguinary conflict ensued in the streets of the town. The victory was soon decided in our favour; all who were not killed, or already made prisoners, laid down their arms. Not a single person escaped of the whole corps. Three pair of colours, and twelve pieces of cannon, fell into our hands.

[Transmitted by Lord W. Bentinck, from Sicily.]

Messina, February 16, 1813.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that since the attack of the 21st of July the enemy had thrown up new works at Pietra Nera, and felt such confidence in their protection, that a convoy of fifty sail of armed vessels had assembled within a few days past to transport to Naples timber and other government property. Conceiving it necessary to destroy this confidence, I submitted a proposal, which having gained your lordship's sanction, I proceeded, on the night of the 14th, with two divisions of the flotilla, and four companies of the 75th, under the command of Major Stewart. Light and contrary winds prevented the boats arriving until nearly day-light, when about 150 men, with an auxiliary party of seamen, under the command of Lieutenant Le Hunte, were landed; and Major Stewart, without waiting the arrival of the rest, pushed up immediately to the height, which we had previously concerted to occupy, and which a complete battalion, with two troops of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, were prepared to dispute. Aware of the enemy having cavalry, I landed a detachment of the rocket corps, under the direction of Corporal Barenbuch, the fire of which threw the ene-

my into confusion, and facilitated the approach of our troops, which charged the height in a most determined way. The enemy, however, did not abandon it until the Colonel-commandant Roche, and most of his officers, were killed or made prisoners, and the height was literally covered with their dead. The division of the flotilla under Captain Imbest had now commenced a most destructive cannonade on the batteries, which held out with such obstinacy, that I was obliged to order them to be successively stormed. This service was performed by Lieutenant Le Hunte, with a party of seamen, in a very gallant style. At eight o'clock, every thing was in our possession, the most valuable of the enemy's vessels and timber launched, and the rest on fire. Upwards of 150 of the enemy killed and wounded, 163 prisoners, among whom is the colonel of the regiment, three of his captains, two captains of cavalry and one of artillery, with his two guns (six-pounders), afford the best proofs of the manner in which both services did their work; very few of the enemy's cavalry escaped.

The determined manner in which Major Stewart led his men to the attack of the enemy's position, did him infinite honour, and the army will share my regret at the loss of this brave officer, who fell by a musket-shot, while, with me, pushing off from the shore, after the troops were embarked, Lieutenant Campbell, of the 75th, who commanded the advanced, was particularly and generally noticed; I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the very exemplary conduct of Lieutenant Le Hunte, who was the observation of sailors and soldiers.

Colonel Robinson superintended the debarkation, and was very active. The army flotilla officer, Don Luigi Muglia, is always distinguished on these occasions. Captain Imbert, of the Neapolitan navy, placed his division of gun-boats in a manner that did him much credit. I solicit your lordship's recommendation of this officer, with Don Gesolmino Patella and Don Pietri Trapani, to the notice of his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince. I have the honour to annex a list of our killed and wounded on this occasion, which your lordship will observe is very trifling, compared with the enormous loss of the enemy. This, of itself, speaks more for the discipline of the 75th than any eulogium which, as an officer of a different service, I can presume to bestow.

R HALL, Captain and Brigadier.

1 boatswain, 1 seaman, killed; 7 seamen wounded.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 13.

A letter from Captain Dench, of his Majesty's sloop *Nautilus*, dated off the Esquimaux, February 7, states the capture of the French privateer brig *la Leonide*.

A letter from Captain Elin, of his Majesty's sloop the *Cephalus*, dated at sea, re-

bruary 24, states the capture of the French lugger privateer *la Diligente*, off Marseilles; but twenty-six days from Marseilles, but made no capture.

A letter from Captain Graham, of his Majesty's ship *Alcmene*, states the capture, by his Majesty's sloop *Scout*, on the 17th of February, off Cagliari, of *la Fortune*, French privateer—three days from Tunis.

A letter from Captain Harris, of his Majesty's ship the *Belle Poule*, dated at sea, April 4, states the capture of the Grand Napoleon, the largest and most esteemed schooner that has sailed from America; twenty-nine days from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, with a valuable cargo on board.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 19.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received at this Office, addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Lieutenant-general Sir John Murray, Bart. dated Head-quarters, Castalla, March 23, 1813.

I have the honour to enclose extracts of two despatches, addressed to his Excellency the Marquis of Wellington, by which your lordship will be fully apprized of the present situation of this army, and of the different trifling affairs which we have had with the enemy.

[The first despatch, from Lieutenant-general Murray to Lord Wellington, is dated Alicante, March 10. He states his having taken the command of the division of the Mediterranean army, serving on the eastern coasts of Spain; and of his having reconnoitred the position of Alcoy on the 3d, when he drove in the advanced posts of the enemy, who lost an officer and twenty men killed and wounded. The position of Alcoy appearing of importance, and Sir John thinking it possible, in carrying the place, to cut off the corps stationed there, attacked the post on the 7th; but by the unfortunate delay of the column which was destined to cut off his retreat, the enemy escaped; and the soldiers, after pursuing six or seven miles, desisted.—The despatch concludes with praising the state of Major-general Whittingham's divisions.]

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-general Sir J. Murray, to the Marquis of Wellington, dated Castalla, March 23; 1813.

In my despatch of the 10th instant, I had the honour to inform your Lordship, that I had found it expedient to drive the enemy from Alcoy, and to occupy that place with a strong division of the allied army.—In consequence of this movement, Marshal Suchet entered Valencia, and has assumed the command in person, of the troops on the right bank of the Xucar. He appears to have placed in this division of his army nearly all the disposable force which he has in the neighbourhood of Valencia.

Finding that the enemy was concentrating his force, I assembled the allied army at Castalla, on the 20th. In consequence of this concentration of the allied army, Marshal Suchet has reinforced his right, and has now a strong force at Onteniente, Mogenote, and Fuente del Higuera. Since I had last the honour of addressing your lordship, there have been several trifling affairs with the enemy. General Whittingham has forced him to retire beyond the Puerto de Albayda, with a very considerable loss. In this affair, which General Whittingham conducted with great judgment, and in which the Spanish troops behaved with great gallantry and order, the general was slightly wounded, as were an officer and seven men.

In a reconnoitring party, on the same day, conducted by Major-general Donkin, Captain Jacks, and the foreign troop of light cavalry, Captain Waldron, and the grenadiers of the 2d, 27th, and Lieutenant M'Dougall, of the adjutant-general's department, had an opportunity of making a spirited attack on an enemy's post, which was carried in the presence of a battalion drawn up as spectators.—We suffered no loss on this occasion, but killed some of the enemy, and took a few prisoners.

Before I conclude this letter I beg to add, that since I have been in co-operation with General Elio, I have found his Excellency most anxious to forward every object I have in view; it is impossible too highly to extol his zeal, or the readiness with which he meets my wishes.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 20.

Letters, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been transmitted to this Office by Rear-admiral Dixon, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Lieutenant Chads, late First Lieutenant of his Majesty's Ship Java.

United States frigate Constitution, off St. Salvador, Dec. 31.

SIR,

It is with deep regret that I write you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship *Java* is no more, after sustaining an action, on the 29th instant, for several hours, with the American frigate *Constitution*, which resulted in the capture, and ultimate destruction, of his Majesty's ship. Captain Lambert being dangerously wounded in the height of the action, the melancholy task of writing the detail devolves on me.

On the morning of the 29th instant, at eight A.M. off St. Salvador (coast of Brazil), the wind at N.E. we perceived a strange sail; made all sail in chase, and soon made her out to be a large frigate; at noon prepared for action, the chase not answering our private signals, and tacking towards us under easy sail; when about four miles distant she made a signal, and immediately tacked and made all sail away upon the wind. We soon found

we had the advantage of her in sailing, and came up with her fast, when she hoisted American colours; she then bore about three points on her lee bow. At fifty minutes past one P.M. the enemy shortened sail, upon which we bore down upon her; at ten minutes past two, when about half-a-mile distant, she opened her fire, giving us her larboard broadside, which was not returned till we were close on her weather-bow. Both ships now manœuvred to obtain advantageous positions, our opponent evidently avoiding close action, and firing high to disable our masts, in which he succeeded too well, having shot away the head of our bowsprit with the jib-boom, and our running rigging so much cut as to prevent our preserving the weather-gage.

At five minutes past three, finding the enemy's raking fire extremely heavy, Captain Lambert ordered the ship to be laid on board, in which we should have succeeded, had not our fore-mast been shot away at this moment, the remains of our bowsprit passing over his taffrail; shortly after this the main-top-mast went, leaving the ship totally unmanageable, with most of our starboard guns rendered useless from the wreck lying over them.

At half-past-three our gallant captain received a dangerous wound in the breast, and was carried below; from this time we could not fire more than two or three guns until a quarter past four, when our mizen-mast was shot away; the ship then fell off a little, and brought many of our starboard guns to bear; the enemy's rigging was so much cut, that he could not now avoid shooting a-head, which brought us fairly broadside and broadside. Our main-yard now went in the slings; both ships continued engaged in this manner till thirty-five minutes past four, we frequently on fire, in consequence of the wreck lying on the side engaged. Our opponent now made sail a-head out of gun-shot, where he remained an hour repairing his damages, leaving us an unmanageable wreck, with only the main-mast left, and that tottering. Every exertion was made by us during this interval to place the ship in a state to renew the action. We succeeded in clearing the wreck of our masts from our guns, a sail was set on the stumps of the fore-mast and bowsprit, the weather half of the main-yard remaining aloft, the main-tack was got forward in the hope of getting the ship before the wind, our helm being still perfect; the effort unfortunately proved ineffectual, from the main-mast falling over the side, from the heavy rolling of the ship, which nearly covered the whole of our starboard guns. We still waited the attack of the enemy, he now standing towards us for that purpose; on his coming nearly within hail of us, and from his manœuvre perceiving he intended a position a-head, where he could rake us without a possibility of our returning a shot. I then consulted the officers, who agreed with myself

that our having a great part of our crew killed and wounded, our bowsprit and three masts gone, several guns useless, we should not be justified in wasting the lives of more of those remaining, who I hope their lordships and the country will think have bravely defended his Majesty's ship; under these circumstances, however reluctantly, at fifty minutes past five, our colours were lowered from the stump of the mizen-mast, and we were taken possession of a little after six, by the American frigate Constitution, commanded by Commodore Bainbridge, who, immediately after ascertaining the state of the ship, resolved on burning her, which he had the satisfaction of seeing done as soon as the wounded were removed. Annexed I send you a return of the killed and wounded, and it is with pain I perceive it so numerous; also a statement of the comparative force of the two ships, when I hope their lordships will not think the British flag tarnished, although success has not attended us. It would be presumptuous in me to speak of Captain Lambert's merits, who though still in danger from his wounds, we still entertain the greatest hopes of his being restored to the service and his country.—[Lieutenant Chads then praises the gallantry of every officer, seaman, and marine on board, and mentions particularly, with thanks, the exertions of Lieutenants Herringham and Buchanan, Mercer and Davis; Mr. Robinson, master, who was severely wounded; Captain J. Marshall, R.N. a passenger; Lieutenants Apkin and Saunders; and Mr. T. C. Jones, surgeon, and his assistants. The good conduct of the mates and midshipmen, many of whom are killed, and the greater part wounded, are likewise noticed. The letter then concludes]—Lieutenant-general Hislop, Major Walker, and Captain Wood, of the staff, the latter of whom was severely wounded, were solicitous to assist and remain on the quarter-deck. I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my grateful acknowledgments, thus publicly, for the generous treatment Captain Lambert and his officers have experienced from our gallant enemy, Commodore Bainbridge and his officers.

I have the honour, &c.

H. D. CHADS, First Lieutenant
H.M.S. late ship Java.

P.S. The Constitution has also suffered severely, both in her rigging and men, having her fore and mizen masts, main-top-mast, both main-top sail-yards, spanker boom, gaff, and try-sail-mast, badly shot, and the greater part of the standing rigging very much damaged, with ten men killed, the commodore, 5th lieutenant, and forty-six men wounded, four of whom are since dead.

FORCE OF THE TWO SHIPS.—Java: 28 long 18-pounders; 16 carronades, 32-pounders; 2 long 9-pounders—total 46 guns; weight of metal, 1034 lbs.; ship's company and supernumeraries, 377.—Constitution: 32 long 24-pounders; 22 carronades, 32-

pounders; 1 carronade, 18-pounder—total, 55 guns; weight of metal, 1490 lbs.; crew, 480.

Here follows a list of killed and wounded on board the Java.—*Killed*: C. Jones, T. Hammond, and W. Gascoigne, mates; W. Salmon, E. Keele, midshipmen; T. Matthias, supernumerary clerk; W. Hitchens and J. Fegan, quarter-masters; and fourteen seamen and marines.—*Wounded*: Captain Lambert (since dead); Lieutenant Davis, R.M. severely; Lieutenant Chads, slightly; B. Robinson, master, severely; Messrs. Keele, Burke, Morton, and West, midshipmen, all severely, except the latter; sixty seamen and twenty-one marines; and nine supernumeraries, exclusive of Captain Marshall and Lieutenant J. Sanders, slightly; Captain Wood, aid-de-camp to General Hisslop; and W. Brown, mate, severely.

Extracts of two letters from Lieutenant Chads follow. They are dated from St. Salvador, Brazil, January 4 and 5. The first says, that the Americans did not behave with the same liberality towards the crew that the officers experienced; on the contrary, they were pillaged of almost every thing, and kept in irons. The second mentions the death of Captain Lambert, of the wounds he had received in the action, and his interment, with military honours, the next day, in Fort St. Pedro, Brazil, at which the Portuguese governor, Conde des Arcos, assisted.

COLONIAN DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 22.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieutenant-general Sir G. Prevost, Bart. Governor-general and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in North America.

MY LORD.

Quebec, Feb. 8.

I have the honour to congratulate your lordship upon the signal success which has again attended his Majesty's arms in Upper Canada.

Brigadier-general Winchester, with a division of the forces of the United States, consisting of upwards of one thousand men, being the right wing of Major-general Harrison's army, thrown in advance, marching to the attack of Detroit, was completely defeated on the 22d January last, by Colonel Proctor, commanding in the Michigan territory, with a force which he had hastily collected upon the approach of the enemy, consisting of a small detachment of the 10th royal veteran battalion, three companies of the 41st regiment, a party of the royal Newfoundland fencibles, the sailors belonging to the Queen Charlotte, and 150 of the Essex militia, not exceeding 500 regulars and militia, and about 600 Indians: the result of the action has been, the surrender of Brigadier-

Winchester, with 500 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the American army, and with a loss on their part of nearly the like number in killed and wounded. For the details of this affair, which reflects the highest credit upon Colonel Proctor for the promptitude, gallantry, and decision, which he has manifested upon this occasion, I beg leave to refer your lordship to his letter to Major-general Sheaffe, herewith transmitted.

[Sir George Prevost here observes, that the number of prisoners exceeds the whole of the regulars and militia which Colonel Proctor had to oppose to them; and adds, that General Harrison, with the main body of the army, was reported to be four or five days' march from General Winchester's division, advancing in the direction of Detroit. A small detachment from the royal artillery at Fort George, with the light infantry company of the 41st regiment, have marched to reinforce Detroit; they are to be replaced on the Niagara frontier by troops now in motion from Montreal.]

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

SIR,

Sandwich, January 25.

In my last despatch I acquainted you, that the enemy was in the Michigan territory, marching upon Detroit, and that I therefore deemed it necessary that he should be attacked without delay, with all and every description of force within my reach. Early in the morning of the 19th, I was informed of his being in possession of Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, twenty-six miles from Detroit, after experiencing every resistance that Major Reynolds, of the Essex militia, had it in his power to make, with a three-pounder, well served and directed by Bombardier Kitson, of the royal artillery, and the militia, three of whom he had well trained to the use of it. The retreat of the gun was covered by a brave band of Indians, who made the enemy pay dear for what he obtained. This party, composed of militia and Indians, with the gun, fell back eighteen miles to Brown's Town, the settlement of the brave Wyandots, where I directed my force to assemble. On the 21st instant, I advanced twelve miles to Swan Creek, from whence we marched to the enemy, and attacked him at break of day on the 22d instant; and after suffering, for our numbers, a considerable loss, the enemy's force posted in houses and enclosures, and which, from dread of falling into the hands of the Indians, they most obstinately defended, at length surrendered at discretion; the other part of their force, in attempting to retreat by the way they came, were, I believe, all, or with very few exceptions, killed by the Indians. Brigadier-general Winchester was taken in the pursuit by the Wyandot Chief, Roundhead, who afterwards surrendered him to me. You will perceive that I have lost no time; indeed it was necessary to be

prompt in my movements, as the enemy would have been joined by Major-general Harrison in a few days.

[Colonel Proctor concludes by mentioning, in terms of high praise, the conduct of the troops, marines and militia; and observes, that the Indian warriors fought with the greatest bravery. Lieutenant-colonel St. George received four wounds in a gallant attempt to occupy a building, favourably situated for annoying the enemy, and Ensign Kerr, of the Newfoundland regiment, was dangerously wounded. The colonel mentions Lieutenant Troughton, of the royal artillery, acting in the quarter-master-general's department, whose services, and zealous and unwearied exertions he was not deprived of though wounded. A party of 100 men, with 500 hogs for General Winchester, was reported to have fallen into the hands of the Indians.]

(Signed) HENRY PROCTOR, Colonel.

Total prisoners taken, 495.

Total British killed, 24; Do. wounded, 158.

Names of the Officers wounded.—Royal artillery, Lieutenant Troughton; 41st foot, Captain Tallon and Lieutenant Clemow; Royal Newfoundland regiment, Ensign Kerr; Marine Department, Lieutenants Rollette and Irvine, and Midshipman Richardson; 1st Essex militia, Captain Mills and Lieutenants McCormic and Gordon; 2d ditto, Claud Garvin; Staff, Colonel St. George.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 24.

A letter from the Hon. Captain Paget, of H.M.S. Superb, announces the capture of the Viper, American letter of marque, of 274 tons, six guns, and thirty-five men, from Nantes.

A letter from the Hon. Captain Bouverie, of H.M.S. Medusa, mentions the capture of the American schooner letter of marque, Caroline, of four guns and 28 men, from New Orleans to Bourdeaux.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 26.

A Letter, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Lieutenant-colonel Bourke, dated Corunna, April 14, 1813.

An official account, which I have received from the Governor of Castro Urdiales, reports the investiture of that place, on the 18th ult. by about 3000 men, under General Palombin, who, after different attempts, in all of which he was beat off by the garrison, retired, on the 25th, toward Bilbao and Durango. The immediate cause of his retreat was the approach of General Mendizabel, with the division of Louga and other corps, to the relief of the place. The enemy lost in the different attacks, and in a

skirmish with the force under General Mendizabel, on the 26th, near 600 men, in killed, wounded, and missing. The greatest excesses and barbarities were committed by the Italian troops in the villages in the neighbourhood of the place, during the period of the siege. General Mendizabel has since returned with his troops to Valmaseda and Orduna, leaving a battalion of Colonel Louga's in garrison in Castro.

SATURDAY, MAY 1.

This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Dundas, of his Majesty's ship Pyramus, dated April 20, stating the capture of the American letter of marque Zebra, of 10 guns and 38 men, from Bourdeaux to New York, by the Pyramus and Belle Poule, Andromache in sight.

Likewise a letter from Captain Salt, of his Majesty's ship Unicorn, dated the 18th of April, stating, that his Majesty's ships Stag and Unicorn had captured, in lat. 47. 30. N. long. 1. W. the American letter of marque Hebe, of two guns and 15 men, formerly his Majesty's schooner Laura, bound to Bourdeaux or Nantes.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 4.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieutenant Stokes, commanding his Majesty's gun-vessel the Constant, giving an account of its having, on the 21st of April, in company with the Martial gun-vessel, captured, off the Saintes, a French privateer, called l'Olympe, carrying two guns and 16 men.

SATURDAY, MAY 8.

This Gazette contains a letter from Sir R. Calder, announcing the arrival at Plymouth of the Fox, American letter of marque, prize to the Whiting schooner, after a chase of 100 miles.

Also, a letter from Sir G. Collier, of the Surveillance, announcing the capture of the American schooner Tom, of 238 tons, six guns, and 36 men, by that ship and the Lyra, bound from Charleston to Nantz, which by her superior sailing had previously escaped from eighteen of his Majesty's ships.

A letter from Captain Christian, of his Majesty's ship Iris, dated April 13, states his having taken the American schooner, Price, letter of marque, of six guns and 30 men, together with her prize, the schooner Equity, of Plymouth, after thirteen hours chase.

A letter from Lieutenant W. Knight (9), commanding his Majesty's hired ketch Gleaner, dated Plymouth, May 8, mentions his having captured the French privateer Adelaide, of six guns and 40 men, off Cape St. Vito, Sicily.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 11.

The Gazette contains the extract of a letter from Captain De Courcy, of his Majesty's sloop *Mutine*, stating the capture of a French vessel, after a severe action. She proved to be *l'Invincible* privateer corvette, of Bayonne, Martin Jortis, commander, pierced for 20 guns, mounting 16, viz. 12 18-pounder carronades (French calibre) and four long sixes, with a complement of 86 men (partly Americans), the remainder being absent in prizes.

Captain Sir P. Parker, of his Majesty's ship *Menelaus*, has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. copies of two letters, addressed by him, on the 22d and 23d of March, to Vice-admiral Sir E. Pellew: the former reporting the capture of *l'Hirondelle* French packet, returning from Algiers to Toulon, with despatches; and the latter, that of the *Nouveau Phefix*, French privateer, of six guns and 75 men, out three weeks from Leghorn, and had taken only one Maltese brig.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 15.

A letter from Captain Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, of his Majesty's ship *Surprise*, addressed to Captain Baker, of the *Cumberland*, dated off Barbadoes, January 22, 1813, states, that on the 16th of that month, he fell in with, and captured, after a chase of two hours and a half, the American privateer brig *Decatur*, pierced for 14, but mounting 12 guns, with 82 men. A shot wounded two of his men, one of whom is since dead.

[This Gazette also contains a list of thirty-five American vessels, captured and detained by the squadron under the command of Rear-admiral Cockburn, between the 18th of February and the 22d of March, 1813; as also a list of seven American vessels, captured by the squadron of Vice-admiral Thornborough, on the Irish station.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 18.

A letter from Captain Harris, of the *Belle Poule* frigate, dated at sea, May 11, notifies the capture of the *Revenge*, American schooner, pierced for 16 guns, having only four on board, and 32 men. She had been thirty-seven days from Charleston, and was bound to Bourdeaux.

A SUPPLEMENT to the above London Gazette was published late in the evening of that day, containing the copy of a despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Murray, giving an account of several actions between the Allies and the French army, commanded by Marshal Suchet, in the neighbourhood of Alicante, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of April last. Sir J. Murray dates his despatch from Castalla, April 14, and therein states, that Suchet, who had collected

his whole disposable force for the purpose of attacking the confederate troops, surprised a Spanish division at Yecla, on the 11th, and drove it from that place with some loss; and having advanced to Villena, he made prisoners the Spanish troops left to garrison the castle by General Elio. On the 12th, at noon, the enemy attacked the advance of Sir J. Murray's army, posted at Biar, under Colonel Adam, who, with a force not half the number of that opposed to him, made the most gallant resistance for five hours, during which time he maintained his post, and then retired only in consequence of orders from Sir J. Murray. Upon the 13th, the Allies occupied the position at Castalla, where they were attacked by the French with three divisions of infantry, and 1600 cavalry. Though the attack was made with great gallantry, it was repulsed at every point, and in some parts of the line by the bayonet. The enemy, after having been driven down the hill with great loss, attempted to form in the plain; but as soon as the Allies advanced to attack them, Suchet declined the engagement, and made a precipitate retreat, covered by his superior cavalry, by the way of Biar and Villena, to St. Felipe. The division of Colonel Adam, consisting of the 2d battalion 27th regiment, the 1st Italian regiment, the Calabrese corps, and two companies of German riflemen, with General Whittingham's division of Spaniards, had to sustain the brunt of the action; and those troops behaved with the most exemplary courage. The enemy had more than 1000 killed, and a great number wounded; among the former is d'Harispe, French general of division. The number of prisoners was also considerable. The loss of the Allies was comparatively trifling; it amounted to 145 killed, 481 wounded, and 42 missing. Of the killed, 75 were Spaniards, and 187 of the wounded; and of the Sicilians, 1 killed and 8 wounded. No British regiment sustained material loss, except the 27th, which had 12 killed, and 87 wounded.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Total British Loss.—2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 65 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 15 sergeants, 1 drummer, 258 rank and file, wounded; 42 rank and file missing; 7 horses killed; 3 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.

Total Sicilian Loss.—1 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.

Total Spanish Loss.—2 lieutenants, 73 rank and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 183 rank and file, wounded; 1 horse killed; 7 horses wounded.

General Total.—4 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 139 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 12 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 15 sergeants, 1 drummer, 446 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing; 8 horses killed; 10 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—10th foot, Lieutenant Thompson, D. A. Qr. M. Gen.—Rifle Company, 3d King's German Legion, Lieutenant Hazlebach.—5th Regiment Spanish Grenadiers, Lieutenant Don Juan Suarez.—2d Regiment Burgos, Lieutenant Don Jose Pizano.

Wounded—Colonel Adam, D. A. G. commanding the advance, slightly.—75th Foot, Lieutenant McDougall, Dy. Ass. A. Gen. severely (since dead).—2d Batt. 27th Foot, Lieutenant Duhigg, severely; Lieutenant Jameson, slightly.—Rifle Company, 3d King's German Legion, Lieutenants Freytag and Appuhn severely.—1st Italian Regiment, Major Favergé, Lieutenant Martini, Ensign Monti, slightly.—Roll's Rifle Company, Lieutenant Segopor, slightly.

. By some accident or inadvertence, of which it is now too late to look for the cause, the following Gazette was omitted in our Magazine for February last. Its proper place had been in p. 148, between the dates Dec. 15, and Dec. 19.

FOREIGN OFFICE, DEC. 16, 1812.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Despatches from Viscount Cathcart, K. T.

MY LORD, St. Petersburg, Nov. 23.

In my despatch of the 15th instant, I had the honour to detail such operations of Marshal Kutosoff's army as had come to my knowledge up to the 9th November; since that period no report has been received of the further proceedings of the corps intrusted to General Platoff. The field marshal had calculated to reach Krasnoi on the 14th inst.; but although he had approached within a few versts of that place, I have not heard that his head quarters were established there on the 16th. His last despatch of the latter date announces his intention of forwarding a journal of the preceding days, which will contain important relations, but it has not as yet been received. Nov. 9, Count Orloff Denizoff, being advanced on the roads towards Smolensko and Krasnoi, received intelligence of the march of a French Corps from Smolensko in the direction of Kalouga, composed of fresh troops intended for the different regiments of guards; this force was under the command of General Barraguay D'Hillier, having with him General Charpentier and Brigadier gen. Augereau, brother to the marshal of that name. They were distributed in the three villages of Yassin, Lakoff, and Dolgomust. A disposition of attack was immediately made by three partizan corps, commanded by Captain Sedavin, Colonel Davidoff, and Captain Phigner. The result was, that the corps under Charpentier was nearly cut to pieces, that Barraguay D'Hillier having patiently held a cannonade for several hours in the quarters of Augereau's division, made good his retreat to Smolensko, and that Augereau's corps of 3000 men, after losing nearly one third

of their number, laid down their arms, and capitulated to Captain Phigner, who had not 1500 men, and who appears to have conducted this affair with infinite address and gallantry. In this corps were two squadrons of cavalry well mounted. The prisoners amounted to one general, 60 staff and other officers, and 2000 rank and file. The officers who capitulated stated, that the object of their march by that route was, to open another communication in the direction of Kalouga; they were not aware of the retreat of their army. Since this affair, three general officers, upwards of 20 pieces of cannon, and 4000 prisoners, have been taken near Smolensko, but the particulars are not yet reported. On the 14th instant, General Count Wittgenstein was attacked by Marshal Victor, who had orders to drive him to the other side of the Dwina. The enemy was repulsed with the loss of 2 or 3000 men, and was pursued the next morning in his retreat towards Senno, when 600 prisoners were taken. I have the honour to inclose a copy of Major-general Baron Dornberg's report of this affair. Nothing material occurred at this post till the 18th, when Count Wittgenstein was joined by Colonel Chernichef, aid-de-camp to his Imperial Majesty, who had been detached by Admiral Tchichagoff, with a small corps of light cavalry, to discover and ascertain General Count Wittgenstein's position. In the course of this expedition, the colonel had the singular good fortune to rescue Major-general Baron Winzingerode and his aid-de-camp, Captain Narishkin, between Vilna and Minsk: they were proceeding towards the frontier, under an escort of gens d'armes, and had been marched from Verrea, where they were presented to Buonaparte with the French guards under the charge of Junot. Colonel Chernichef also took three couriers, one coming from and the other two going to Paris. From these sources of intelligence it is ascertained, that Buonaparte was at Smolensko on the 15th instant. Admiral Tchichagoff intended, according to his route, to arrive at Minsk on the 17th instant. Colonel Chernichef arrived at the palace yesterday, accompanied by the prisoner he has released, and bringing with him the intercepted despatches. Those from Paris contain nothing but military plans and maps. The expedition of Colonel Chernichef was a continued and extraordinary exertion, he having marched 700 versts in five days, and swam across several rivers. It is stated, but no official report has been received, that General Sachén has been left with a detachment to observe Prince Schwartzberg, and that General Ertel has advanced to and occupied Mielikoff.

CATHCART.

MY LORD, Jamick, Nov. 25.

I am very happy to inform your lordship, that Victor has faithfully fulfilling the orders he received from Buonaparte

to drive Count Wittgenstein behind the Dwina. He attacked yesterday morning. Count Wittgenstein ordered the advanced guard to retire to the position. This was executed in a masterly manner; they retired in echiquier, under a very heavy fire, as if it was on a field-day. In the position the French were received by a well-directed fire from the artillery, by which they must have lost a great number in killed and wounded, I suppose between 2 and 3000. The firing only ceased about 7 in the evening. The French had made strong demonstrations on both wings, but the centre was chiefly engaged. This morning they began their retreat towards Senno. The troops who are in pursuit have as yet made about 600 prisoners. It is really a pleasure to see these troops fight. The new-raised militia vie with the oldest regiments. One battalion of the militia being with this advanced guard, on receiving orders to fall back, first refused to do so, saying, the emperor had not sent them there to retire, but to advance and beat the enemy, which they were willing to do.

DORNBURG.

Precis of the Journal of the Operations of the different Corps of the Army under the command of Field Marshal Prince Kutusoff, from Nov. 11, to Nov. 15.

Nov. 14. Admiral Tchichagoff reports on the 11th inst. having left in the principality of Warsaw a corps under the command of Gen. Sacken. He marched with the remainder to Preyan, intending to pursue his march through Slonim and Neswich, to Minsk, where he proposed to arrive about the 17th or 19th November; that he had sent orders to Major-gen. Leides and Lieut.-gen. Eartel to march upon the same point, — the former from Volhynia by Pinsk, the latter from Mogyren by Lutsk; and that he would not fail to detach parties of light troops on the side of Vilna to keep up the communication with detachments on that flank. Intelligence having been received from some French artillery prisoners, of the places where the enemy had concealed cannon, and from near Boldinsky monastery, 27 cannon, 5 or 6000 stand of arms, 500 sabres, and 15,000 shells, have been dug out. The head-quarters of the army were this day at the village of Ussoff.

Nov. 15. Major-gen. Platoff reports on the 11th inst. that Brauharnois's corps having turned from Duckotchina road towards Smolensko, he continues to surround it, and cut off all provisions and forage. Adjutant gen. Count Orjeroff reports, under date of the 14th Nov. that he attacked the village of Krasnoi. The yagers, disregarding the fire of grape, attacked the enemy's columns with their bayonets; and after a combat, in which our artillery and cavalry were also engaged, took possession of the town; but observing strong columns of the enemy moving from Smolensko upon Krasnoi, they fell back three versts, to the farm of Luit-

koff. In this affair one Colonel and 230 rank and file were taken. Lieut.-general Count Osterman Tolstoy reports, that being with his division of infantry on the 14th in the village of Kovisski, and learning that the enemy was within half a verst of that place, he detached a squadron of the Kalnopol'sky regiment, which killed a part, and took 10 prisoners. Gen. Millaradovitch reports, on the 12th, that being at the village of Kna-gen-in, he sent a patrol upon the road from Smolensko to Krasnoi, to reconnoitre the enemy, which returned, having made 17 prisoners. The same day, Count Osterman Tolstoy sent the Pskofski regiment of dragoons, to examine the state of the villages occupied by the enemy. This regiment perceiving three squadrons of cavalry, attacked and took five officers and 250 men. The enemy remained also this day in the village of Ussoff. Adjutant gen. Count Orloff Denezoff also sent in two generals of the division of Gen. Almiras, and a Brig.-general Burt with an account of his having taken 20 pieces of cannon, near the town of Krasnoi.

MY LORD, St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.

In addition to my dispatch of the 23d inst. I have now the happiness to inclose a translation of reports which have been received from Marshal Prince Kutusoff of the 18th and 20th inst. containing the details of the total defeat of the divisions of the French army, under the commands of Marshals Davoust and Ney. Near 200 cannon and 20,000 prisoners have been taken in these affairs. — Buonaparte is stated to have been with Marshal Davoust's corps in the night from the 16th to the 17th, and to have left the field of battle at full speed. — Every measure of precaution that could be thought of at this distance, has been provided for by the Emperor to prevent the escape of the enemy; and it appears that every exertion has been made by the several commanders of corps, and indeed by Buonaparte has probably sent forward his favourite guards, the Polish divisions, and part of the Italian; but if Admiral Tchichagoff has arrived at his entrenchment, it does not appear that his corps would escape to the frontier. The display of force before Gen. Count Wittgenstein's post, after the attack, was probably with intention to favour the movement of the corps which have marched upon Minsk. — It is not improbable that part of Victor's corps may have taken the same direction. — Gen. Wittgenstein is reinforced by the cavalry formerly under Gen. Wenzingerode, for the present commanded by Major-gen. Kutunoff, who has made a most rapid march to Balaanovitch, where he arrived time enough on the 18th to receive 400 prisoners from one of the French divisions. He has also taken two Generals and one Colonel. The French with their usual savage and sanguinary ferocity, wantonly blew up the venerable cathedral of Smolensko before

they left that place. Te Deum has been sung this day in the great cathedral, in presence of their Imperial Majesties and the whole court; the "Eaton de Marschal" of Marshal Davoust, and some of the eagles and colours taken in the last affair are already arrived here were previously brought to the cathedral, in which the other numerous trophies of war are already deposited.

(ATTACHED.)

The Commandant in Chief General Field Marshal Prince Kutusoff from his head quarters at the village of Dibrzova, submits to his Imperial Majesty, the two following reports:—

First Report, dated the 15th November.—After the battle, near Vassha, of the 23d October, my army made every effort to turn off not all the enemy's corps, at least its advanced guard on the road from Jelna to Krasnoi, in which it completely succeeded on the 15th and 16th November. The 16th of November, the army made a movement by advancing five versts, as far as the town of Krasnoi. The advanced guard fell in with the enemy, who were completely defeated by Lieutenant-general Olovov. On this occasion we became masters of one standard, some cannon, and made a great number of prisoners, one of whom was a general Gen. Millarodovitch, commanding the advanced guard, with the 2d light corps of infantry, and the 2d of cavalry, perceiving the corps commanded by Marshal Davoust advance near Krasnoi, detached thither Lieutenant-general Prince Galitzin. The enemy, conceiving himself turned on all sides, began to defend himself. Our artillery made a terrible cannonade on the enemy's ranks. Napoleon himself was an eye-witness of the battle, and not waiting for the issue, he fled with his whole suite to the village of Landau, and abandoned the corps of Davoust. The battle lasted the whole day; the enemy were completely defeated and dispersed in the arid barren wood, for a distance of five versts along the banks of the Dniester; the corps of General Davoust has been completely destroyed. The loss in killed and wounded is immense. We have made prisoner 12 generals, 58 officers of different ranks, 3,200 men, 70 cannon, 3 standards, and taken the position of Marshal Davoust. On the 17th of Nov. being informed that the corps of Marshal Ney, forming the rear-guard of the enemy,

was moving in the road leading to Krasnoi, I made the following dispositions:—

Second Report.—In order to obtain a certain victory over Marshal Ney, and to cut off, entirely his communication with the rest of the army, I reinforced General Millarodovitch with the 8th corps, giving him orders to prevent the marshal's advance, and to take a position near the villages Syroberenic and Tchern'ska. Major-general Lourkouski perceived, about three in the afternoon, the enemy advancing. The thickness of the fog prevented him from ascertaining his numbers, who kept marching forward till they were close to our batteries. The enemy attempting in vain to pierce through our lines, received, at the distance of 230 paces, a general discharge of musketry and of 10 pieces of cannon: the effect of this fire upon the enemy was extremely fatal. Finding he had no hope of escaping, he at length sent a flag of truce to General Millarodovitch. At midnight the whole corps d'arme. of the enemy, amounting to 12,000 men, were obliged to lay down their arms. All their artillery, in number 27 pieces of cannon, all the baggage and military chest, were the fruits of our victory. In the number of prisoners are above 100 officers of different ranks. Marshal Ney was wounded, but saved himself by flight, and was pursued by the Cossacks beyond the Dniester. The loss of the enemy is enormous: according to the report of the prisoners, four generals of division were wounded. We have not lost above 500 men in killed and wounded. The army was present at Krasnoi, and the advanced guard at Dnubrowna, from whence we shall follow the movements of the enemy. Gen. Platon informs me, by a private letter annexed, that the enemy left behind him, seventeen versts from Smolensk, a great quantity of artillery, amounting to 112 pieces.

Count Platen to Gen. and Marshal, Nov. 17.

After the signature of my report to your Highness, Captain Parkin arrived with the rations, and states that, at the distance of 11 versts from Smolensk, in the great road, he had counted 112 cannon, besides a great number of caissons and carriages. I am not able to send your highness a report in form, not having received it from the governor of Smolensk. I join the unanimous voice of the troops in pronouncing, *flourral gent and Steins Highness.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THERE have been serious riots at London, and other places in England, in consequence of the enforcement of the conscription laws.

The French papers give an account of two dreadful battles fought at Bautzen and Wurchem, on the 20th and 21st ult. which ended in the retreat of the allies from the fortified

positions they had chosen. The enemy computes his own loss at 12,000; that of the allies at 16,000. The Prussian account of these engagements claims the victory, however, for the allies, as they took both prisoners and cannon. In other respects it does not materially differ from the French details. The flower of the Russian troops, with the

reserves, were not engaged. It appears, that Buonaparte was compelled to order Lauriston, Ney, and Victor, who had been detached against Berlin, to join him, though not before Lauriston had been defeated at Konigswartha, by Barclay de Tolly. He lost 10 cannon and 1500 prisoners.

There are official details from the Russian General Czernicheff, of a very brilliant affair near Halberstadt, the latter end of last month, in which the Russian general, with some detachments of cavalry and Cossacks, took a convoy of 14 pieces of cannon, and a quantity of ammunition and other stores, killed upwards of 700 of the enemy, and made prisoners the remainder of the escort, consisting of 2000 men.

We are truly sorry to relate the fact of the re-occupation of Hamburg by the French, on the 30th ult; through the treacherous conduct of the Danes, who entered the city, from Altona, 5000 strong in the morning of that day; and in the evening gave up the inhabitants to the severity of their invaders. The French, however, have hitherto committed no acts of violence. But Davoust has levied a contribution of 25 millions of francs on the citizens.

It is confirmed, that the Emperor of Austria, with the concurrence (and probably at the instance) of Buonaparte, has proposed the assembling of a congress at Prague, to treat for a general pacification. Plenipotentiaries from all the belligerents, not excepting the powers in the western hemisphere, are to attend this congress. The interests of the King of Spain (by which title Joseph Buonaparte is designated), as well as those of the legitimate sovereign of that country, whose followers are termed "insurgents," are to be represented. It is evident, from the peculiar manner in which this brave and loyal people are mentioned, that the French ruler is not disposed to relinquish his pretensions to their country.

We have now to record the important intelligence of an *Armistice between the Allied Armies and the French*, having been signed on the 4th instant. It is to last till the 1st of July inclusive; six days notice to be given at head-quarters of the recommencement of hostilities. Dantzic, and the other fortresses in the possession of the French, but blockaded by the allies, are to be provisioned every five days.

Measures are already in train for holding a congress for the adjustment of the affairs of the continent. The Emperor of Austria, we find, had set out from Vienna for Bohemia, and was immediately to be followed by his minister for foreign affairs, Count Metternich: a circumstance, of itself, sufficient to shew that negotiation is the object of his present journey.

The Treaty of Concert and Subsidy between England and Sweden, signed at Stockholm, on the 3d of March, stipulates, on the

part of his Swedish Majesty, that he will employ a corps of not less than 30,000 men upon the Continent, against the common enemy, in concert with Russian troops, placed under the command of the Crown Prince, Bernadotte, to commence operations without loss of time. His Britannic Majesty engages to furnish the king of Sweden, independently of other succours which general circumstances may place at his disposal, for the campaign of the present year, the sum of ONE MILLION sterling, payable monthly, at the rate of two hundred thousand pounds per month. His Britannic Majesty engages also that he will not only not oppose any obstacle to the annexation and union in perpetuity of the kingdom of Norway, as an integral part of the kingdom of Sweden; but will assist the views of Sweden to that effect, either by his good offices, or by employing, if it should be deemed necessary, his naval co-operation in concert with the Swedish or Russian forces. It is also stipulated, to cede the Island of Goodshoupe, in the West Indies, to Sweden; and the latter engages to grant, for the space of twenty years, to the subjects of this country, the right of entrepot in the ports of Gottenberg, Carlsham, and Stralsund (when the latter shall return under the Swedish dominion), for all commodities, productions, or merchandize, whether of Great Britain or her colonies, laden on board British or Swedish vessels.

It is remarked as curious, that in our Treaty with Sweden, no mention is made of France; in the Armistice, no mention is made of Sweden.

The British army in Spain has commenced the campaign by taking possession of Salamanca, which was evacuated by General Villat, who was closely pressed in his retreat, and lost 300 of his rear-guard. General Hill, on the banks of the Tagus, and General Graham, on the shores of the Douro, were proceeding eagerly, and the combined army amounted to 75,000 effective men. These will be supported on the left by the Gallician army, and on the right by the troops of Castanos, Don Carlos d'España, and other Generals, amounting altogether perhaps to 30,000 men; so that the allied force in this quarter will be little short of 100,000.

Letters from Lisbon of the 9th state, that the British head-quarters were, on the 3d, at Toro. Sir Rowland Hill, it was expected, would cross at this point, and the whole army, when united, would move upon Valladolid, where the enemy's principal force is concentrated.

Madrid is believed to have been evacuated by the French on the 2d instant. Private letters from our army in Spain, subsequent to the Marquis Wellington's dispatches, speak of a sharp rencontre between the 10th and 14th English horse, and a body of the enemy's cavalry, in which the former were

victorious and made 207 prisoners, but with the loss on our part of Lieutenant Cotton killed, and Captain Lloyd made prisoner.

Advices from Sicily to the 8th of April state, that a cessation of hostility has been agreed upon between Sicily and Naples; and in a letter of the 7th from Messina it is said, that the intercourse had been re-established with the islands in the bays of Gaeta and Naples; and that there was a prospect of a beneficial trade with the Continent, through the medium of those settlements. If this should prove true, it will confirm the rupture between Murat and Buonaparte.

The Spanish army of Lima adhering to the cause of old Spain, has been totally defeated by the Buenos Ayres forces under Belgrano, and compelled to swear that they will no longer bear arms against the "United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata."

By a mail from Halifax we have Gen. Dearborn's official account of the capture

of Little York, the capital of Upper Canada; by which we find the prisoners made by them amounted only to 286, militia and regulars. The American forces were preparing to evacuate the place, and accounts from Halifax state that they had left it. The New York papers inform us, that the blockade of that port, and of the Delaware, had been raised. The American papers depict in strong colours the alarm that pervades almost every part of the American coast. Havre de Grace, in Maryland, had been burnt by our squadron—Elk Town was expected to share the same fate—Charlestown was in great consternation. A landing has been effected near Baltimore; and Admiral Warren is stated to have been on the 6th before that city, and preparing to bombard it.

Halifax papers state, that Gen. Proctor had again defeated the Americans, with the loss of 1000 men in killed and wounded.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 28.

MR. R. A. Cox, of Little Britain, was elected an alderman of Aldersgate Ward, in the room of Sir J. W. Anderson, deceased.

29. At the Old Bailey, J. Richardson and J. Symons were capitally indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling house of Mary, Dowager Marchioness of Downshire, and stealing therein plate and jewellery to the amount of 4000*l.*; and Nathan Symons (father of J. Symons), Sarah Symons (wife of Nathan), and James Frankil, were indicted for receiving the same, well knowing it to have been stolen. This trial occupied the court from nine o'clock in the morning until near six in the evening. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cambridge, Sussex, and Gloucester, sat on the bench with the judges, besides several of the nobility. The Marchioness of Downshire sat in the sheriffs' box, attended by a number of ladies. The prisoners being called on for their defence, Richardson confessed his guilt, but attributed all his evil doings to the encouragement he received from Symonds and wife, who used to plan the various robberies that he committed; they used to receive the stolen property, for which they never gave him one tenth part of the value, and also robbed him of that pittance when opportunity permitted. The jury retired for about two hours, and then brought in the verdict—Richardson and J. Symons Guilty Death, but recommended the latter to mercy on account of his youth (16 years old) and the bad example of his parents—N. Symons, Guilty of receiving—Sarah Symons and J. Frankil, Not Guilty.

31. This morning intelligence was received from Chislehurst, in Kent, announc-

ing the murder of Thomson Bonar, Esq. and his wife, during the preceding night, at their country seat in that place. The previous evening, Mr. Bonar went to bed at his usual hour; and Mrs. Bonar, on retiring, ordered her female servant to call her at seven o'clock in the morning. The servant, at the appointed time, went into the bed-room of her master and mistress and found Mr. Bonar mangled and dead upon the floor, and her lady wounded, dying, and insensible, in her bed. A bent poker, which was lying on the floor, as well as the fractured condition of the heads of the unfortunate victims, plainly denoted with what instrument the act had been committed. As there were some remains of life in Mrs. Bonar, Nicholson, a footman, was sent express to town for surgical assistance. Mr. Ashley Cooper arrived with all possible dispatch, but it was too late; the wound was mortal, and she expired; having been, during the whole previous time, insensible, and only once uttering the exclamation of 'Oh! dear!' The dead body of Mr. Bonar was found with the head and hands steeped in blood; the skull was literally broken into fragments in two or three places; and there was a dreadful laceration across the nose, as if effected by the edge of a poker. His hands were mangled in several places, apparently by the same instrument; there was also a severe wound on the right knee. From the numerous wounds on the body of Mr. Bonar, from the swollen state of his mouth, and the convulsive adhesion of his hands and knees, it is clear that he had struggled with all his force against his horrid murderer. His night-cap lay a few paces from his head, drenched in blood, with a lock of hair sticking to it, which seemed to have been struck from the skull by the violence of

the blow of the poker. The pillow of his bed lay at his feet, completely dyed in blood. The linen and pillow of the bed in which the unfortunate lady lay were covered with blood, as was also the bed of Mr. Bonar. They slept in small separate beds, but placed so close together, that there was scarce room for a person to pass between them. The coroner's jury, after mature investigation, found a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against Nicholson, the footman.

While the coroner was reading over the depositions to the several witnesses, an alarm was excited that Nicholson had cut his throat. He had been in the custody of two officers of Bow-street, and of the City, and had been permitted by them to enter a water-closet in the passage leading to the servants-hall: the moment that he was released, he cut his throat with a razor, which, it appears, he had concealed in the front of his breeches. The gash was so deep and dreadful in appearance, and he bled so copiously, that it was supposed he could not live many minutes. The wound was so large, that a hand might have been inserted in it: the head seemed almost severed from the body. Fortunately, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Hlot, surgeons, of Bromley, were in attendance; and the latter gentleman immediately rushed forward, and seized the gushing arteries with both his hands, and, with great presence of mind, contrived to stop the blood with his mere grasp and pressure, till more regular means could be applied. An express was sent to Mr. Ashley Cooper, who arrived in three hours; and it was the opinion of this gentleman, as well as of the surgeons of Bromley, after the dressing of the wound, that the man would recover. He has since recovered, made a full confession of the murder, and will, most probably, take his trial at the next Maidstone sessions.

Thomson Bonar, Esq. thus cruelly murdered, was a Bank director, and an eminent Russia merchant. The equally unfortunate Mrs. Bonar was sister to Lady Huntingfield, and Mrs. Boone, of Berkeley-square; they are all now dead.

JUNE 1.—In the Court of Common Pleas, a cause was tried, known against the celebrated Mary Ann Clarke, for furniture to the amount of 130*l*. The plea of coverture was set up as a defence. The only witness to prove the marriage, and that the husband, Clarke, was still alive, was Mary Favour, who said that she had seen Clarke within the last six weeks. On her cross examination, she said she herself had always gone by the name of Favour; she owned she had been married, but could not for a time remember in what church. At length she said it was at *Walsingham*, and she was married by the name of *Farquhar*. The examination stood thus, and Mr. Serjeant Best was on the point of giving up the defence as untenable, when one of the jury said, that if he were not a

juror he could speak to the fact. He had himself seen Clarke, the husband, within the last ten days: he employed him as a stonemason. On this singular interference a verdict was given for the defendant.

3.—The Prince Regent held a court at Carlton-house, at which Lord Whitworth was introduced to his Royal Highness by Viscount Sidmouth; when the Prince was pleased to appoint his lordship Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Duke of Richmond. His Lordship has since been created a Viscount of Great Britain.

The Prince Regent, it is said, has transferred to the Duke of Brunswick the 15,000*l*. left by his late mother to the Princess of Wales, and which, as her husband, became the property of the Prince.

" *Windsor Castle, June 5*—His Majesty has been tranquil and comfortable in general since the last monthly report. H. Hall and M. Bailly, W. Heberden, J. and R. Willis."

7.—R. Brograve, Esq. late Captain in the 2d Dragoons, shot himself at his apartments in Sackville-street, Pall-mall. He introduced the pistol into his mouth, in a sitting posture in bed, and the ball lodged in the back part of his head. The deceased was brother of Sir G. Brograve; had, for some years, sported considerably on the turf; and was, originally, at least of competent if not of splendid fortune; he was considerably *murky* at the last Newmarket meeting; and he is known to have lost 10,000*l*. on the Derby race, in backing the field against Smolensko. This was the day on which bets were paid at Tattersall's; and it is supposed he dreaded meeting his creditors without being able to satisfy their demands. Verdict of coroner's jury—*Insanity*.

8.—This morning a widow woman, named Stephens, who kept a small chandler's shop, within 200 yards of the Castle inn, at Woodford, was found murdered behind her counter, with her skull fractured and her throat cut. A bloody knife was deposited upon a kind of wooden bench, within a yard of the place where the body lay. The murder is believed to have been committed late on Saturday evening, after the shop was closed. Her pockets were turned inside out, and the till emptied; but some silver spoons were lying in the back parlour, untouched, and upwards of 30*l*. in a box in her bed-room; but a plain metal gilt watch, maker's name "Thomas Ridley, Woodford. No. 1544," which wound up in the face, as well as a very sharp case knife, were missing. A man, named Cornwell, hostler to the Woodford stages, has been fully committed for trial, charged with the murder. It seems, he sold the watch stolen from the deceased to Davis, a publican, in Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and which led to his detection. At his two examinations at Bow-street he said he found the watch. He behaved in the most daring and contemptuous manner so

the magistrate, and said they might hang him if they pleased.

9 The Loan Contractors waited by appointment on the Chancellor of the Exchequer; when the loan of *twenty-seven millions* for the year 1813; (viz. 21 for England, and six for Ireland) was taken on the following terms: for every 100*l.* in money, the contractors to receive

110 Consols.	£63	10
60 Reduced.	33	15
8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Long Annuities	5	19

£103 4

Add discount for prompt

payment. 4 0

The biddings being equal, the loan was divided between Messrs. Barnes, Steers, and Ricardo; Messrs. Baring, J. J. Angerton, and Geo. Ward; Barwis, Ellis, and Co.; and Trower and Batty. — On the terms being announced in the city, Omnium bore a premium of 2*½* per cent.

15. The celebrated Capt. Barclay was beat in a foot race of two miles, by Lieutenant Needham, of the 7th Hussars, who, on arriving at the goal, was forty yards ahead.

16 Robert Kernet was executed at Newgate, pursuant to his sentence, for forgery on Sir Richard Carr Glynn, and Co. His name was pretty notorious on Mrs. Clarke's inquiry, as a negotiator of loans for the Duke of York.

23. — At a Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons under the Constitution of England, held this day at their Hall, in Great Queen-street, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, M. W. Grand Master, in the Chair; a Letter from Col. McMahon was read, announcing in the most flattering terms that H. R. H. the Prince Regent had been graciously pleased to continue the Society under his Protection, and allow himself to be styled, "GRAND PATRON OF THE CRAFT," and a bust of His Royal Highness, of the value of one hundred guineas, was voted, to be placed in the Hall, over the Chair of the Grand Master. Addresses of Congratulation from several Lodges were presented to H. R. H. the Grand Master, on his being installed in that

high office; which were very graciously received and answered.

The Corn Committee of the House of Commons, in their report, propose, that wheat be exportable till it rise to 90*s.* per quarter, when at 130*s.* per quarter, then importation should be permitted, but still under the operation of a very considerable duty.

CURE FOR THE STONE AND GRAVEL. — A dessert spoonful of raspberry jam taken in a glass of gin and water once or twice a-day. This simple remedy was adopted by a respectable clergyman in South Wales, who had long suffered greatly from the above distressing complaints; and for the last 24 years he has experienced no inconvenience whatever from the disorder.

ANOTHER CURE FOR THE GRAVEL. — A handful of wild carrot (which may be obtained from any gardener) in a quart of water, reduced to a pint: taking half a pint for two successive days will give certain relief, and sometimes effect a cure of this dreadful complaint.

THE LATE LORD NELSON. — A statue of this hero has been erected in Barbadoes, of colossal size, and of bronze, in the admiral's full uniform, with all the insignia of his orders. It stands on a pedestal of granite, of several tons weight, raised on three plinths, or steps, of Portland stone, and surrounded by a handsome iron railing. In front, immediately under the feet of the statue, is inscribed the single word, "NELSON." In the compartments of the pedestal, on the right and left sides of the statue, are the following inscriptions. —

"Horatio Viscount and Baron Nelson, Vice-Admiral of the White, K.B. commanded and conquered on the 1st of August, 1799, at the Nile; on the 2d of April, 1801, at Copenhagen; and at Trafalgar, where he fell in the moment of victory, on the 21st of October, 1805. This statue, in honour of the Hero, the inhabitants of this island erected A.D. 1812."

POST OFFICE. — It appears, from documents laid before the House of Commons, that the net revenue of the General Post Office, including packet expenses for last year, amounted to 1,412,224*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* In 1785, it did not exceed 159,000*l.*

ORDNANCE ESTIMATE. — The following is an estimate of the charge of the office of Ordnance for Great Britain and Ireland for 1813, extracted from the returns presented to the House of Commons: —

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary	1,185,493	6	9	3,700,400	0	0
Extraordinaries	2,515,096	0	8			
Unprovided { 1811	70,143	13	3	138,267	13	6
{ 1812	66,319	0	3			
For Great Britain	£3,838,767	0	11			
For Ireland (civil and military expenses of ordnance)	505,211	5	3			
Total for the United Kingdom	£4,343,978	5	4			

(344) LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN Matthew Flinders is preparing for publication, by authority of the Board of Admiralty, a *Voyage to Terra Australis*, in his Majesty's ship the *Investigator*, in 2 quarto volumes, illustrated by plates and charts.

Captain Laskey intends to publish early in next month a *Scientific Description of the Rarities in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow*.

Mr. Robert Walpole has in the press, in a quarto volume, *Mémoires on European and Asiatic Turkey*, from the manuscript journals of modern travellers in those countries.

W. H. Yate, Esq. will speedily publish, the *Palace, or memoirs of the Royal House of Denmark, founded on the Marriage Act of that State*.

Robert Cory, jun. Esq. proposes to publish the *History and Antiquities of Yarmouth, in Norfolk*, in 2 quarto volumes, embellished with many engravings.

The Rev. D. Williams, late of Christ Church, Oxford, will shortly publish in an octavo volume, the *Laws relating to the Clergy*; intended as a guide to the clerical profession, in the legal and canonical discharge of their various duties.

An edition of the *Select Writings of Henry James Pye, Esq.* in 6 octavo volumes, is proposed to be published.

Mr. John Whittsed, of Peterborough, will shortly publish *Practical Remarks on Diseases resembling Syphilis, with cases*.

Mr. Nichols, having attained much valuable matter, is induced to add another volume to his *Literary Anecdotes*, which is preparing for publication. And he will soon publish a second edition of the *History and Antiquities of Hinckley*.

Sermons and Charges by the late Rev. Dr. Edward Williams, are printed in an octavo volume.

Phædo, a Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul, translated from the Greek of Plato, by T. R. J. Esq. A. M. is expected to appear in the course of this month.

Mrs. Pilkington will shortly publish, *Sketches from Nature*, written during a short residence at Margate.

A *Tour in Teesdale*, including *Rokeby and its environs*, is in the press.

Mr. Bradley has in the press a new ele-

mentary work on *Geography*; the result of much practice in the art of teaching, and essentially different from all others, in acquiring a more speedy knowledge of the science.

Mr. John Bellamy will shortly publish, in duodecimo, a new edition, with considerable alterations and improvements, of the *History of all Religions*.

Conversations on Chymistry, the fourth edition, with additions and corrections, in two duodecimo volumes, is nearly ready for publication.

The third volume of the new edition of *Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire* will be ready in a few days.

The second editions, with corrections and notes, of *Sir John Cullum's History of Hawsted and Hardwick*, in Suffolk, will soon appear in a royal quarto volume, with two portraits, and nine other plates.

Mr. Tegg will speedily publish a new edition of his *Chronology*.

A *Series of Flowers and Fruits* from designs by Madam Vincent, and engraved by Mr. T. B. Busby, is in a forward state, and will be shortly published.

Mr. George Woodley is about to publish, by subscription, in two large volumes, "*Redemption*," a Poem in 16 books.

Just published, an *Essay on Uses and Trusts*, and on the *Nature and Operation of Conveyances at Common Law*, and those deriving their effect from the Statute of Uses.

The *Liberal Critic, or Memoirs of Henry Percy*, by Thomas Ashe, Esq. in 3 vols.

Aretas, a novel, in 4 vols. by Emma Parker.

Alinda, or the Child of Mystery, in four volumes.

An Address to the Members of the *Portsea Institution for educating the Infant Poor in the Principles of the Church of England*, and on the plan of the Rev. Dr. Bell. By a Member of the Committee, 5s.

Notice. Dr. Lettice has just published a new edition of his "*Fables for the Fireside*," with two new Fables, and a Postscript suggesting a considerable improvement of his "*Moral Præses*."

Mount Erin; an Irish Tale. In two vols. 12mo. By Matilda Potter, 10s. 6d.

MARRIAGES.

AT Deal, Henry de Humboldt, only son of Baron von Humboldt, of Scheideitz, in Silesia, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late J. Carter, Esq. of Deal, and niece to the late celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Carter. — At Edinburgh, Sir Thomas

Stepney, Bart. to Mrs. Russell Manners. — At Newport, Isle of Wight, Sir L. Worsley Holmes, Bart. M. P. for that borough, to Anne, the daughter of J. Delgarno, Esq. and niece to the late Rt. Hon. Lord Holmes.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, in Merion-square, Dublin, the Right Hon. Isaac Corry, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland.

MAY, 9. In Ireland, aged 70, Denham Jephson, Esq. of Mallow Castle.—He was returning from having dined with some friends in the neighbourhood, when, on his coachman opening the carriage-door, he was found dead.

11. Mr. Langhorne, late of the Theatre Royal Margate, Dover, and Deal; a young and promising actor.

15. At Northampton, in his 83d year, W. Gibson, 1sq. many years senior alderman of the corporation of that town, and three several times chief magistrate thereof. —At Bishop's Lough, Duleton, aged 88, Isaac Stockdale, yeoman.—He had been 38 years clerk of the parish.

16. At Glasgow, Mr. D. Macnamara, of the Theatre Royal.

17. At Brighton, the Rev. J. Partridge, of Cranwick, Norfolk.

18. In his 78th year, J. Lytleton, Esq. of Studley Castle, Warwickshire.

19. At Kennington, Thomas Butlin, jun. Esq.

20. Aged 74, Nath. Green, Esq. of Port-hill, near Hestford.

21. In his 76th year, Lieut.-general Simon Fraser.—At Northowram Hall, near Halifax, Yorkshire, Mrs. Edwards, relict of the late Joseph Edwards, Esq.

22. Charlotte, wife of J. Leacock, Esq. of Alfred place, Bedford-square.—Aged 36, Mrs. Malby, wife of Mr. Hugh Malby, of Kingsland Crescent.—At the Lycopol Palace, Kilkenny, in his 72d year, the Right Rev. Dr. J. Kearney, Bishop of Ossory.—Dr. Kearney, a elected fellow of Dublin college in 1764, became professor of oratory in 1781, and soon afterwards a senior fellow. In 1799, he was appointed provost, and in 1806 removed to the see of Ossory. — In Temple street, Sir T. Burke, Bart. of Marble Hill, in the county of Galway.

23. At the Oaks, Norwood, aged 88, Benjamin Cole, Esq.—J. Moore, Esq. of Woodstock-street, under sheriff of London and Middlesex.—At Kensington, J. Brome, Esq. of Bishop-Stortford.

24. In Charles street, Manchester-square, in her 59th year, Christiana Terren, Countess of Lindlater, and Seafield.—This lady was daughter of Gen. Count Murray, in the Austrian service, who had a command in the Low Countries. She was married about 1781, to the late Earl of Lindlater and Seafield, who died in 1811 at Dresden. She was afflicted with blindness for the last five years of her life.

26. At Hoxton square, in his 67th year, Mr. D. Tolkein.—The Rev. W. Rice, of Aberavon, Glamorganshire.—Mrs. Dixon, wife of the Rev. W. Dixon, of Yalding.

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hurst, near Lymington, Hampshire.—Mrs. Jordaine, wife of And. Jordaine, Esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

27. Josiah Tatnall, Esq. formerly one of his Majesty's counsel for the flintstone islands.—At Bengay Hall, Hertfordshire, in his 74th year, Joshua Gwynell, Esq. of the island of Alderney.—At Milford, near Lymington, Hants, aged 81, Rich. Jennings, Esq.—In Beaufort street, Bath, J. Whyte Melville, Esq. of Bannochy and Strathknap, Scotland.

28. In Newington place, aged 76, Mrs. Sarah Monk.—At Limehouse, Mrs. Bartlett, the wife of Capt. Robt. Bartlett.

29. At Ashton-under-Lyne, in his 86th year, Mr. James Taylor.—He has left issue, by one wife, 13 children, 103 grand-children, and 51 great grand-children. He invented the first machine for the spinning cotton by power, for which he obtained a patent; but was compelled to relinquish it, by the ill-treatment he received from the prejudices of the working classes against the improvement. He was likewise the inventor of many other useful and ingenious pieces of machinery.

30. At Worcester, aged 59, the Rev. J. Griffin, head master of the College school.—Aged 55, Mr. Mathysen, of Church-street, Milbank.

31. At Chesterfield House, in her 52d year, the Right Hon. the Countess of Chesterfield.—Her ladyship was one of the ladies in waiting to the Queen.—Mrs. Bonhote, wife of Mr. P. L. D. Bonhote, of Goswell-street-road.—In Devonshire-street, Major-Gen. J. Gardiner, of the Hon. East India Company's service.—At Hanwell, Middlesex, W. Litchfield, Esq. formerly of St. Martin's-lane.—Near Leipsic, A. Macarney, Esq. of Rosebrook, Armagh. He was carried off by a seizure of apoplexy.

John J. T. Toulie, Esq. of Chiswell Hall, Chigwell.—At Brentford Butts, in his 67th year, B. W. Gould, Esq.

2. After a long and painful illness, the lady of J. Symons, Esq. of Paddington House.—In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, J. C. Lucena, Esq. for 30 years agent of affairs and consul-general from the Court of Portugal.

3. Mrs. Hunt, relict of Dodington Hunt, Esq. of Charlton Park, Gloucestershire.—Aged 29, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Poore, Esq. of West End, Hertfordshire.

4. The Hon. John De Courcy, eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Lord Kilmale, lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regiment of foot guards.—He was drowned by excessive fatigue with the army in Spain, from whence he returned only a few days previous to his decease.

5. At Foulton-hall, Norfolk, in his 68th year, F. Tysen, Esq. of Hackney.—Mrs. McIlward, wife of G. McIlward, Esq. of Goswell street.

6. At Chryse Walk, Chelsea, in his 70th year, Mr. Jos. Munday. — James Preston, Esq. of Sewards-ton, Essex. — At Millbourne, Northumbria, in his 49th year, Ralph Bates, Esq. Lieut. Colonel commandant of the northern regiment of local militia, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and late high sheriff of the county.

At his house in Twickenham common, in his 67th year, John Beard, Esq. — In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, aged 60, Mrs. Elizabeth Orby Hunter, relict of the late Charles Orby Hunter, Esq. of Crowland Abbey, and Durian Pliwardine, both in Lincolnshire. She was to have been at home (i. e. to have entertained a party) at ten o'clock that evening, but died at eight. — At Leicestershire, Mrs. Inverfield, wife of Major Inverfield, postman assistant quartermaster general. — At Wallingford, Mr. Wells, of Adam-street, Adelphi. — As she was preparing to go to church, Lady Bernard, wife of Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart. of Wimpole-street.

7. Aged 85, Mr. J. Younge, of St. Peter's, Huesgate, Norwich; he was carried in a sedan chair to vote at the election for Mayor, and on his return home expired immediately. — Mr. J. S. Findon, of Shipstone-upon-Stone; he rose out in apparent good health, and was afterwards found dead in a field. It appeared, that Mr. F. had fastened his horse to a hurdle, on being suddenly taken ill, and reclined himself against a hedge, where he soon afterwards died. A brother of Mr. F. met his death from the unfortunate circumstance of the explosion of some fire-works in his pocket, at the celebration of the late jubilee; and, on Saturday night, Mr. Findon's brother expired while eating his dinner. — In Dover-street, in his 87th year, Lord Viscount St. Asaph, eldest son of the Earl of Ashburnham. — In his 87th year, the Rev. N. Tompkinson, rector of the united churches of Trinity and St. Peter's, in Dorchester, and of Anderson and Long Hardy, Dorsetshire. — In her 81st year, Mary, the wife of John Hughes, Esq. of Galford.

8. In Judd-street, Brunswick-square, France, wife of W. Grimaldi, Esq. of Alenmarle-street. — At the Grotes, Thetford, aged 86, Mr. J. H. His, long known as an industrious collector of antiquities, fossils, &c.

9. At Ryegate, Mrs. J. Charrington, of Steyne-green. — In St. Clement's, Norwich, in her 106th year, the widow Herring, who retained her faculties to the last hour.

10. In Park place, aged 84, S. H. George, son of Sir Rupert George, Bart. — In Worcester-street, Dublin, E. Knap, Esq. attorney. — Suddery, in her 87th year, Mrs. Holmes, wife of W. Holmes, Esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

11. Suddery, aged 10, a daughter of Mr. Pratt, butcher, of Chancery-market. She had been in the morning in good health, and was being herself, which, being suddenly at-

tacked with a giddiness in the head, she leaned forward upon a table, and expired without a groan.

12. In Bedford-square, the Lady of G. Courtbope, Esq. — At Chiswick; Mr. R. Chipchase, of Albemarle street. — At the Poor-house, in Caerphilly, aged 94, Edward Rowland. The longevity of his family is remarkable; his father died aged 97, and his grandfather obtained the great age of 103. The deceased, who was a very intelligent old man, used frequently to relate different anecdotes which he had heard his grandfather tell; among others, that he recollected Oliver Cromwell and the parliamentary army besieging Cardiff Castle. — In his 31st year, Mr. J. Spence, of York, one of the proprietors of "The York Herald."

At Woodford, Essex, in his 56th year, Mr. W. Gilbert, optician, of Leadenhall-street. — In Highbury-place, Islington, Mrs. Martha Parry, relict of William Parry, D.D. — In King-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Graves, wife of Watlyn Graves, Esq. of Mickleton, Gloucestershire.

13. Mary, wife of W. Harryman, Esq. of Highbury-place, Islington. — At Hampton Court Palace (wherein the deceased had apartments), Lady Anne Cecil, sister of the Marquis of Salisbury. (The anniversary of his birth-day), aged 70, Mr. R. Bannister, bookseller, in Bell-yard, Temple-bar. — At Old Park, near Isfield, the Rev. T. Winchester Lewis, A.M.

14. In Colebrook-row, Islington, aged 50, Hodgson Atkinson, Esq. — Mr. J. Down, curator of the botanic garden, Cambridge, which situation he held many years. His "Hortus Cantabrigiænsis" is a sufficient testimony of his utility to the botanical world. — In Keppel-street, Russell-square, Mrs. Hoffman, wife of Jeremiah Hoffman, Esq. Also, on the same day, her infant son.

17. At his seat at Barham Court, in Kent, in the 88th year of his age, the Right Hon. Charles Middleton, Baron Barham, of Barham Court and of Teston, in Kent, and a Baronet; one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, first lord of the Admiralty during the important victories of Sir Robert Calder; Lord Nelson, Sir Richard Strachan, and Sir John Duckworth; many years comptroller of the navy, first commissioner of the board instituted in 1766 for inquiring into the state of the woods, forests, and land revenues of the crown, and of the late board for revising the civil affairs of the navy, member for Rochester in the parliament of 1784, and one of the vice-presidents of the Lock Hospital, and other charitable societies, &c. His lordship was born at Leith, in October 1726, and was youngest son of Robert Middleton, Esq. afterwards collector of the customs at Borrowstounness, by Helen Dundas, grand-daughter of Sir James Dundas, of Ardlou. His grandfa-

ther, George Middleton, and great grandfather Alex under Middleton, were successively principals of King's College, Aberdeen. The latter was younger brother of General John Middleton, who, for his eminent military services as lieutenant general of horse in the royal armies was created earl of Middleton, Lord Clarendon, and Fifehead, in 1660, which title was forfeited in 1693, in the person of his only son, Charles, second earl of Middleton, who, after being ambassador to the court of Vienna, and one of the principal secretaries of state to King Charles II, followed the fortunes of James II. to France, where he died in the civil management of affairs at the court of St. Germain. Lord Barham, after his return from the West Indies, in 1761 (where he eminently distinguished himself in the command of the immortal frigate) married Margaret, daughter of James Gumbrell, Esq. counsellor at law (and aunt of the present Admiral Lord Gumbrell), by whom he had only one child, Diana, now Baroness Barham, the wife of Gerard Noel Noel, Esq. of Iron Park, in the county of Rutland many years member of parliament for that county nephew and heir of entail of Henry, first earl of Gainsborough, and to whom the Baroness now descends. Of this marriage there are fourteen children now alive. Charles, the eldest son, represents the county of Rutland, in the present parliament. — At the Hot-wells, Bristol, in his 61st year, suddenly, of the gout in his stomach, C. Turner, Esq. of Mount Hill House, Rochester, Kent.

15 At his house in Park place, St. James's the Right Hon. George Venable, Lord Vernon a son of Kinderton, in the county of Chester. His lordship succeeded in his titles & estates by his brother, the Hon. Percy Sedley, of Notall Temple, in the county of Nottingham. He was in his 75th year and had been ill only since Wednesday last. While out riding, he was seized with a palsy stroke. — At Wolverton Park, Hanley Sir Charles Pole, Bart.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, the celebrated French poet, Deslille.

At St Petersburg, aged 40, the Rev. Lon-

don King Pitt, D.C.L. late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, rector of Haverhill, in the county of Oxford, of Hanton, in the county of Gloucester, chaplain to the British Factory at St. Petersburg, and domestic chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Whitworth.

A few days after the sailing of the last India fleet from St. Helena, on board the Hon. Com. my nephew Astell, late a Frederick Ritzel, Esq. formerly of the corps of naval engineers, and many years one of the pay-masters of the Regency Rifle.

In the island of Montserrat, W. Lorange, John Esq. member of his Majesty's council for that island.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, aged 79, Simon Towler, Esq. many years member of the House of Assembly, &c. in that island.

At Jamaica, Capt. George Dutchman, of the late ship Grenada, captured on his voyage from the West Indies (in company with his brother, Wm. Dutchman, who had the command of the schooner Shaddock, and was killed in the action), by an American privateer. Capt. G. Dutchman was wounded in both arms, and carried, with the ship, into Charleston; from whence he was liberated, and got to Jamaica, where he took the fever, and died in four days.

At Bombay, in his 103d year, Sheriff Ali. This respectable native was entertained as a Moonsheeby Governor Law in the year 1799, and continued from that period in the Translator's office till the year 1823, when Mr. Boddam, the then governor, nominated Sir Chas. Mallett to the charge of it. Sheriff Ali was always confidentially employed by the several governors under whom he served. During the last 14 or 15 years of his life, his infirmities prevented him from attending to business, the latter 10 of which he subsisted entirely on rice and milk, taking a small quantity of opium in an evening. He preserved his faculties to the last, dying suddenly, having only complained of feeling himself slightly indisposed a day or two before his death. He was the eldest inhabitant in Bombay.

At Batavia, Capt. James Bowen, of his Majesty's ship Phoenix, eldest son of Commodore Bowen.

At Calcutta, S. G. Lwart, Esq.

A LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

FROM SATURDAY, 29TH MAY, TO TUESDAY, 22D JUNE, 1813.

MAY 29th

Bankruptcy superseded.

Reeve, T. Lenden, all at man. miscap.

Bankrupts

Hawkins, W. Portland & Walsworth, common carpenter, July 10 [Wilson, (Lithard) inn.]
Martin, J. Sydney, (Lancaster) timber merchant, July 10 [George, (Lithard) inn.] [Collins and Co. (Lancaster) inn.]
Kenworthy, J. Bolton & Moor, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, July 10, Bridge, Bolton & Moor, (Lithard) inn. [Lithard] [Lithard] [Lithard]
Hewins, J. York, grocer, July 10, Old Sand Hill, York [Morton, Grey's inn.]

Wilkinson, T. J. Garesburg Hill, Donbigh, 1820-21, July 10, Feather, Chest. [Lithard] [Lithard] [Lithard]

Reeve, T. Lenden, all at man. miscap.

Hawkins, W. Portland & Walsworth, common carpenter, July 10 [Wilson, (Lithard) inn.]

Martin, J. Sydney, (Lancaster) timber merchant, July 10 [George, (Lithard) inn.] [Collins and Co. (Lancaster) inn.]

Kenworthy, J. Bolton & Moor, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, July 10, Bridge, Bolton & Moor, (Lithard) inn. [Lithard] [Lithard] [Lithard]

Hewins, J. York, grocer, July 10, Old Sand Hill, York [Morton, Grey's inn.]

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM MAY 26, TO JUNE 23, 1917, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank 3 per Cts	Stock Reduc	Consols	3 per Cts	Navy 3 per Cts	Imp. 3 per Cts	Long Anns.	Imp. 3 per Cts	Irish 3 per Cts	India 3 per Cts	Bonds 3 per Cts	Stock. Sea An.	Old Sea An.	New So	Exche. Bills.	State Lot Tickets.	Omni.	Cons. for Acc.
May 26	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 1/2
May 27	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		57 1/2 a 58 1/2
May 28	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
May 29	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
May 30	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
May 31	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 1	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 2	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 3	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 4	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 5	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 6	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 7	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 8	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 9	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 10	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 11	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 12	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 13	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 14	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 15	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 16	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 17	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 18	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 19	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 20	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 21	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 22	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2
June 23	514	514	56 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	14 9-16	14 9-16	14 9-16			3s dis.				5s pr	231 19s		58 1/2 a 59 1/2

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WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS, FROM DECEMBER 20, 1812, TO JUNE 27, 1813.

Bread per Quar- tern.	Flour per Sack.	Wheat Sup. per Quartern.		Beefs per Stone of 8 lbs.		Mutton, per Stone of 8 lbs.		Lamb, per Stone of 8 lbs.		Veal, per Stone of 8 lbs.		Pork, per Stone of 8 lbs.		Sugar, per Cwt.		Candles Stearns, per Doz.		Hops, in Bags.		Cloth.					
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.				
1813																									
Dec. 20 to 27	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 48	0 55
an. 27 to Jan. 3	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 50	0 54
10 to 17	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
17 to 24	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
24 to 31	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
31 to Feb. 7	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
7 to 14	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
14 to 21	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
21 to 28	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
28 to Mar. 7	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
7 to 14	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
14 to 21	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
21 to 28	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
28 to April 4	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
4 to 11	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
11 to 18	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
18 to 25	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
25 to May 2	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
2 to 9	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
9 to 16	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
16 to 23	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
23 to 30	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
30 to June 6	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
6 to 13	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
13 to 20	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53
20 to 27	1	6 1/2	105	11 1/2	116	13 1/4	22 5	10 1/4	22 6	60	22 0	05	07	05	62 7	04	10	0	13	6	10	12	13	0 45	0 53

[To be continued every Volume.]

5TH REGIMENT OF NATIVE CAVALRY. (CAWNPORE.)

<i>Names</i>	<i>Regtl. Rank.</i>	<i>Army Rank.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
LT. COLONEL.			
Charles Webber ..	27 Feb. 1812	1 Jan. 1812	
MAJOR.			
Richard Clarke ..	27 Feb. 1812		
CAPTAINS.			
C. M. Roberts ..	11 Mar. 1805		Furlough.
George Beecher ..	27 Feb. 1812	11 March 1805	Asst. Com. Gen.
CAPT LIEUT.			
James Kennedy ..	27 Feb. 1812		Adjutant.
LIEUTENANTS.			
Otto Clark ..	29 May 1800		Furlough
H. T. Roberts ..	17 July 1801		Quarter Master
James Canfield ..	11 Mar. 1805		C in C's Cav. Escort
David Harriott ..	2 Feb. 1808		
Wm. Euckley ..	30 Apr. 1811		
Robert Hawkes ..	27 Feb. 1812		
CORNETS.			
William Warde ..	2 Jan. 1807		
Wm. Lumsdaine ..	31 July ditto		Asst. Com. Gen.
George Burges ..	21 Aug. 1808		Java Light Cavalry.
Thos. M. Taylor ..	30 Apr. 1811	27 March 1809	
Chas. O. Mason ..	6 Nov. ditto		
Thos. Sanderson ..	28 Sept. 1812		

STAFF.

Qr. Mr.—Lieut. H. T. Roberts *Surgeon*—Mr. Charles Robinson
Adjutant—Capt. Lt. J. Kennedy *Assistant Surgeon*—Mr. ———
Riding-master—Mr. G. Mullinger.

6TH REGIMENT OF NATIVE CAVALRY, (BENARAS.)

LT. COLONEL			
Robert Gahan....	29 Aug. 1810		Furlough
MAJOR			
Robert Houston..	1 Nov. 1809		
CAPTAINS			
Robert Fry	1 Oct. 1806	11 March 1805	
Hump. Howorth..	1 Nov. 1809	1 October 1806	
CAPTAIN LIEUT.			
Wm. B. Western ..	1 Nov. 1809		Furlough
LIEUTENANTS			
Harry Thomson ..	22 Dec. 1803		Furlough
Ed. S. Arnold	11 Mar. 1805		Dep. Pay Mr. Matira
William Dickson ..	ditto		
Chas. Fitzgerald ..	1 Oct. 1806		Furlough
Alexander Cock ..	1 Nov. 1809		
John L. Byers	18 Jan. 1811		Adjutant
CORNETS			
Hen. Wm. Ward ..	4 Apr. 1806		
George Roxburgh ..	18 July ditto		Java Light Cavalry
Robt. W. Smith ..	15 ditto 1807		
James Ed. Browne ..	18 Sept. 1808		
John B. Hearsey ..	1 Nov. 1809	20 Sept. 1808	
R. L. Anstruther ..	18 Jan. 1811	5 March 1809	

STAFF.

Qr. Mr.—Cornet Jas Ed. Browne *Surg.*—Mr. Gröme Mercer, Furl.
Adjutant—Lieut. J. L. Byers *Assist. Surg.*—Mr. Wm. Mansell
Riding-master—Mr. H. Brown.

3D REGIMENT OF NATIVE CAVALRY.—(GOORGAWON.)

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Regtl. Rank.</i>	<i>Army Rank.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
LT. COLONEL.			
Richard Doveton	4 Apr. 1807		Furlough
MAJOR.			
John Nuthall ..	4 Apr. 1807		
CAPTAINS.			
Charles Stuart ..	4 Apr. 1807	11 Mar. 1805	Asst. Adj. General
Charles Ryder ..	5 Dec. do	4 April 1807	On leave to Madras
CAPT. LIEUT.			
Nathaniel Hodges	12 Apr. 1810		
LIEUTENANTS.			
Patrick Dunbar	11 Mar. 1803		
B. C. Swindell ..	ditto		Quarter Master
Samuel Smith ..	ditto		
Andrew S. Barlow	4 Apr. 1807		Furlough
Arthur Warde ..	5 Dec. do		Adjutant
Charles C. Smith	12 Apr. 1810		
CORNETS.			
Frederick Peret	11 July 1806		Java Light Cavalry
John Mackenzie	19 Sep. do		Furlough
Joseph Baleetti ..	23 July 1807		
Frederick Bennett	26 do do		
Francis Palmer	19 Sep. 1808		
J. A. Tremamondo	5 May 1810	1 Nov. 1803	

STAFF.

<i>Qr. Master</i> —Lieut. B. C. Swindell	<i>Surgeon</i> —Mr. Josiah Ridges
<i>Adjutant</i> —Lieut. A. Warde	<i>Assist. Surgeon</i> —Mr. —
<i>Riding-master</i> —Mr. T. Penn.	

4TH REGIMENT OF NATIVE CAVALRY (KEITAH)

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Regtl. Rank.</i>	<i>Army Rank.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
LT. COLONEL.			
William Toone ..	1 May 1804		Comp. at Buxar
MAJOR.			
William Elliott ..	29 Aug. 1810		
CAPTAINS.			
Chas. John Ridge	11 Mar. 1805		
Henry Shubrick	29 Aug. 1810	11 Mar. 1805	Furlough
CAPTAIN LIEUT.			
E. Jervoise Ridge	29 Aug. 1810		Furlough
LIEUTENANTS.			
W. Henry Rainey	29 May 1800		Quarter Master
William Baillie ..	11 Mar. 1805		Furlough
Henry Hawtrey	ditto		
James Patterson	ditto		Adjutant
James Lumsdaine	ditto	(Major Official)	Deputy Coms. Genl.
John Ansley	29 Aug. 1810		
CORNETS.			
C. Bridges Nield	11 Mar. 1805		
Charles P. King	13 July 1806		
J. W. Roberdeau	13 Dec. ditto		
John Barclay ..	16 Mar. 1808		
H. Vereker Lloyd	9 Dec. 1809	21 Sept. 1808	
William Burlton	13 Aug. 1811	28 Mar. 1809	

STAFF.

<i>Qr. Master</i> —Lieut. H. W. Rainey	<i>Surgeon</i> —Mr. Samuel Durham
<i>Adjutant</i> —Lieut. James Patterson	<i>Assistant ditto</i> —Mr. —
<i>Riding-master</i> —Mr. Brouday.	

